

**PROMINENT TAJIK
FIGURES OF THE
TWENTIETH CENTURY**

by

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AIDS Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BBC British Broadcasting Corporation
CIS Commonwealth of Independent States
CNR Commission for National Reconciliation
CP Communist Party
CPSU Communist Party of the Soviet Union
CPT Communist Party of Tajikistan
DPT Democratic Party of Tajikistan
DSU Department of State Road Construction
GES Hydroelectric Station (at Norak)
GVAO (Russian) Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region
GVBK (Tajik) same as GVAO
HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
IMU Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan
IRPT Islamic Resurgence Party of Tajikistan
KGB State Security Committee
KOMSOMOL Communist Youth League
KPSS same as CPSU
MIRT Movement for Islamic Revival in Tajikistan
MSS Manuscript
MTS Machine Tractor Stations
RFE/RL Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty
SSR Soviet Socialist Republic
SSSR same as USSR
STD Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STE *Soviet Tajik Encyclopedia*
STI Sexually Transmitted Infections
Tajik SSR Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic
TIPEMS Tajik Institute of Post-graduate Education of Medical Staff
TS *Tajik Scholars*
UNAIDS The Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
UTO United Tajik Opposition

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INTRODUCTION

On my first trip to Tajikistan in 1990, after visiting the Academy of Sciences and the Firdowsi State Library in Dushanbe looking for sources of information on contemporary Tajik figures, I felt the need for a comprehensive volume to help the growing number of scholars, business people, and international officials who would visit the beautiful Republic. The only volume available in Tajiki, *Adiboni Tojik (Tajik Scholars, 1966)*, henceforth *TS*, was already outdated. Additionally, it covered only literary scholars, and not everyone in it was Tajik. Talking to American, British, and German colleagues, as well as colleagues from other countries working in Dushanbe at the time, I learned that their difficulty was compounded by the fact that they did not know Tajiki either. Since I was in Dushanbe to participate in the 1400th Anniversary Celebration of the birth of Borbad, the famed Sassanian musician and singer, I did not give the matter more thought.

In 1997, I was asked to serve as the online and print editor of the Tajiki text of an extensive series produced by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty called *Tojikiston dar Qarni Bistum (Tajikistan in the 20th Century, 1999)*. The series consisted of thirty segments, each dealing with a particular aspect of the life and culture of the Tajiks, emphasizing the role of prominent individuals in the establishment of Soviet power in the Republic. Undertaking this project required familiarity with Tajik history before, during, and after Sovietization. In other words, once again I needed an extensive amount of material on prominent figures in twentieth century Tajikistan. To meet this need, I created a database which included every person who had an entry in *Ensaiklopediai Sovetii Tojik (Soviet Tajik Encyclopedia, 1978-1988)*, henceforth *STE*. I also made extensive use of the Central Asian entries in the *Daneshnama-i Adab-i Farsi (Encyclopedia of Persian Culture, Vol. 1, Central Asia, 1997)*. This source provided updates for a number of authors whose biographies would have otherwise remained incomplete. The *Historical Dictionary of Tajikistan, 2002*, provided information on some of the most recent figures. I also made use of the data that I had collected during my five trips to Tajikistan. In 1993 and 1994, when I was IREX Resident Scholar in

Tajikistan, I culled a large amount of information by analyzing news items, perusing relevant literature, and by talking to people.

Finally, before traveling to Tajikistan during the summer of 2001, I prepared the foundation for a comprehensive volume on the lives of prominent figures of Tajikistan. Since the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan had played a major part in the education and civilizational development of these individuals, while I was in Dushanbe, I took the project to the Academy of Sciences and asked for assistance. Dr. Ulmas Mirsaidov, the President of the Academy, listened to me with great enthusiasm, asked questions, then assured me that the Academy would extend every possible assistance. To that end, he asked Dr. Askarali Rajabov of the Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnography to assist me in the collection of new materials, as well as in updating biographies of not only the Academicians but also of all prominent figures that should be included in the volume. Finally, he appointed Miss Zulfiya Rahimova to act as liaison for me with the Academy.

My return trip to the United States began on September 11, 2001, thus stranding me in Munich for a week. During that time, I prepared a questionnaire, which would be sent to Askarali Rajabov and Zulfiya Rahimova to disseminate among potential participants. Firuza Abdullo, daughter of author and playwright Ghani Abdullo, volunteered to help with the project by contacting the medical community. Once back in the United States, with my wife Carol's help, I drew up a list of all the individuals in the database and wrote up biographies for the nearly 630 entries. I sent that list back to Tajikistan so that dated biographies could be updated. I also asked for more information on new figures that I had found in other sources.

While working with the materials, I came across several difficult points that I feel should be shared with the reader. The first concerns Tajik names. While all Tajiks have a given name, some names appear in two, or sometimes three forms. For instance, before the October Revolution, due to their Iranian ethnic background, Tajiks used either the suffix "-zod" or the suffix "-zoda(h)" (son of) to indicate their familial relation. During the Soviet rule, the majority replaced those suffixes with "-ov." After the fall of the Soviet Union, some returned to the "-zod" and "-zoda(h)" suffixes while others, for various reasons, vacillated. In some cases the first and family name are not clearly distinguished. These factors, of course, are reflected in the names. Some use their penname as if it were their actual name. Sorbon (caravan leader), for example, is the penname of Obloqul Hamroev. He is known as Sorbon by many more people than he is known by his actual name.

In this material, in order to make the information as accessible as possible, all of an individual's names are cross-referenced. The actual entry always appears under the individual's given name. The entry for Sorbon, therefore, is found under Hamroev, Obloqul, but there is an entry for Sorbon, which directs the reader. The spelling of names also created some problem. Some people have already chosen how their name should appear in English. For the others, the names are rendered as closely as possible to the spelling of the *STE*.

Publication dates for books posed another major problem. Some individuals provided a list of books without indicating either the date or place of publication. For the more important cases, the entries were recorded without a publication date. Some participants merely indicated that they have written many books and articles--the numbers mentioned by some range from 10 to 650 books and articles. Since they did not present citations, their contributions must go unmentioned.

In the case of accolades, too, there was a problem. While most participants painstakingly identified their awards by date and type, some others claimed that they had received all the prizes awarded by the State. Again, if they did not specify actual awards, none were mentioned for them in this volume.

As mentioned above, a large number of the entries in this volume are based on the information in the *STE*. This encyclopedia, however, according to its own admission, pursued several lines of socialist and anti-capitalist propaganda. The biographies that it presented, therefore, were influenced by this agenda. Great care was taken so that individuals who were chosen for inclusion in this volume were meritorious on the basis of their education and hard work, and that neither political nor ideological concerns play a role either in the selection of entries or in the nature of the information provided. The authors and personalities of the end of the twentieth century are given more coverage, but this has not happened at the expense of those belonging to the earlier decades. Even though Ahmad Donish died in 1893, due to his singular position in Tajik culture, he is given a substantial place in this volume. Many painters and carvers are treated in the same manner.

In many cases, the biographies are not complete and, unfortunately, they will remain so. These are lives and careers that were interrupted by the fall of the Soviet Union. In some cases only a notice of retirement or death is recorded. In post-Soviet times, people who lost their jobs and the prominent positions they held, disappeared from the public arena. Many left the country altogether. However, as is evident, many weathered the storm and continue to contribute to the building of a newer and more

vibrant Tajikistan. With regard to the Soviet-era contributors, great care was taken not only to include them, but also to deal with their efforts judiciously. For some of them, this book might be the only chance they have to present their work in an international forum. Otherwise, as a part of the relics of the defunct Soviet Union, they would be relegated to oblivion.

Some authors and contributors are not included in the volume. This is not so much because they have not made lasting contributions--in some cases they have contributed immensely to the particular field to which they belong--but because of the obvious limitations of time, space, and the considerations outlined above with regard to merit. Many such figures are given space in *TS* (in the case of those involved in the humanities), or in the *STE*, and sometimes in both.

Translators, whether translating from Tajiki into other languages or vice versa, are not listed. Translators who are also authors, however, are included. Authors of literature for children are not included. This category includes poets, playwrights, and novelists, whose contributions must be organized in a separate, companion volume. Minor authors, especially those whose achievements do not reach beyond graduation from college and composition of a few poems in local journals and newspapers, are left out. Authors who could have been disadvantaged and those who have assisted others in carrying out major projects are recognized in appropriate places. Authors whose party affiliation either overshadowed or, indeed, was the reason for their inclusion in the rank of prominent scientists and artists are not included.

I would like to note here as well that the present volume is not meant to be the final word. The author hopes that this volume is only a first step and that, in the future, the volume will be expanded to encompass all deserving Tajik figures.

Before presenting the text of the biographical entries, I would like to thank those who have contributed to the project. Without their unselfish contributions, this project would not be as informative as it is, especially with regard to the logistical difficulties surrounding travel in the region, collection of data, and support for compilation, editing, and dissemination of this kind of information globally. First of all, I would like to thank Dr. Ulmas Mirsaidov, who welcomed the project at the Academy and facilitated its progress by assigning members of the Academy to contribute and collect data, as well as for his assistance in the publication of the materials. Dr. Askarali Rajabov collected a large number of biographies and provided sound advice regarding inclusion of deserving individuals. He, too, was instrumental in facilitating the publication, as well as the

dissemination of the materials. For all his assistance, I would like to thank him. Zulfiya Rahimova, a major contributor to the project, collected data, updated materials, carried out interviews, and provided Tajiki translation for almost all the Russian titles in the volume. I would like to thank her for all her work on this project. Firuza Abdullo contacted physicians and persuaded them to contribute to the project either by updating their entries or by filling out questionnaires. Similarly, Sanavbar Rahimova contacted politicians and helped secure their contributions to the volume. Nurali Davlatov provided biographies for some less accessible Tajik personalities. For that, I would like to thank him. Mention must be made of the contributions of two Tajik icons, Dr. Kamoliddin Aini, son of Sadridin Aini, and Dr. Muhammadjon Shukurov, son of Sadri Zio. Both assisted me by checking the list of entries and by suggesting additions and deletions. Dr. Shukurov's contributions to the entries in *Soviet Tajik Encyclopedia* remain the backbone of this volume. I would like to thank him particularly for his untiring service to Tajik letters.

Dr. Said Ali Garmarudi provided materials available in Iran. I would like to thank him for his unique contribution. Last but not least, the editors. Carol Bashiri provided support in organizing the list of contributors and correlative source materials. She also provided the index, reorganized the translated materials from Tajiki into the present format, and served as the rough draft editor. Leni Marshall edited the final text. I like to thank both of them for a wonderful job. I also would like to thank the many contributors who sent in materials for consideration and inclusion.

Iraj Bashiri
Minneapolis
September 2002

BIOGRAPHIES

A

Abdujabborov, Tohir

Tajik politician Tohir Abdujabborov was born on February 10, 1946, in Asht, Leninabad.

Abdujabborov graduated from the Geography Division of the Economics Department of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute with a degree in Economics in 1970. Between 1970 and 1973 he was a post-graduate candidate at the Oriental Institute of Moscow. From 1973 until 1989, he worked at the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Between 1976 and 1987 he made two trips to Afghanistan where he taught at the Institute of Sociology. Between 1989 and 1992, he trained production cadres for the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. This affiliation led to his launching, in 1989, of the *Rastokhez* (Resurrection) Party. In 1990, he was elected to the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan. As a main opposition leader, between 1990 and 1992, Abdujabborov cooperated with the leaders of the Islamic Resurgence Party of Tajikistan (IRPT), as well as with the Democratic Party of Tajikistan (DPT). The coalition, popularly known as the Opposition, was defeated in 1992 and 1993 and its leaders were dispersed. Abdujabborov left Tajikistan in 1993. At the present, he lives in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. He is the Director of the Department of International Economics of the Human Resources University.

Abdulhuseynov, Qulmuhammad

Tajik author Qulmuhammad Abdulhuseynov was born into a farming family in the village of Rumid, in the Rushon district of Badakhshan, on October 29, 1929. He joined the CPSU in 1951.

Abdulhuseynov graduated from the Stalinabad Library Institute in 1947 and from the Central Komsomol School in 1963. Between 1950 and 1959, he worked for the Badakhshan Komsomol Committee. In 1960, he became the Assistant Editor of *Komsomoli Tojikiston*. He joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1965. In 1979, he became the Director of the Renovation Division of the same institute.

Abdulguseynov's first creative work was published in the early 1980s. He is mainly a science fiction writer. Many of his stories have appeared in *Pioniri Tojikiston*, *Javononi Tojikiston*, *Badakhshoni Shavravi*, *Mash'al*, and *Sadoi Sharq*. His major works include *Nihonkhonai Qamar (The Hiding Place of the Moon, 1982)* and *Boshishgoh dar Qamar (A Pavilion on the Moon, 1984)*.

Abdulguseynov's characters continue to explore new and exciting dimensions of the solar system. Reading his works, the younger Tajik generation, too, is becoming increasingly curious about the subject.

Abdulguseynov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1985. He received the Red Banner of Courage and the Honorary Medal of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Abdullaev, Kamoludin

Tajik historian Kamoludin Najmiddinzoda Abdullaev was born into the family of a government (Communist) official in the village of Shulmak, Gharm, on February 21, 1950. He received his early education at home and in Russian schools while he grew up in Khorugh (Badakhshan) and Khujand, before he moved to Dushanbe in 1962.

Abdullaev graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in history in 1972. In 1981, he defended his post-graduate thesis entitled *Central Asian Periodicals as a Historical Source on the History of the Elimination of the Basmachi ([Muslim Guerilla's]) Movement*. In 1983, he defended his doctoral dissertation at the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. It was entitled *The Soviet Turkistan Newspapers as a Historical Source on the History of the Elimination of Basmachism in Central Asia*. In the late 1980s, changing with the times, Abdullaev altered his approach to historiography to deal with the new realities of Central Asia.

Abdullaev has served in a number of positions since the late 1980s. He was Research Fellow at the Institute of History, the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan (1975-89). And he was Head of the Department of Political Research at the Institute of Political Research in Dushanbe (1989-91). Between 1991 and 1997, he was Assistant Professor of History of Central Asia (19th-20th centuries) at Tajikistan State University. He was project Officer and Curriculum Development Specialist for the Agha Khan Humanities Project for Central Asia from 1997 to 1999. More recently, he was a Senior Research Fellow at the Center for Strategic Research under the President of Tajikistan (1999-01) and the

Adviser on the Tajikistan Accord Project at Conciliation Resources of London (2000-01).

Abdullaev's contributions include *Po Puti Velikogo Oktiabria* (On the Path of the Great October) edited with Nazarshoh Nazarshoev, 1988; *Oruzhiem Pechatnogo Slova* (With the Printed Word as a Weapon, 1989); *Politics of Compromise: The Tajikistan Peace Process*, edited with Catherine Barnes, 2001; *Politika kompromissa. Mirny protsess v Tadjikistane* (Politics of Compromise: The Tajikistan Peace Process) edited with Catherine Barnes, 2001; and *Exiles of Bolshevism, Central Asian Emigration in 1918-1932* (in press).

Abdullaev has been a Fulbright Scholar (1994), Research Fellow at the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies (1995), a British Academy Visiting Fellow (1996), and a Sumitomo Bank Fellow (2001-02).

Abdullo, Ghani

Tajik poet and playwright Ghani Abdullo, Rashid Abdullo's brother, was born on March 11, 1912, to a family of laborers in Samarqand. Abdullo received his early education in the traditional schools of Samarqand. He joined the CPSU in 1963.

Abdullo graduated from the Samarqand Pedagogical Institute in 1932. Soon after graduation, Abdullo joined the Education Commissariat of the Republic of Tajikistan, working in the public education sector in Dushanbe. Still later, he became the Secretary of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan, then the leader of the Literature Division of the Lahuti Theater. Like his brother, Rashid, he was imprisoned by Stalin's regime, but unlike his brother, he survived the torture.

Ghani Abdullo's literary career began in the early 1930s as a lyrical poet. His early works, in Uzbeki, include *Satrhoi Sokhtmon* (*The Levels of the Building*, 1932) and *Bo Nomi Vedding* (*Vedding by Name*, 1933); both works were published in Tashkent. Abdullo's Tajik poetry appears under the title of *Sado* (*Sound*, 1935); he also published a story entitled "Du Sohil" ("Two Shores," 1935), as well as several works on literary criticism, including one dealing with the works of Jalol Ikromi (1933).

Ghani Abdullo's later career is that of a playwright who wrote about contemporary issues and the history of the Tajiks, especially the struggles of the Soviets in World War II. His contributions include *Vodii Bakht* (*The Realm of Luck*, 1934), *Rustam va Suhrob* (*Rustam and*

Suhrab, 1935), and *Shurishi Vose'* (*The Vose' Uprising*, 1936). It is not, however, until 1956 and 1957 that his *Sharafi Inson* (*Man's Honor*) and *Surudi Kuhsor* (*The Song of the Mountains*) appeared on the Tajik stage. Then, a year later, his *Tufon* (*Storm*) brought the life of V. I. Lenin to the Tajik theater for the first time. His other plays, including *Hurriyat* (*Freedom*) and *Mo az Bomi Jahon* (*We, From the Roof of the World*, 1965) were staged shortly thereafter.

Ghani Abdullo was a People's Distinguished Artist of Tajikistan. He joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1934 and was awarded the Rudaki State Prize for literature in 1972. He passed away in Dushanbe in 1984.

Abdullo, Rashid

Tajik poet, journalist, and translator, Rashid Abdullo was born into a family of laborers in Samarqand in 1910. He was Ghani Abdullo's brother. Rashid received his early education in traditional Samarqand schools.

Abdullo graduated from the Faculty of Literature of the Uzbekistan Academy of Education in 1932. Thereafter, he became the Secretary of *Baroi Adabiyoti Sotsialisti* and *Tojikistoni Surkh* in Dushanbe. He also served as the Director of the Literary Division of the Republic, and the Director of the Censors of Dushanbe Film Studio. Later on, the Tajikistan Central Komsomol Committee recommended that Abdullo be assigned to the education center of the Vakhsh Rural District as an instructor. His tasks included the elimination of illiteracy in the region.

Rashid Abdullo's poetry appears in the literary journals of the 1930s. His story entitled "Qodir" ("Qodir"), depicts the feelings of a youth upon taking control of a tractor for the first time; it was published in 1933 by the Tajikistan government press. His collection of poetry appeared in 1935, followed in 1936 by *Vakhsh* (*Vakhsh*) which depicts the Soviets' recovery of the Vakhsh marshes for cultivation.

As a translator, Abdullo brought some of the works of Lermontov and Nazim Hikmat into Tajiki.

Rashid Abdullo joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1934. In 1937, he was accused of slander, a charge that placed him in Stalin's prisons. He died in prison shortly after that.

Abdullo, Safar

Tajik researcher and literary critic Safar Abdullo was born in 1955 in the village of Artuch, in the Panjakent region of Zarafshan.

Abdullo graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1978 with a degree in Tajiki language and literature. Subsequently, he worked at the Rudaki Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan (1980-1984), the Moscow International Literature Institute (1984-1990), and the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan (1990-1993).

Abdullo moved to Kazakhstan in 1993, where he headed the Iran Section of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan. He also was part of the faculty of the Farabi University in Alma-Ata (present-day Almaty).

Abdullo's contributions include *Hamosahoi Milli dar Shi'ri Ruz* (*National Epics in Contemporary Poetry*, 1986) and *Nuri Sukhan* (*The Light of Speech*).

Abdulloev

See Abdullozoda, Sherzod.

Abdulloev, Ahmad

Tajik literary critic Ahmad Abdulloev, also referred to as Ahmad Abdullo, was born into a scholarly family in the village of Bibishirin in the Boisun district of Surkhan Dariya province, on March 15, 1936.

Abdulloev graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1957 and started work at the Rudaki Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1962.

Abdulloev's research, which deals with Perso-Tajik literature, includes analyses and appreciation of the works of medieval Tajik writers. In this context, he has contributed the following: *Adib Sobiri Tirmidhi* (*Adib Sobir of Termez*, 1969), *Zahir Foryobi* (*Zahir of Fariab*, 1974), and *Adabiyoti Forsu Tojik dar Nimai Avvali Asri Yozdah* (*Persian and Tajik Literatures of the First Half of the 11th Century*, 1979). He received his doctorate degree in philology in 1984.

As part of his effort to understand the language, culture, and literature of pre-Mongol Central Asia, Abdulloev researched the works of Unsuri, Farrukhi, and Manuchihri. In the works of the latter, he looked for artistic innovations.

Other contributions of Abdulloev include *Romontizmi Ustuvor va Mailhoi Reolisti (Solid Romanticism and Realist Tendencies, 1979)*, *Sino va Raviyahoi Nazmi Zamoni U (Avicenna and the Poetic Trends of His Time, 1980)*, and *Oghozi Shi'ri Tojik (The Dawn of Tajik Poetry, 1983)*.

Abdulloev joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1984.

Abdulloev, Ibodullo

Tajik music conductor Ibodullo Ermurodovich Abdulloev was born into a farmer's family in the village of Qaraqchiquim in the Konibodom district of northern Tajikistan, on December 9, 1918. He joined the CPSU in 1944.

Abdulloev began his career at the Leninabad Music School in 1930 as a teacher of violin. From 1934 to 1939, he studied at the Moscow State Conservatory Music School. He participated in the war effort from 1939 to 1946. For a while, thereafter, he was the violin player for the symphony orchestra attached to the Aini Theater for the Academy of Opera and Ballet. In 1950, after he graduated from the Moscow State Conservatory, he returned to Dushanbe and continued his work there. In 1970, he became the Artistic Director and Chief Conductor of the Aini Theater for the Academy of Opera and Ballet. The following are examples of works performed under his direction: music for Tchaikovsky's *Kuli Quvon (Swan Lake, 1950)*, music for Sh. Sayfuddinov's opera *Pulod va Gulru (Pulad and Gulru, 1957)*, music for S. A. Balasarian's *Shurishi Vose' (The Vose' Uprising, 1958)*, and music for a number of other works.

Beginning in 1950, Abdulloev began teaching music, first at the music schools and, after 1968, as part of the staff of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute for the Arts. He is recognized as one of the main promoters of symphonic music in the region. Abdulloev he was recognized as a Distinguished Artist of Tajikistan in 1968, and as a People's Artist of the Republic in 1974.

Abdulloev, Khairullo

Tajik music composer Khairullo Abdulloev was born on February 1, 1930, in Kulab, in southern Tajikistan. Abdulloev began his career under the supervision of his father. Between 1943 and 1948, he was the *ghizhzhak* (xylophone) player for the Kulab Theater for Dramatic Arts.

Abdulloev graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute of Music in 1953, and from the Moscow State Music Conservatory in 1958. From 1958 to 1960, he was a teacher at the Dushanbe Pedagogical School of Music. Between 1960 and 1965, he was music editor for Tajikistan Television. From 1965 to 1967, he was the Head of the Music Hall of the Center for People's Creative Arts in Dushanbe. In 1968, he became the Chief Music Editor for Tajikistan Television.

Abdulloev is the author of a 1956 volume on three major instruments: violin, violin cello, and piano. His other works include *Sadoi Osio (The Voice of Asia, 1957)*, *Ba V. I. Lenin (To V. I. Lenin, 1965)*, *Nolai Tahmina (Tahmina's Lament, 1967)*, and *Dostoni Simfoni (The Story of the Symphony, 1972)*.

Abdulloev, Ziyodullo

Tajik poet Ziyodullo Abdulloev, also referred to as Ziyo Abdullo, was born into a farming family in the village of Khishtkupruk of Qabodion on December 10, 1948.

Abdulloev graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1971. He worked for a number of years thereafter as a teacher, reporter for *Komsomoli Tojikiston*, and a copy editor for *Sadoi Sharq*. In 1983, he joined the literary and artistic staff of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan.

Abdulloev's first poems appeared early in the 1970s. His early contributions are published in two volumes: *Iftikhori Zamon (The Pride of Ages, 1982)* and *Daryo (The River, 1985)*. His other works include *Kafi Khok (The Foam of the Earth, 1982)*, *Forugh (Light, 1990)*, as well as an interpretation of Abdurahmon Mushfiqi's *Zeri Tegh (Under the Sword, 1991)*, *Majmuai Dastajam'i (Group Collection, Moscow, 1998)*, and *Tajovuze Nur (Encroachment of Light)*.

The themes of Abdulloev's poetry include patriotism, the labor of the farmers, and the praises of the beautiful scenery of Tajikistan.

Abdulloev joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1984.

Abdullokhujayev, Zaki

Tajik physician and contagious disease specialist Zaki Yaqubovich Abdullokhujayev was born into a family of builders on February 12, 1929, in Khujand.

Abdullokhujayev graduated from the Tajikistan State Medical Institute Named After Ibn Sina in 1950 and, in 1955, defended his post-

graduate thesis. From 1955 to 1960, he was an intern and an Assistant Professor in the Department of Contagious Diseases at the same institute. In 1965, he defended his dissertation on *The Process of Oxidization and the Establishment and Oxygen Balance in Hepatitis*. He became a physician in 1967, and a professor in 1969. From 1967 to 1968, he was the Acting Director of the Dushanbe Institute of Epidemiology. In 1968, he became the Director of the Department of Children's Contagious Diseases. He also became the Director of the Children's Division of the Ministry of Health and Well-being of the Republic.

Abdullokhujayev has published a noteworthy number of studies in relation to contagious diseases including *Tashkhis u Mu'olijai Bimorii Botkin dar Bachagon (How to Diagnose and Treat Hepatitis in Children, 1970)* and *Tarzu Usulhoi Mu'olijai Ba'zi Bimorihoi Vaznini Bachagon (Methods and Principles for Treating Grave Cases of Children's Diseases, 1972)*.

Abdullozoda, Roziullo

Tajik intellectual Roziullo Abdullozoda was born in Uroteppa in 1912. He completed the Tashkent Economics Institute in 1930 and the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1941. In subsequent years, he taught Tajiki language and literature in Uroteppa and Panjakent high schools. Abdullozoda's early articles were published in *Omuzgor, Jumhuriyyat, Javononi Tojikiston, Sadoi Sharq, Firuza, and Ilm va Hayot*. Abdullozoda joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1959. Contributions of Abdullozoda include *Zarbulmasal va Hikmat dar Osori Aini (Aphorisms and Philosophical Thought in the Works of Aini, 1958)*, *Muntakhabi Ash'ori Lutfi (Selected Works of Lutfi, 1959)*, *Ash'ori Noili Shirzoda (The Poems of Noil Shirzada, 1961)*, and *Pandi 'Oqil (The Advice of the Wise, 1982)*. *Yodi az Guzashtagon (In Memory of the Departed)*, a collection of poetry published in 1983, contains a number of Abdullozoda's poems.

Abdullozoda, Sherzod

Tajik historian Sherzod Abdullozoda, also referred to as Abdulloev, was born in the village of Niknom of Panjakent on September 26, 1946. He graduated from Middle School in 1964.

Abdullozoda graduated from the Tajikistan State University Faculty of Oriental Studies with a degree in Arabic Language and Literature in

1970. Between 1979 and 1983, he completed his post-graduate studies. In 1983, he defended his dissertation entitled *Oqibathoi Ijtimoi Inqilobi Ilmio Tekhniki az Didgohi Ilohiyyoti Islomi (The Social Consequences of Scientific Revolution from the Point of View of Islamic Theology)*. In 1992, he was appointed as the Director of the Department of Philosophy and Religion of the same institute.

Abdullozoda's contributions include *Islomi Muosir dar Arsai Siosat va Ideologia (Contemporary Islam in the Arena of Politics and Ideology)*, Dushanbe, 1990); *Ma'orifparvari va Ozodfikri (Freethinking and Educational Development)*, Dushanbe, 1994). The latter work deals with the philosophical and religious thought of Tajik intellectual Ahmad Donish. Abdullozoda's other contributions include *Muqaddama ba Islomshinosi (An Introduction to the Study of Islam)*, Dushanbe, 1998); and *Asoshoi Dinshinosi (The Bases of the Study of Religion)*, Dushanbe, 2001).

Abdullozoda has traveled to Iran and the republics of the former Soviet Union.

Abdumannonov, Abdurahmon

Tajik literary critic Abdurahmon Abdumannonov was born into a family of farmers in the village of Boghiston of Tashkent on April 6, 1947.

Abdumannonov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1968. From 1972 to 1975, he was a Scientific Worker at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1975 to 1978, he was the Chief Scientific Editor and Chief Editor of the *Tajik Soviet Encyclopedia*. In 1979, he became the Chief Scientific Worker of the Rudaki Institute of Language and Literature at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Abdumannonov's research deals with the works of the Iranian poet Malak al-Shu'ara Bahar and the question of "new Persian poetry." Abdumannonov has written several essays about this subject. He is also one of the authors of the six-volume *Ta'rikhi Adabiyoti Sovetii Tojik: Inkishofi Zhonrho (The History of Soviet-Tajik Literature: Development of the Genres)*. He is also interested in the realist elements in the poetry of the Perso-Tajik peoples, especially the inception and development of socialist realism in contemporary Tajik literature.

Abdumannonov has written extensively on the works of such Tajik greats as Aini, Lahuti, Payrav, Tursunzoda, Ikromi, Shukuhi, Ansori, Sherali, Gulrukhsor, Gulnazar, and others.

Abdumannonov became a member of the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1984.

Abdurahmonov, Fozil

Tajik morphologist and physician Fozil Abdurahmonovich Abdurahmonov was born into a family of workers of Konibodom on December 5, 1930. He joined the CPSU in 1957.

Abdurahmonov graduated from the Pediatrics Department of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1952. From 1955 to 1962, he was the Director of Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute of Medicine No. 1. He received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1969. In the same year he also became a professor, the Director of the Department of Normal Anatomy, and the Dean of the Faculty of Pediatrics.

Abdurahmonov has written a number of scientific studies including a monograph on *Raghoi Khunguzari Sifoq (The Blood Circulating Veins of the Peritoneum, 1974)*.

Abdurahmonov was decorated with the Order of the Red Banner and several other medals.

Abdurahmonov, Muin

Tajik obstetrician Muin Kamolovich Abdurahmonov was born in Dushanbe on November 30, 1933. He joined the CPSU in 1967.

Abdurahmonov graduated from the Kuybishev State Medical Institute in 1957. In 1957 and 1958, he served as a regiment doctor in the Soviet Army. From 1959 to 1963, he was on the staff of the National Medical Corps at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Between 1964 and 1976, he served as the delivery physician at the Republic hospitals. He received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1974. In 1980, he became a Lecturer at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute, as well as the Chief Obstetrician-Gynecologist of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute.

Abdurahmonov's research deals with the interaction of vitamins during normal and not so normal pregnancies and with the various stages of pregnancy. His contributions include "Rol' vitaminov v etiologii i patogeneze gipokhromnoi anemii u beremennikh" ("The Role of Vitamins in the Aetiology and Pathogenesis of the Lame, Anaemic or

Pregnant Women," in *Voprosi klinicheskoi meditsini (Questions of Clinical Medicine*, Dushanbe, 1970); *Posobie po organizatsii raboti akusher-ginekologa gorodskoi zhenskoi konsul'tatsii (Assistance for Organizing the Treatment of Women's Diseases in Hospitals*, Dushanbe, 1979).

Abdurahmonov was recognized as a Distinguished Physician of the Soviet Union in 1957.

Abdurazzoqov, Habibullo

Tajik actor and director Habibullo Abdurazzoqov was born in Kulab on November 7, 1937.

Abdurazzoqov graduated from the Lunacharskii State Institute for Dramatic Arts in 1960 and became an actor at the Pushkin Comedy-Music Theater in Leninabad. From 1964 to 1969, he was an actor at the Lahuti State Theater for Dramatic Arts. From 1969 to 1971, he was the Chief Director of the Pushkin Comedy-Music Theater in Leninabad. The following year, he was the director for the Vohidov State Youth Theater. Between 1973 and 1975, he joined the TajikFilm Studios as an actor. In 1975, he rejoined the Lahuti State Theater for Dramatic Arts. From 1987 to 1991, he was the Head of the Union of Theater Workers of Tajikistan, and Vice-Chair of the Union of Theater Workers of the Soviet Union.

Abdurazzoqov was one of the best actors for the creation of national and classical figures of Tajik culture. The roles he created include the following: Lubim Tortsov in *Kambaghali Aib Nist (Poverty Is Not a Shame)*, by A. Ostrovskii, 1960; Yodgor in *Dokhunda (Dokhunda)*, by J. Ikromi, 1961; Faizullojon in *Irodai Zan (A Woman's Resolve)*, by A. Sidqi, 1962; Merkutsio in *Romeo va Julietta (Romeo and Juliet)* and Otello in *Othello*, both by W. Shakespeare, 1963; Afrosiyob in *Rustam va Suhrob (Rustam and Suhrab)*, by Gh. Abdullo, 1966; Nizomiddin in *Dilhoi Suzon (Burning Hearts)*, by J. Ikromi, 1967; and many others.

The productions created by Abdurazzoqov are national to the core. They include *Khudorahmati (May God Bless!)*, by B. Nushij, 1966; *Rustam va Suhrob (Rustam and Suhrab)*, by Gh. Abdullo, 1967; *Kupruk (Bridge)*, by F. Niyozzi, 1969; *Karim--Divona (Crazy Karim)*, by T. Ahmadkhonov, 1969; *Sado va Tobut (Sound and Coffin)*, by A. Qahhor, 1975; *Vaqti ki Shahr Khufta Bud (When the Town Was Asleep)*, by A.

Chkheidze, 1980; and *Vopasin Arusi Amir al-Mu'minin (The Last Bride of the Commander of the Faithful)*, by F. Muhammadiev, 1983.

Abdurazzoqov was instrumental in the development of the Tajik theater, especially with regard to training young actors, forming ensembles and traveling abroad on promotional tours.

Abdurazzoqov joined the Union of Cinematographers of the Soviet Union in 1976. He became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1987, and received the Red Banner of Courage (1964), the Order of Lenin, Friendship Among People, the Dusti (Friendship) Prize, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

He has traveled to Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Turkey, England, France, and Germany.

Abdurazzoqov has retired but continues to work.

Abdusalomov, Islom

Tajik bird specialist and biologist Islom Abdurahmonovich Abdusalomov was born in Samarqand on February 13, 1929. He joined the CPSU in 1952.

Abdusalomov graduated from the department of Biology and Soil Sciences of the Uzbekistan State University in 1950. In 1958, he defended his dissertation and was appointed the Director of the Land Animals with Vertebrae Division of the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1967 to 1972, he was the Director of that Institute. In 1972, he defended his dissertation entitled *Biologia va Khususiyathoi ba Tarzi Amudi Joigirshavii Parrandagoni Tojikiston (The Biology and the Properties of the Positioning of Birds at Different Heights in Tajikistan)*. He received his doctorate degree in biology in 1972 and became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1976.

Abdusalomov has written a number of scientific works about the birds of Tajikistan and their habitat. His *Fauna Tadzhikskoi SSR, Ptitsi (Tajikistan SSR, Fauna and Birds)* was published in Dushanbe between 1971 and 1973.

Abulhaev, Raqib

Tajik historian Raqib Abulhaev was born in the village of Urmetan in the Aini district of Sughd on February 10, 1938. He received his early education in school district No. 2 in Urmetan.

Abulhaev graduated from the Tajikistan State University with a degree in history and philology in 1961. Since then, he has worked in the Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate degree in history in 1999, and at the same time was awarded the title of "Master of Sciences and Technology."

Abulhaev's contributions include *Mustahkam Gardidani Hokimiyati Shavravi dar Bolo Obi Zarafshon (The Consolidation of Soviet Rule in the Upper Zarafshan Valley, 1972)*, *Subhi Zarafshon (Zarafshan Morning, 1983)*, *Charoghi Ma'rifat (The Light of Knowledge, 1985)*, *Inkishofi Obyori va Azkhudkunii Zaminhoi Nov dar Tojikiston (The Expansion of Irrigation and Inclusion of New Land in Tajikistan, 1988)*, and others.

He is a Distinguished Contributor to Science and Technology in Tajikistan (1999).

Adash Istad

See Istadov, Adash.

Adhamov, Akobir

Tajik physicist and mathematician Akobir Adhamovich Adhamov was born in Samarqand on September 4, 1928. He joined the CPSU in 1959.

Adhamov graduated from the State University of Uzbekistan in 1949 and was a post-graduate student at the Moscow State Institute from 1950 to 1953. In 1957, he became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1954 to 1965, he was a Senior Instructor at the Tajikistan State University, Director of the Department of General Physics, and the Dean of the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics. He received his doctorate degree in physics and mathematics in 1964, and became a professor in 1966. In 1968, he became an Academician at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Under Adhamov's supervision, a number of ultrasonic and other electricity-related laboratories were established at the Institute of Physics. Adhamov's research made inroads into molecular, acoustic, and theoretic views regarding wave expansion in liquids.

Adhamov combined his research with his pedagogical efforts and taught his views to students at the advanced levels of physics at the

University. Many graduate and post-graduate students and, indeed, many faculty benefited from his research and teaching techniques. In addition, he held many prominent physics- and mathematics-related positions at the national level. Adhamov's contributions include *Pri-menenie metoda funktsii Grina v klassicheskoi statisticheskoi mekhanike* (Corresponding the Grin Functional Principles to the Mechanics of Category and Number, Dushanbe, 1975).

Adhamov was decorated with the Badge of Honor and several other medals.

Afsahzoda, A'lokhon

Tajik literary critic and intellectual A'lokhon Afsahzoda was born into a farming family in the village of Voru of Panjakent on November 10, 1935. He joined the CPSU in 1964.

Afsahzoda graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1961 with a degree in Persian and Tajiki language and literature. Subsequently, he worked as a Laboratory Assistant and a Junior and Senior Scientific Worker in the Manuscripts Division of the Department of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1971, he became the Director of the Text and Publications Division of the Academy. He received his doctorate degree in philology in 1981.

Afsahzoda has published a considerable number of books and articles on Tajik literature of the past and present. His forté, however, is the works of Jami in relation to which he published *Laili va Majnuni Abdulrahmoni Jomi* (Abdulrahmon Jami's Layli and Majnun, 1970). In 1980, he published *Abdulrahmon Jomi* (Abdulrahmon Jami) an autobiography of the poet. His other Jami-related works include *Ruzgor va Osori Abdulrahmon Jomi* (The Time and Works of Abdulrahmon Jami, 1980), *Tahavvoli Afkori Jomi* (The Development of Jami's Thought, 1981), and *Osori Jomi* (Jami's Collected Works, in eight volumes, 1986-1987). Afsahzoda's other contributions include *Hofizi Shirozi* (Hafiz of Shiraz, 1971), *Kamoli Khujandi* (Kamol Khujandi, 1976), *Iftikhori Sharq* (The Pride of the Orient, 1983), *Akademisian Abdulghani Mirzoev* (Academician Abdulghani Mirzoev, 1984), *Adabiyoti Forsi va Tojiki dar Nimai Duvvumi Sadai 15 Milodi* (Persian and Tajiki Literatures During the Second Half of the 15th Century, 1985), *Zindagi dar Teatr* (Life in Theater, 1985), *Dar Safi Buzurgon* (Among the Great Ones, 1986), *Paivandi Qarnho* (The Connection of

Centuries, 1987), *Nizomii Ganjavi (Nizami of Ganja*, 1995), and *Korvoni Sukhan (The Caravan of Words*, 1995).

Afsar

See Tabarov, Nur.

Ahmad Abdullo

See Abdulloev, Ahmad.

Ahmad Makhdum Kallah

See Donish, Ahmad.

Ahmadov, A'lamkhon

Tajik physician A'lamkhon Ahmadov was born in Kulab on February 1, 1952. He received his early education in Kulab.

Ahmadov graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of the Tajikistan State University in 1975 and from the Moscow Health Leaders Specialist Services in 1987. From 1975 to 1977, he served as an intern and a physician in Kulab. From 1977 to 1988, he was the Director of the Emergency Ward, Chief Physician of the Kulab hospital, and Director of the Health Division of Kulab. From 1988 to 1990, he was the Associate Director of the Health Division of Khatlan Province. In 1990, he became the Deputy Minister of Health of the Republic of Tajikistan. In 1992, he became the Minister of Health of the Republic. Ahmadov defended his thesis in 1996 and his doctoral dissertation in 2000.

Ahmadov's contributions include *Zahri Afi (Viper Poison*, Dushanbe, 1997); *Anatomioi Odam (Human Anatomy*, Dushanbe, 1996); *Bimorihoi Siroiati (Contagious Diseases*, Dushanbe, 2000); *Mavvodi Dorui va Ijozai Istifodai On dar Tibbi Jumhuri (Medicinal Drugs and Permission for Their Use in the Republic)*, Dushanbe, 1999); and *Rustanihoi Tibobatii Mastaki Bordorshavanda (Medicinal Properties of the Pregnant Darnel*, Dushanbe, 2000).

Ahmadov has traveled to the United States, Iran, Denmark, Germany, Israel, England, and other places. He is the recipient of several state prizes, including the Medal of Renown Service in 1990 and 1995.

Ahmadov, Bakhtiyor

Tajik oncologist Bakhtiyor Pochomirovich Ahmadov was born into a family of workers in Khujand on June 26, 1933.

Ahmadov graduated from the Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1956. From 1957 to 1959, he was the Chief Doctor of the Leninabad Oncology Dispensary, as well as the Director of Oncology for all the districts of northern Tajikistan. Between 1960 and 1963, he was a post-graduate student at the Clinical and Experimental Oncology Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union (Moscow). The following year, he became the Director of the Surgery Division of the Oncology Dispensary of the Republic. He was also an Assistant Professor at the Department of Clinical Surgery of the Medical Institute, as well as the Chief Oncologist at the Ministry of Health. Between 1965 and 1973, he served as the Head of the Oncology Association and as the Associate Director of the Union of Surgeons of the Republic. In 1973, he became the Head of the Oncology Department of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. He received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1977.

Ahmadov's research deals with the diagnosis and treatment of stomach cancer and the swelling of the skeleton in people with cancer. His contributions include *Anatomiya sosudov opukholei (The Anatomy of the Swelling of Veins, Dushanbe, 1974)*; *Bibliografija Otechestvennoi literaturi po raku zheludka za 50 let (Bibliography of State Literature on Stomach Cancer Written in the Last 50 Years, Dushanbe, 1957)*.

Ahmadov, Dodojon

The first Tajik endocrinologist, Dodojon Mahmudovich Ahmadov was born in Khujand on December 15, 1915. He joined the CPSU in 1949.

Ahmadov graduated from the Treatment Department of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1939. Between 1940 and 1945, he contributed to the war effort as a Major in the Medical Corps. For the next decade, he worked in various medical institutions in Leninabad. From 1949 to 1955, he served as the Acting Minister of Health of Tajikistan. Ahmadov defended his dissertation in 1959 and, in 1960, became the Head of the endocrinologists of the Republic. Also from 1959 until 1970, he was the Chief Doctor of endocrinology at the Republic level.

Ahmadov was decorated with the Order of the Red Star, the Badge of Honor, and several medals awarded by the Presidium of the Supreme

Soviet of Tajikistan. He was also recognized as a Distinguished Scientific Contributor to Health in Tajikistan in the 1960s.

Ahmadov died in Dushanbe on January 28, 1975.

Ahmadov, Homid

Tajik historian Homid Ahmadov was born in Konibodom in 1932. He joined the CPSU in 1955.

Ahmadov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1953. In 1954, he became the Head of the Division for Marxist-Leninist Studies of the same institute. Between 1962 and 1974, he served as the Head of the Department of Soviet History of Tajikistan State University. In April 1974, he was appointed the Dean of Tajikistan State University's Evening School. Finally, in 1975, he became the Head of the Department of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He received his doctorate degree in history in 1978 and his professorship in 1978.

Ahmadov's contributions include *KPSS--Tashkilotchii Jam'bast va Jori Kardani Tajribai Pishqadam dar Pakhtakori (The Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the Role of the Collector and the Distributor of First-Hand Information Among Cotton Workers, 1969)*, *Bo Rohi Asosi (Using The Basic Method, 1973)*, and *KPSS dar Muboriza Baroi Intensifikatsiyoi Pakhtakori (Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Its Battle for the Intensification of Cotton Planting, 1976)*, and others.

Ahmadov, Karim

Tajik physiologist Karim Yusufovich Ahmadov was born in Khujand on November 19, 1917. He joined the CPSU in 1943.

Ahmadov graduated from the Tashkent State Medical Institute in 1941. He joined the war effort and served as the main medical doctor for his regiment until 1945. He became an intern in 1947 and, in 1948, he became the representative of the United Congresses of Physiologists. Between 1953 and 1957, Ahmadov was the Minister of Health; in 1959, he was an Assistant Professor; and in 1966, he became the Head of the Committee organizing the 30th Congress of Physiologists of Central Asia and Kazakhstan held in Dushanbe. In 1967, Ahmadov became the Head of the Department of Normal Physiology of the Republic. In the same year he received his doctorate degree in medicine. In 1968 he became a professor.

Ahmadov has made great contributions to the study of mechanisms that deal with facilitating breathing in thin air, especially in the highlands of Badakhshan. His contributions include *Dikhanie cheloveka pri visokogornoj gipoksii (Human Breathing Under High Mountain Hypoxia)*, Dushanbe, 1971).

Ahmadov received eight orders and a number of medals.

Ahmadov, Sharif

Tajik historian Sharif Ahmadov was born into a merchant family in Khujand on August 14, 1930.

Ahmadov graduated from the Faculty of History of Leninabad Pedagogical Institute in 1953. From 1956 to 1977, he served as a Lecturer, Senior Instructor, and Assistant Professor in the Department of the History of the Soviet Union. Between 1977 and 1987, he taught general history at the Department of History. He received his doctorate degree in history in 1985 and became a professor of Tajik History and Methodology in 1987.

Ahmadov's research deals with the problems of socialist competition and the contributions of the Tajiks as a people to the building of socialism. He is one of the contributors to *Ta'rikhi Leninabad (The History of Leninabad)*. His other contributions include *Sotsialisticheskoe sorevnovanie v promishlennosti Tadjikistana 1917-1937 (Socialist Competition in Tajik Industry 1917-1937)*, Dushanbe, 1983).

Ahmadov was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Culture in 1967.

Ahrori, Zohir

Tajik literary scholar Zohir Ahrori was born on February 15, 1930, in the village of Shkev of Darvoz. He received his early education in Tajik schools of the region.

Ahrori graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1953 with distinction. In 1956, he joined the Department of Languages and Literatures of the Institute of Oriental Studies and Written Heritage of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. At the present, he is the Director of the Middle East Division of the same institute.

Ahrori's contributions include critical editions of *Shohnomai Firdawsi (Firdawsi's Shahname)*, as well as of *Salomon va Absol*

(*Salaman and Absol*) and *Yusef va Zulaikho* (*Joseph and Zulaikha*), among others.

He has received the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, three medals from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Badge of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Ahrori has traveled to Iran, Afghanistan, and Russia.

Aini, Kamol

Tajik textual and literary critic Kamol Sadriddinovich Aini was born into a family of workers in Samarqand on May 15, 1928. Son of the famed Tajik author, Sadriddin Aini, Kamol Aini received his early education at home, as well as in the Tajik and Russian schools of the region. He became a member of the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1960, and joined the CPSU in 1962. He is the permanent President of the International Aini foundation. He is also one of the founders of "Paivand," and has served as its president. He is an Academician of the Academy of Advanced Schools of Sociology of Moscow and a recipient of the Afshar Foundation Prize (Iran).

Kamol Aini graduated from the Leningrad Faculty of Oriental Studies in 1949 and in 1953 from the Oriental Institute of the Academy of the Arts of the Soviet Union. From 1953 to 1955, he was a Senior Worker at the Rudaki Language and Literature Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1956 to 1958, he was the Director of Textual Criticism of the Department of Oriental Studies and Literary Works. From 1966 to 1972, he was a Senior Scientific Worker at the Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, as well as the Director of the Iran Division of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1980, Aini became the Head of the Manuscript and Original Documents Division of the same institute. Aini joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1960, and recently serves on its Board of Directors.

Aini's contributions, which date to 1948, fall into three main categories: administrative, collaborative, and *littérateur*. As an administrator and scholar, Aini has been tireless in organizing original textual materials dealing with the study of the orient, as well as in persuading colleagues to contribute to the enhancement of the treasury of Oriental manuscripts. As a collaborator, he has delivered lectures, chaired con-

ferences, and worked on such major projects as the preparation and presentation of the entire text of Firdowsi's *Shahname* (*Book of Kings*), a project containing nine volumes of poetic materials. He also undertook the editorial responsibility for the five-volume text of *Jami's Collected Works*. As a *littérateur*, Aini has centered his work on the 15th and 16th centuries. His main concentration is on the works of Badriddin Hiloli and the contemporaries of Hiloli. However, he also has contributed to the publication of several other works including *Humo va Humoi* (*Humo and Humoi*, 1969), *Gul va Navruz* (*Flowers and Nowruz*, 1972), *Vis va Romin* (*Vis and Ramin*, 1970), and *Badoyi' al-Vaqoye'* (*Novel Events*, 1970). At the present, he is one of the collaborators on a five-volume monumental work entitled *Research on Ancient Culture and Understanding of the Avesta*, as well as the founder of the Varorud Intercultural Organization.

Aini, Sadriddin

Tajik historian and author Sadriddin Saidmurodovich Aini was born on April 15, 1878, in the village of Saktara. He grew up in the Ghizhduvon region of Bukhara in a traditional Islamic setting. His grandfather and father were both learned figures of the time and followers of the strict Kubravi school of thought. Orphaned at the age of 12, Aini left Saktara for Bukhara, where his older brother studied and where he hoped to pursue his own studies. With him he carried a vast number of popular stories and proverbs which he had learned by mingling with the shopkeepers and laborers of Ghizhduvon.

In Bukhara, Aini became familiar with the world of his time through the works of Ahmad Donish. Donish had made three trips to Russia and had documented his observations in *Navodir al-Vaqaye'* (*Singular Events*). Aini also drew on the knowledge and teachings of Domulla Ikromcha, a cleric with a refreshing and different view of life than his own contemporary colleagues. Aini's awakening, happening at the time of the October Revolution in Russia, impacted Aini's world view immensely, so that his lyric poetry, centered on the themes of love and nature, gave way to anthems in praise of the dawn of a new age for the working people of Bukhara. Additionally, the more he learned about the new society in the making, the more he detested the regime that had fallen. In fictional works such as *Ghulomon* (*The Slaves*) and *Jalldoni Bukhoro* (*The Bukhara Executioners*), he exposed the inhumanity of the

Amirs as they clung to power using repression and terror as a means to sustain themselves. He also gathered materials and wrote extensively on the transition that was taking place in Bukhara and the Kuhistan as new trends replaced the old.

Aini's knowledge of the atrocities of the Amirs was first hand. Indeed, he was arrested as a revolutionary by Alimkhan's henchmen and was imprisoned in the Arg. Unlike those whose hands were tied in the front--a sign to the watching crowd of the forthcoming execution--his hands were tied in the back. He was administered 75 lashes of the whip. Aini would certainly have died had not Bukhara fallen to the Red Army that very day, so that he was taken to Kagan immediately to receive medical attention.

Aini's contributions are manifold. As the father of Tajik and Uzbek literatures, he has written in both languages, although more extensively in Tajiki. He is recognized as one of the main figures of the *Jadid* movement. In this regard he spearheaded the *Maktabi Nov* (the new-method schools). He went personally to the homes of potential students and persuaded their parents to allow their children to attend the new schools. At school, he provided both the textbooks and the instruction himself. He even found locations where the schools could meet either openly or (later on) clandestinely.

As a revolutionary, Aini started his literary career with such fiery poems as "Marshi Hurriet" ("Song of Freedom") and "Inqilob" ("Revolution") but, soon after, he chose prose as the medium that could best serve his purpose: depiction of the centrality of daily events in the life of the common man as material for literature. Some of the major works of early Soviet Tajik literature are graced with his name. They include *Odina (Odina)*, *Dokhunda (Dokhunda)*, and *Ghulomon (Slaves)*, just to name a few. Towards the end of his life Aini contributed to the growth of such Soviet journals as *Ovozi Tojik* and *Tojikistoni Surkh*. His most remarkable work is an account of his life, especially the formative period. Written in the 1940s, it is called the *Yoddoshtho (Reminiscences)*; it details life in Bukhara of the turn of the century in a most vivid and informative way.

Some of Aini's contributions, like *Odina (Odina)* and *Margi Sudkhur (Death of the Money Lender)*, have been the subject of exciting motion pictures. His *Margi Sudkhur* is, indeed, a classic of the Soviet screen, and is shown repeatedly to Tajik audiences.

Aiyoubi

See Aiyoubov, Safarmuhammad.

Aiyoubov, Safarmuhammad

Tajik poet Safarmuhammad Aiyoubov, also referred to as Aiyoubi, was born in Kulab on December 20, 1945.

Aiyoubov graduated from the Kulab Pedagogical Institute in 1976, the same year he joined the staff of Kulab's *Rohi Lenini* as a reporter.

Aiyoubov's early poems were published in local newspapers in the 1970s. His contributions include the collection *Guli Gandum (Wheat Flower, 1981)*, *Rohi Safar (The Path for the Journey, 1983)*, and *Shokhai Barq (The Flash of Lightning, 1986)*. A volume of his selected poems appeared in Dushanbe in 2000. In 2002, he published a series of plays entitled *Javlongohi Oftob (The Arena of the Sun)*.

Aiyoubov's poetry deals with such lighter aspects of life as patriotism and love. Desire for a better society for workers permeates his compositions. Poems like "Shi'ri Safidi Danghara" ("The Blank Verse of Danghara"), "Dehqon" ("Farmer"), and "Farzandi Korgar" ("Worker's Child") are examples of his thematic approach to the composition of his verses. V. I. Lenin plays a major role in the verses of Aiyoubov. "Lenin" ("Lenin"), "Ziorati Dohi" ("Visiting the Sage"), "Mujassamai Dohi" ("The Statue of the Sage"), and "Tabibi Lenin" ("Lenin's Physician") are examples of the leader's impact on Aiyoubov's creations. In his collections entitled *Gandumi Siroji (Light Wheat, 1983)* and *Khoki Tashna (Thirsty Earth, 1986)* Aiyoubov depicts the workers who participated in the Revolution.

Aiyoubi has traveled to Iran and Germany.

Aiyoubov, Salimjon

Tajik journalist and author Salimjon Aiyoubov, also referred to by his penname Salimi Aioubzod, was born on August 18, 1960, in the village of Haddi-shahr in the region of Maschoh. He received his early education at home from his father who was a teacher. Later, he attended the Dushanbe School Number 3.

Aiyoubov received his higher education between 1977 and 1982 in Perso-Tajik language and literature, in Dushanbe, where he attended the Tajikistan State University. His places of employment and the duties

and responsibilities he has undertaken include correspondent of *Komsomoli Tojikiston* (1981-1982); correspondent of *Adabiyot va San'at* (1982-1986); military service in Afghanistan [interpreter] (1986-1988); director of political and social issues at *Adabiyot va San'at* (1988-1991); deputy editor-in-chief of the *Haftganj* (1991); deputy editor-in-chief, and editor-in chief of *Charoghi Ruz* (1992-1993); responsible editor of *Golos* weekly in Moscow (1993-1994); expert for *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* [Moscow] (1994-1995); and broadcaster for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Tajik Services (1995 to the present).

Between 1990 and 1993, Aiyoubov served as a Member of the Presidium of Tajikistan's Union of Journalists. He was the President of the Association of Tajik Independent Journalists between 1993 and 1997. He is the recipient of the 1991 Grand Prize of the CIS Confederation of Journalists. Aiyoubov's publications include *Darvozahoi Kobul* (*The Gates of Kabul*, 1992), *Gungi Khobdida* (*The Sleeping Mute*, 1999), a collection of stories published in Moscow, *Devor* (*The Wall*, 1991) another collection of stories, published in Dushanbe, and the documentary *Hamosai Paikon* (*The Epic of the Arrow*, 1990), also published in Dushanbe. His *Tajikistan in the 20th Century*, edited by Iraj Bashiri, was broadcast by RFE/RL in Tajikistan in 1999.

Aiyoubov has traveled in Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the USA, and the UK. At the present, he lives with his wife and two sons in Prague, Czech Republic.

Akasharif

See Juraev, Sharif

Akbar Qahhorov

See Turajonzoda, Hoji Akbar.

Akbar Tursunzod

See Tursunov, Akbar.

Akbarov, Yusuf

Tajik literary critic Yusuf Akbarov, also referred to as Yusufi Akbarzoda, was born into a farming family in the village of Mazori Sharif of Panjakent, Sughd, on May 16, 1938. He completed his early

education in Mazori Sharif and the village of Ghusar. He joined the CPSU in 1965 and became a member of the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union 1975.

Akbarov graduated from the Faculty of History and Philology of Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1961, specializing in language, literature, and history. In the same year, he entered the Rudaki Language and Literature Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan as a Lecturer. This was followed in 1963 by a year of service in the military. From 1964 to 1966, he was a senior Lecturer at the same institute. From 1966 to 1968, he was a research scholar at the Grouch Institute of World Literature in Moscow. From 1991 to the present, he has been a Scientific Worker for the Republican Committee for Terminology at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1999, he was appointed the Associate Director of the Ismo'il Somoni Free Faculty.

Akbarov's creative period dates to his school days. His first essays were published in *Haqiqati Leninabad*. In 1973, he successfully defended his thesis, *Dostoni Liriki dar Nazmi Imruzai Tojik (Lyrical Stories in Contemporary Tajik Verse)*.

Akbarov's contributions include *An'ana va Navovari (Tradition and Modernism, Dushanbe, 1975)*; *Talabi Hayot va Qismati Adabiyot (Life's Demands and the Lot of Literature, Dushanbe, 1980)*; *She'ri Ihsos va Tafakkur (The Poetry of Feeling and Thought, Dushanbe, 1985)*; *Maktabi Shoiri Ustod Lohuti (The Poetic School of Ustod Lahuti, Dushanbe, 1987)*; *Mehri Vatan (Love of Country, Dushanbe, 1989)*; and *Justujuhoi Ijodi va Akhloqi (Creative and Ethical Investigations, Dushanbe, 1990)*.

Akbarov has traveled to Afghanistan and Russia. He received the medal of Renown Service in 1999.

Akil Akilov

See Oqilov, Oqil.

Akobirov, Jonibek

Tajik author Jonibek Akobirov was born into a family of workers in the village of Ravshan in the Komsomolabad province in 1952.

Akobirov graduated from Tajikistan State University (Evening Extension) with a degree in history in 1980. Thereafter, he served as the

Editor of Irfon Publications (1971-1978), *Tajik News*, *Madaniyati Tojikiston*, and *Adabiyot va San'at* (1978-1983).

The themes of Akobirov's stories are centered on rural life and life in the highlands. He is particularly interested in the impact of urban life on the young Tajiks who leave their villages for the tranquility of the city only to be faced with urban perplexities.

Akobirov's first collection of stories, *Farzand (Offspring)*, was published in 1976. His other works include *Dunyo ba Umid (The World [Rests on] Hope, 1978)*, *Khirmanii Sitora (The Harvest of Stars, 1985)*, *Kuhistoni (From the Highlands, 1987)*, and *Dostonhoi Pazmoni (Stories of Down Times, 1992)*.

Akobirov joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1982 and the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1984.

Akobirov, Yusufjon

Tajik author Yusufjon Akobirov was born on January 10, 1937, into a family of physicians in the village of Saktara, in the Ghizhdupon province of Bukhara.

Akobirov graduated from the Faculty of History and Philology of Tajikistan State University in 1959 and found temporary employment with the monthly *Sadoi Sharq*. From 1960 to 1961, he attended the Moscow Advanced School for Playwrights and, upon completion of that course, returned to Dushanbe. He worked with *Tojikistoni Shavravi* for a while, and then accepted the directorship of *Sadoi Sharq*.

Akobirov's first dramatic work was staged in 1958 in Khujand. It was called *Deromi Rudaki (The Rudaki Drama)*. The themes of Akobirov's stories, which include *Dukhtari ki Justujuash Mikunam (The Girl I Seek, 1963)*, *Munira (Munira, 1964)*, *Balohat (Eloquence, 1966)*, and *Osmoni Sof (Clear Sky, 1968)* are mainly social, dealing with the post-war problems of the Republic.

Akobirov's first novel, *Zamini Padaron (The Land of Forefathers, 1974)* is also socio-politically oriented. Akobirov follows the socialist realism school in literature. His 1978 novel, *Norak (Norak)*, was awarded the Rudaki State Prize for Literature in 1980. Akobirov's other works include *Tahavvoli Doston va Munozirah dar borai On (The Development of the Story Genre and Discussions Related to It, 1969)*, *Vodii Mahabbat (The Zone of Love, 1980)*, *Qandak Gul Kard (Qandak Blossomed, 1965)*, and *Shi'r, Ihsos, va Tafakkur (Poetry, Feeling, and Thought, 1985)*.

Akobirov's *Balohat (Eloquence)* and *Ba'd az on ki Osiyo Boz Mond (After the Mill Shut Down)* have been made into films by TajikFilm and have been received favorably. His primary novels have been translated into Russian and have been positively received as well.

Akobirov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1963.

Akramov, Narimon

Tajik historian Narimon Mansurovich Akramov was born into a worker's family on June 1, 1932, in the city of Khujand in northern Tajikistan. He joined the CPSU in 1967.

Akramov graduated from the Tajikistan State University in 1956 with a degree in history and philology. From 1956 to 1959, he served as a Professor of Soviet history at the State Pedagogical Institute of Leninabad. Between 1959 and 1963, he was a post-graduate student at the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1971, he was appointed Chair of the Department of Soviet History of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. Between 1963 and 1975, he prepared and defended his doctoral dissertation on *Sahmi Muhaqqiqoni Rus dar Omuzishi Ta'rikh, Arkheologia va Etnografiai Khalqhoi Pomir va Atrofi On (The Contributions of Russian Scholars to the Study of the History, Archaeology, and Ethnography of the Peoples of Pamir and its Surrounding Areas)*. Akramov's studies are devoted to V. V. Bartold, M. S. Andreev, and A. A. Siminov, among others.

He is the recipient of a number of medals and awards.

Ali Khush

See Khushmuhammadzoda, Ali.

Aliev, Abbas

Tajik statesman and scholar Abbas Aliev was born in Bukhara in 1899. He received his early education in both the traditional Islamic *mektabs* and in the new-method schools of Bukhara. He received his doctorate degree in history and became a professor in 1940. Aliev joined the CPSU in 1917. Aliev graduated from the "Krasnaya Professora" of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. He then became involved in revolutionary activities primarily in Bukhara, Kagan, and Charju. Between 1918 and 1920, he was the head of the clandestine Party Committee of Charju. Thereafter, he became a Party functionary

and served as the Chief Editor of the Turkish monthly, *Bukhara*, and other Bukhara-related publications. Between 1924 and 1927, he became the first Minister of Education of the Autonomous Republic of Tajikistan. In this capacity, he endeavored to eliminate all vestiges of illiteracy from Tajikistan.

Aliev's career in science and pedagogy began in 1933, when he taught at the State University of Central Asia. Then, between 1940 and 1945, he was the Head of the Department of History of the Ancient Orient and the Peoples of the Soviet Union at the Dushanbe State Pedagogical Institute, as well as the Dean of the Faculty of History. He was also one of the first translators of classical Marxist-Leninist literature. During the period between 1940 and 1958, he also taught Soviet Cultural History at Kyrgyzstan State University, Kazakhstan State University, and the University of Ukraine. His major work, *Velikii Oktiabr' i revoliutsionizirovanie narodov Bukhari (The Great October and the Revolutionary Path Chosen by the Peoples of Bukhara)* was published in Tashkent in 1958.

In 1922, Aliev was the recipient of the Order of Gold Star awarded by the Central Executive Committee of the Peoples Republic of Bukhara.

Aliev died in Alma-Ata (now Almaty) on January 16, 1958.

Aliev, Ghulom

Tajik zoologist and selectionist Ghulom Alievich Aliev was born on December 20, 1915, in Samarqand. He joined the CPSU in 1940.

Aliev graduated from the Samarqand Institute of Agriculture in 1934, and from 1934 to 1935 worked at the Ghuzor Sovkhoz for raising Karakol sheep. From 1935 to 1937, he was a Lecturer at the Department of Genetic Increase in Quadrupeds in the same institute. Between 1937 and 1942, he was a post-graduate student, as well as the Head of Tajikistan's Division at the Experimental Herding Station. From 1945 to 1950, he served as the Director of the Tajik Division of the Institute of Research on Herding at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Aliev became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1951 and an Academician in 1953. He was the Acting President of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan between 1953 and 1958, and from 1958 to 1962, he was the Associate Minister of Agriculture of the Republic. He received his doctorate degree in

agriculture in 1965. He served as the Rector of the Institute of Agriculture in 1973.

Aliev's research, which started in 1945, is focused on the raising of "gusfandi Tajiki" or Tajik sheep, a variety of sheep richer in wool, fat, and meat than the ordinary sheep. His contributions include *Tadzhik-skaya miasa-sal'no-sherstnaya poroda ovets* (*The Breed of Tajik Sheep for Wool, Fat, and Meat*, Dushanbe, 1967).

Aliev was recognized as a Distinguished Scientist in the Republic in 1975, and is the recipient of four Red Star for Labor awards, as well as the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan. He garnered the Ibn Sina State Prize in 2001. He was also recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Science in 2001 for developing a new variety of sheep.

Aliev has traveled in Iran, England, Italy, United States, France, Mexico, and Canada.

Alimshoev, Salimsho

Tajik poet Salimsho Alimshoev, also referred to as Halimsho Salimsho and Salimsho Halimsho, was born into a family of farmers in the village of Rivak of Shughnan on February 16, 1936.

Alimshoev graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1960. Between 1960 and 1980, he was on the literary staff and Head of the Literature Division of *Tojikistoni Soveti*. In 1981, he became the Head of the Literary Division of *Adabiyot va San'at*. His poetry appeared first in the mid-1950s. His first collection of poetry, entitled *Rohi Qullaho* (*Path to the Peaks*), was published in 1964. His other contributions include *Kishtii Inqilob* (*Ship of Revolution*, 1971); *Imzoi Lenin* (*Lenin's Signature*, 1977); *Oinai Vijdon* (*The Mirror of Conscience*, 1983); and *Haft Khoni Badakhshon* (*The Seven Khans of Badakhshan*, 1989). From 1981 to 1991, he was an editor, and later, Acting Director of *Adabiyot va San'at*. In 2000, he became the Editor of *Farhang*.

Alimshoev's poetry and stories deal with the October Revolution, V. I. Lenin, and implementation of Lenin's wishes, as well as the transformation of the rural culture in Tajikistan. His play, entitled *Kabutaroni Safid* (*White Doves*), was staged in Mahmud Vohidov Theater.

Alimshoev joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1965. He was decorated with the Badge of Honor (1986) and the Order of *Dusti* (Friendship) of the Republic of Tajikistan (1999).

Amin, Saidullo

Tajik poet Saidullo Amin was born in the village of Guzarbolo, in Qabodion province, in 1940. Little is known about his education other than that he abandoned his studies at Tajikistan State University where he was working towards a degree in Tajiki language and literature. His literary contributions consist of two books of poetry: *Takhti Qubod (The Throne of Qubad, 1984)* and *Takhti Sangin (The Rock Throne, 1990)*.

Aminova, Ozod

Tajik poet Ozod Muhiddinovna Aminova, also referred to as Ozod, was born in Khujand to the family of Muhiddin Aminzoda in 1933. She joined the CPSU in 1970.

Aminova graduated from the Leninabad Pedagogical Institute in 1958. From then until 1970, she taught at the regional schools of Khujand. In 1971, she became the Director of *Haqiqati Leninabad*. Her early works were published in the mid-1950s. Her contributions include *Satrhoi Nakhustin (The First Lines, 1965)*, *Ba Yodi Tu (Thinking of You, 1971)*, *Chashmi Bidor (Wakeful Eye, 1975)*, and *Didori Sahro (A Visit to the Fields, 1975)*. This latter was written in honor of the distinguished engineer of the Republic, Dilbarniso Nurmatova. Her other contributions include *Modarnoma (In Praise of Mother, 1981)*, *Piroyai Sabz (Green Ornament, 1983)*, *Man Ham Maktabkhon Shudam (I, Too, Became Learned, 1981)*, and *Guldasta (Bouquet, 1984)*.

In her poetry, Aminova discusses patriotism, love, loyalty, and the good life of free Soviet women. Many of her poems have been translated into Russian and into the languages of the other republics of the former Soviet Union.

Aminova joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1965 and won the Komsomoli Tojikiston Prize in 1982. She received the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviets of Tajikistan and Azerbaijan.

Aminzoda, Muhiddin

Tajik poet and tambourine player Muhiddin Aminzoda was born in 1904, in the city of Khujand to a traditional family. His literary career, however, began in 1924 when his poems appeared in *Ovozi Tajik* and in the satirical journal *Mullo Mushfiqi*.

After graduating from the Samarqand Pedagogical Institute in 1925, Aminzoda was employed by the same institution as a teacher. He also studied music (1928-29) at the Uzbekistan School of Music and Choreography. Aminzoda moved to Dushanbe in 1937 as the Director of the Literary Division of the Theater and Opera Ballet of Tajikistan. In 1933, he tried his hand at drama and contributed *Sharaf (Nobility)*, which was staged in the Leninabad Drama Theater. In 1940, he coauthored *Leninobod (Leninabad)* with Rahim Jalil.

The themes of his poetry include emancipation of women, opposition to religious zealotry, and traditionalism. His poems include "Bisavodi Baloi Jon Boshad" ("Illiteracy Is the Bane of Life"), "Ta'limi Umumii Majburi" ("Compulsory Public Education"), and "Hasrati Yak Domullo" ("A Religious Figure's Regret"). Aminzoda's first collection of poetry was published in 1937.

Satire is another genre to which Aminzoda contributed and, of which, he is, indeed, a founder in Tajik literature. "Hasrati Yak Domullo" (1928) is an example of his contribution to this genre. His satirical pieces were published in *Khorpushtak* and *Mullo Mushfeqi*.

Lyrical poetry is Aminzoda's fort . His first volume *Chaman (Meadow)* was published in 1937. Other volumes of his poetry include *Bahori Vatan (Spring of the Fatherland, 1939)*, *Bahori Dil (Spring of the Heart, 1964)*, and *Sadoi Zafar (Sound of Victory, 1944)*. He also drew on his poetic talent for translating the works of Pushkin, Gorkii, Lermontov, and others.

Aminzoda joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1936. He received the Badge of Honor and several other medals.

Aminzoda died in Khujand on September 1, 1966.

Aminzoda, Zebo

Tajik dancer and ballerina Zebo Muhiddinovna Aminzoda was born into a family of professional artists in Stalinabad on October 3, 1948. She learned the intricacies of the profession from her grandmother, Zakirova Karomatkhon and her mother, Usmonova Oidinoi. Her father is a famous poet and tambourine player, Muhiddin Aminzoda. From 1958 to 1962, she studied at the Institute of Choreography at the Great Theater of the Soviet Union under E. N. Zhemchuzhina. From 1962 to 1965, she studied at the Tashkent Institute of Choreography's division of People's Dances under Q. Mirkarimova. From 1965 to 1978, she

performed at the Pushkin Music and Comedy Theater of Leninabad. From 1978 to 1993, she was the Head of the Zebo Ensemble at the Committee for Tajik Radio and Television. In 1993 and 1994, she was the Vice-Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Tajikistan. In 1994, she became the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Tajikistan at the Mir International Radio and Television Company in Moscow.

Aminzoda is delicate in nature and noble in character. Her unique abilities in dance and music enable her to create unforgettable characters in such dances as, "Jonon" ("Jonan"), "Tuyona" ("Party"), "Zang" ("Bell"), "Sanam" ("Sanam"), "Dar Chaman" ("On the Meadow"), "Munojot" ("Midnight Prayer"), "Vokhuri" ("Meeting"), and others. Over the years, she has blended Tajik folk dances with classical Western ballet and come up with forms that are at once new and refreshing. More importantly, she has created her dances around such major themes as life, labor, love, and the good fortune of her people. Neither is her talent restricted to the performance of Tajik dances. She is also accomplished in the performance of the dances of the peoples of the other republics of the former Soviet Union, and to a degree, of the world. In addition, she was the main player in a number of spectacles, including *Ashrofparast (The Sycophant)* of Zh. Moliere, *Ramayana (Ramayana)* of N. Guseva, *Lulion (The Gypsies)* of A. S. Pushkin, and others.

Aminzoda received the Order of Lenin award (1970), the Lenin Komsomol Prize for Tajikistan (1968), the Lenin Komosomol Prize for the Soviet Union (1982), the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize, and the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

Aminzoda has traveled to Bulgaria, Afghanistan, Belgium, Holland, Iraq, Nepal, Turkey, Japan, and Spain.

Amirjonov, Sarvarjon

Tajik poet Sarvarjon Amirjonov, also referred to as Sarvar, was born into a family of workers of the village of Eged of Qala'-i Khum on November 12, 1938.

Amirjonov graduated from the Tajikistan State University in 1961. From 1961 to 1966, he was the Literary Editor and Acting Editor of *Komsomoli Tojikiston*. From 1984 to 1986, he was the Chief Editor of *Gazetei Muallimon*.

Amirjonov's first poems were published towards the end of the 1950s. His contributions include the collections *Bahor Mikhoham (I Yearn for Spring)*, 1968) and *La'l (Lapis-Lazuli)*, 1978).

The themes of Amirjonov's poetry include descriptions of nature, patriotism, friendship, and man's high spirit. He is particularly known for his couplets on ethical themes and love.

Amirjonov joined the Union of the Writers of the Soviet Union in 1984.

Amonov, Rajab

Tajik intellectual, author, and folklorist Rajab Amonov was born in 1923 in the city of Uroteppa into a family of shoemakers.

Amonov graduated from the Uroteppa Pedagogical Institute in 1937. For a year, he served as a teacher. Then he joined the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. However, he had to abandon this enterprise to join the war effort. After returning from war, he got married and continued his education. Eventually, in 1947, he graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. In the same year, he joined the Rudaki Institute of Languages and Literatures as a Scientific Worker. From 1959 on, he served as the Director of its Folklore section. His dissertation entitled *Ocherke Ijodiyote Dahanakii Tojikoni Kulob (A Study of the Oral Compositions of the Tajiks of Kulob)*, was accepted in 1953. In 1968, he received his doctorate degree and in 1970 he became a professor. In 1981, he became an Associate Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Amonov's first work, entitled "Ey Oktiyobri A'zam" ("O Great October!") was published in 1947. This was followed by the publication of "Zindagi" ("Life"), "Du Qatrai Ashk" ("Two Teardrops"), "Hunar" ("Art"), and "Shurazamin" ("Salty Land"), all of which were published in the journals *Sharqi Surkh* and *Literaturni Tojikiston*. His first novel, entitled *Dar Domoni Kuhi Kabud (On the Slope of the Black Mountain)* was published in 1961. This work was translated into Russian in 1964.

Amonov's major contribution is *Kuliyoti Folklori Tojik (Collected Works on Tajik Folklore)*, a compilation in thirty-five volumes, dealing with all aspects of Tajik folklore. A considerable number of scholars, artists, and researchers contributed to Rajab Amonov's project.

Amonov's forte is the study of Tajik folklore. Most of his works are dedicated to an analysis and understanding of the works of local singers, poets, and musicians. Two of his monographs, *Ocherke Ijodiyoti Dahanakii Kulob* (mentioned above) and *Az Pahi Khidmati Khalq (In the Service of the People, 1963)* are among the most important works published on Tajik folklore in that time.

Amonov joined the Union of the Writers of the Soviet Union in 1959.

Rajab Amonov passed away on May 27, 2002.

Ansori, Faizullo

Tajik poet and playwright Faizullo Ansori was born on March 20, 1931 to a worker's family in Panjakent. He graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1951 and became an instructor of language and literature. Between 1953 and 1956, he was a member of the Radio Tajikistan Committee, serving in the literature and music divisions. In 1956, he was appointed director of fine arts of Dushanbe Television; in 1959 he became Chief Editor of the literature division of Dushanbe television. Between 1962 and 1964, he completed a literature course in Moscow and moved into TajikFilm as a screenwriter.

Ansori's first poems were published in 1948. In 1954, he published *Kalkhot va Kabutar (The Eagle and the Dove)*, a story in verse that boosted his career. His early poems were published in *Guldastai Dusti (Bouquet of Friendship, 1956)*, *Oftob dar Roh (Sunshine on the Road, 1957)* and *Gulshan (Rose Garden, 1958)*.

Additionally, Ansori was a successful playwright. Between 1958 and 1961, he staged *Imtahon (Examination)*, *Hukmi Modar (Mother's Verdict)*, and *Hayot va 'Ishq (Life and Love)* in Dushanbe and *Ijorashin (Tenant)* in Leninabad. All were well received by the audiences.

The collection *Tori Ilhom (The String of Inspiration)* and *Sharofat (Nobility)* were both published in 1963. *Butai Gul (Flower Bush, 1970)*, and *Oinai Dil (Mirror of the Heart, 1973)* are among his last published works.

Ansori joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1954. He received the Red Banner of Labor and Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Belarus.

Ansori passed away in 1980.

Asadulloev, Iskandar

Tajik politician Iskandar Asadulloev was born in 1949.

Between 1973, the year he graduated from the Moscow State University with a degree in history, and 1978, he worked at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1985, the Department of Philosophy of the Academy accepted him as a candidate in philosophy. Asadulloev then joined the staff of the Tajik State Medical Institute in 1978 and remained there until 1986, teaching courses in philosophy. He rejoined the same institute again in 1991 and worked there until 1993. From 1989 to 1991, he served as a Lecturer in philosophy and as a consultant for the Communist Party of Tajikistan.

Between 1993 and 1996, Asadulloev joined the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He joined the Tajik government as an assistant to the President of the Republic in 1996. In 1998, he became the Director of the Center for Strategic Research at the Office of the President.

Asadulloev, Sa'dullo

Tajik literary critic and scholar Sa'dullo Asadulloev was born into a religious family in the village of Qistakuz of Khujand on September 12, 1932. He joined the CPSU in 1968.

Asadulloev graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1956. Thereafter, he taught literature at the same institute until 1965 when he was appointed the Head of the Department of Tajik Literature at the Khujand State University. He received his doctorate degree in philology in 1986. He became a full professor at Khujand State University in 1987.

Asadulloev's research deals with the early history of Perso-Tajik literature. Some of his essays have been published in journals in Iran and Afghanistan. His contributions include "Abjad va Ta'rikhho" ("The Role of the Abjad' in [Establishing] Dates," 1972), "Ba'zi Vozhahoi Musiqi va Surud va Navoho dar Ash'ori Hofiz" ("Some Music-Related Words, Songs, and Sounds in the Poetry of Hafiz," 1975), "Amir Khesravi Dihlavi" ("Amir Khorow Dihlavi," 1975), and "Laili i Madzhnun v farsiyazichnoi literature" ("Layli and Majnun in the Literatures of the Farsi Speaking Peoples," Dushanbe, 1981).

Ashrafi, Mukaddima

Tajik art historian Mukaddima Mukhtorovna Ashrafi was born on July 5, 1936, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. Her father, Mukhtor Ashrafi, was a well-known composer and conductor in Uzbekistan and she is the wife of Tajik intellectual Kamol Aini.

Ashrafi graduated from Moscow State University with an MA in Art History in 1959 and a Ph.D. in Art History in 1972. From 1959 to 1961, she served as a research fellow in the Department of Literature of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. Thereafter, until 1972 she served as a research fellow in the Department of Manuscripts of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1972 to the present, she has been serving as a senior research fellow and chief researcher at the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. She completed her post-doctorate work in Art History at the Institute of Art History in Moscow in 1986, and she became a professor in 1997. Currently, she works in the Department of Humanities of the Technological University of Tajikistan.

Ashrafi has received a number of Fellowships , including UNESCO Research Fellowship in France, the UK, and Ireland in 1980, and the Iran Heritage Foundation Research Fellowship in 1997. She has also been a Visiting Scholar with the Agha Khan Foundation in 1990 and 1991, as well as at the Institute Francais d'Études sur L'Ásie Centrale (IFEAC), 2001.

Ashrafi's publications include *Miniatures of the 16th Century in MSS of Works by Jami*, 1966), *The Bukhara Miniatures School of the 40s-70s of the 16th Century*, 1974), *Persian-Tajik Poetry in Miniatures of the 14th to 17th Century*, 1974), *The Development of Iranian Miniatures in the 16th Century*, 1978), *Bihzod and the Development of the Bukhara Miniature School of the 16th Century*, 1987), and "The Art of the Book," *History of central Asian Civilization* (UNESCO), Paris, 2000.

Ashrafi has traveled extensively in Iran, France, Ireland, India, Germany, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Jordan, and the United States.

Ashrafi, Mukhtor

Tajik composer and conductor Mukhtor Ashrafuvich Ashrafi was born in Bukhara on May 29, 1912. Known as one of the major figures in

opera in the East, Ashrafi's career began when, between 1934 and 1936, he studied at the Moscow Conservatory.

In 1948, he graduated from the Leningrad Conservatory. Between 1944 and 1953, he served first as a teacher and then as a professor at the Tashkent Conservatory.

Ashrafi moved to Dushanbe in 1930. Following the direction of Radio Tajikistan, he prepared a series of twenty Tajiki songs. In 1932, he accompanied the Tajikistan Ensemble to Leningrad. His most well known contribution was *Siuetai Raqsii Tojiki (The Tajiki Dance Suite)*. At the end of his life, Ashrafi created several great works, including *Shamshir va Mahabbat (The Sword and Love, 1974)*, *Dostoni Rustam (The Story of Rustam, 1974)*, and the musical score for the Tajiki film *Az Gang to Kreml' (From the Ganges to the Kremlin, 1975)*, and others.

Ashrafi joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1941. He became a People's Artist of the Soviet Union in 1951. He also is the recipient of two Orders of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Ashrafi died on December 15, 1975, in Tashkent.

Ashur Safar

See Safarov, Ashur.

Ashurmuhamadov, Yormahmad

Tajik actor and playwright Yormahmad Ashurmuhamadov was born into a farming family in the city of Khorugh, Badakhshan, on March 1, 1919. He joined the CPSU in 1958.

Ashurmuhamadov graduated from the Khorugh Pedagogical School in 1940. In the same year, he joined the Rudaki Music and Drama Theater of Khorugh. From 1947 to 1971, he was the director, the actor, and the head of the Youth Club of the region. In 1971, he became the Director of the Badakhshan Museum.

As an actor, Ashurmuhamadov has skillfully created a number of memorable characters including Tavakkalkhoja in *Chanori Guyo (Speaking Plain Tree)*, by S. Saidmurodov, 1958; Qozi in *Kishloqi Tilloi (Golden Village)*, by M. Mirshakar, 1967; Jallod in *Dostoni Hofiz (The Story of Hafiz)*, by F. Toshmuhammadov, 1968; Bonch Bruevisch in *Hurriat (Freedom)*, by Gh. Abdullo, 1970; and others.

Ashurmuhamadov has written several plays, including, *Subhi Iqbol (The Morning of Fortune, 1957)*; *Rubob Hikoyat Mikunad (The Lute Relates, 1967)*, a concert-spectacle entitled *Shu'lai Oftob (The Flame of the Sun)*; and a musical composition entitled *Lenin Partia, Oktiobr (Lenin's Party, October, 1980)*.

Ashurmuhamadov became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1967. He is a recipient of the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Ashurov, Ghaffor

Tajik philosopher Ghaffor Ashurov was born into a family of farmers in the Tajikabad region on March 5, 1930. He received his early education in the new-method school of Gharm. He joined the CPSU in 1953.

Ashurov graduated from the Moscow Sociological Institute in 1953. From then until 1955, he served as a special editor and following that became the Chief Specialist on the Board of Directors of the Tajikistan State Library Named After Firdowsi. Between 1955 and 1958, he was a post-graduate student majoring in the history of philosophy. In 1959 and 1960, he was a Scientific Worker. Between 1961 and 1964, he was the Director of the Department of Philosophy. Ashurov defended his dissertation, entitled *Aqoidi Falsafii Nosiri Khesrav (The Philosophical Thought of Nasir Khosrow)*, in 1965. From 1965 to 1988, he became the Director of the Philosophy division of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He was a member of the Board of the Directors of the Academy. He had gained full membership at the Academy in 1976. Between 1986 and 1990, he was the Academic-Secretary of the Anthropology Department of the Academy. He repeated the same position between 1999 and 2000. From 1999 to the present, Ashurov has been the Chief Scientific Worker of the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

In his research, Ashurov has addressed three major philosophical issues: 1) the history of social and philosophical thinking of the Tajiks; 2) The Lenin phase of the development of Marxist philosophy; and 3) Criticism of anti-Communist ideologies. Ashurov's contributions include "Filosofskaya i obshchestvenno-politicheskaya misl' tadjhikskogo naroda" ("Philosophical and Social Thought of the Tajiks"), which appears in *Istoria tadjhikskogo naroda (The History of*

the Tajiks, vol. 2, Moscow, 1964); *Filosofskie vzgliadi Nosira Khisrava* (*Nasir Khosrow's Philosophical View*, Dushanbe, 1965); *Aqoidi Falsafii Nosiri Khesrav* (*The Philosophical Thought of Nasir Khosrow*, Dushanbe 1965); "Afkori Falsafi--Ijodiyoti Tojikon" (Philosophical Thought--The Contribution of the Tajiks), in *Ta'rikhi Khalqi Tojik* (*History of the Tajiks*, Moscow, 1964); "Afkori Ijtimo'i-Falsafii Tojikon dar Asrhoi XIX-XX" ("Socio-Philosophical Thought of the Tajiks during the 19th and 20th Centuries"), in *Ta'rikhi Falsafa dar SSSR* (*History of Philosophy in the Soviet Union*, Moscow, 1971).

Ashurov won the Ibn Sina State Prize in 1981. He has also received the Order of the Red Banner of Labor (1970), the Badge of Honor (1981), and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan (1965, 1973).

Ashurov has traveled to Germany and the Czech Republic.

Askar Hakim

See Hakimov, Askar.

Asrori, Vohid

Tajik folklorist Vohid Mirashurovich Asrori, also referred to as Asrorov, was born in Khujand into a worker's family on October 7, 1917. He joined the CPSU in 1949.

Asrori graduated from the Language and Literature division of Tashkent Pedagogical Institute in 1938. Between 1941 and 1944, he contributed to the war efforts. After the war he worked for the Ministry of State Supervision and later for the *Pioniri Tojikiston* journal. Shortly thereafter, he moved to Dushanbe and, in 1949, graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute as well. Following that he was employed by the teacher-training division of the same Institute as an instructor. After he completed his studies, in 1952, he became one of the first professors of the State University of Dushanbe Named After Zhilanov. Subsequently, he became the Director of the Literature and Folklore division of the Tajikistan State University.

Asrorov's first poems and early writings appear in 1947. His major works include *Salom Maktab* (*Hello, School*, 1951), dedicated to young readers; *Zamzamai Hayot* (*Life's Murmur*, 1964); and *Hardoishon Naghz* (*Both Are Good*, 1962).

Asrorov's contributions to folklore include *Yusuf Vafo* (*Yusef Vafo*, 1957), *Khalq Va Adabiyot* (*People and Literature*, 1967), and *Adabiyot Va Folklor* (*Literature and Folklore*, 1968).

Asrorov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1956, and the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1958.

Asrorov

See Asrori, Vohid.

Asrorov, Shodi

Tajik writer Shodi Asrorov was born in the village of Surkhkast of Maschoh in 1945.

Asrorov graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in Tajiki language and literature in 1968. He remained at that University until 1978, when he defended a doctorate dissertation entitled *Siyavosh dar Shohnomai Firdawsi* (*Siyavosh in Firdawsi's Shahname*). *Inson az Nazari Firdawsi* (*Firdawsi's View of Man*) is Asrorov's major contribution to Firdawsi studies.

Shodi Asrorov died in 1987.

Atoboev, Abdusalom

Tajik intellectual and playwright Abdusalom Atoboev, also referred to as Atozoda, was born into a farming family in the village of Qal'achai Mazor in the Isfara province of northern Tajikistan on April 20, 1934. He joined the CPSU in 1965.

Atoboev graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute with a degree in philology in 1958. Thereafter, he worked at *Tojikistoni Shavravi*, *Zanoni Tojikiston*, *Sadoi Sharq*, and *Mash'al*, as well as at the Ministry of Education.

Atoboev's early stories were published in the 1960s. Recognized as one of Tajikistan's prominent playwrights, Atoboev wrote plays dealing with Tajik history and society, as well as with the moral problems of the contemporary world. In his 1971 play, entitled *Surudi Notamom* (*Unfinished Anthem*), he depicts the life and work of the well-known Iranian poet Robi'a Balkhi. Similarly, his 1973 play, *Foji'ai Inson* (*The Calamity of Man*), depicts the history of the peoples of the west. Atoboev's other works include *Qiomi Lohuti* (*The Lahuti Uprising*, 1979), *Bo Imzoi Lenin* (*Signed by Lenin*, 1981), *Parvozi Uqob* (*The*

Flight of the Eagle, 1975), *Shamshiri Mirosi (The Inherited Sword*, 1984), and others.

Atoboev joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1974.

He died in Dushanbe on April 28, 1986.

Atulloeva, Zulfiya

Tajik poet Zulfiya Atulloeva, also referred to as Zulfiya Atoy, was born into a scholarly family in the village of Qala'-i Azim of Ghonchi on June 15, 1954. She joined the CPSU in 1982.

Atulloeva graduated from the Gorkii Institute of Literature in Moscow in 1977, and until 1983, was on the staff of *Tojikistoni Soveti*. From 1983 to 1985, she worked for *Zanoni Tojikiston*. In 1985, she became the Acting Editor of *Gozetai Muallimon*. Since 1985, she has worked at various positions in the printed media including holding the chief editorship of two journals: *Firuz* and *Guftugu*.

Atulloeva's early poems were published in *Bairaqi Oktioabr* in 1967. Thereafter, her poems were published in the other journals in the Republic, as well as in the collection entitled *Shukufahoi Umidbakhsh (Hope-Inspiring Blossoms)* in 1973. Atulloeva's other contributions include "Jihoz" ("Dowry," 1977), "Didor" ("Visit," 1982), "Zochai Khushrui Man" ("My Beautiful Doll," 1984), "Dukhtari Daryo" ("The Daughter of the Sea," 1986), "Ishqi Yak Zan" ("A Woman's Love," 1992), and "Sitorai Mushtari" ("Jupiter," 1998).

Atulloeva is a lyricist. Her poems are about patriotism, motherhood, childhood, pure love, and happiness. Although mostly traditional, her compositions are not devoid of forays into the domain of new poetry.

Atulloeva joined the Union of the Writers of the Soviet Union in 1979. She is recognized as a Distinguished Tajik Journalist, and a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Education, as well as a winner of the Tajikistan Youth Prize.

Atulloeva has traveled to the Netherlands, Germany, Iran, Pakistan, and the United States.

Atozoda

See Atoboev, Abdusalom.

Azimova, Aziza

Tajik ballet dancer Aziza Azimova was born in the village of Surkhi of Uroteppa on December 5, 1915. She joined the CPSU in 1941.

She entered the Bukhara Women's Pedagogical Institute in 1927 and worked with the *havaskoron* amateur group. In 1930, she joined the traveling Theater of Tashkent Workers. In 1932, she moved to Tajikistan and began work in the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts. Subsequently she played several dramatic roles including Shirin in *Muboriza* (Struggle), by Usmonov; Ra'no in *Ra'no* (Ra'no), by Saidmurodov; Adelma in *Malikai Turandot* (Queen of Turandot), by K. Gottsi; and others.

Between 1938 and 1946, she danced at the Music Theater (present-day Aini State Academy Theater for Opera-Ballet). She has created the roles of Nozgul in *Du Gul* (*Two Flowers*), by A. Lenskii, 1941; Liza in *Ihtiyotkorii Bihuda* (*Futile Precaution*), by L. Gerold, 1943; and Maria in *Favvorai Boghcha Saroi* (*The Garden Fountain*), by B. Osefov, 1945.

Between 1946 and 1951, when she received her degree in directorship and advanced ballet, Azimova attended the State Institute of Dramatic Arts Named After Lunacharskii. She then performed in the 1950 production of *Lolai Surkh* (*Red Tulip*), which was also her dissertation, and *Doktor Aibolit* (*Doctor Aibolt*). After 1951, she served as the chief ballet dancer of the State Philharmonic Society of Tajikistan, teaching her art to the younger generation of Tajiks. In 1964 and 1965, Azimova served a stint in Kabul. In 1967, she joined the staff of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute as a Professor of Fine Arts.

Azimova received the title of People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1941.

She received two Orders of Red Banner of Labor, two Orders of the Badge of Honor, and a number of other medals.

Azizi, Bahriddin

Tajik author and poet Bahriddin Azizi, also referred to as Azmi, was born to a scholarly family in Uroteppa in 1895. He received his early education in the traditional schools (*maktabi kuhna*) of the region. After 1910, he continued his education in the schools of Bukhara. After graduating from the Tashkent Teacher Training School, he returned to Uroteppa where he was employed as a teacher. He also served on the Executive Committee of the city and as a member of the city's judiciary.

Bahriddin Azizi's literary career began early, during his high school years. Writing under the penname of Azmi, he lambasted the atrocities of the Manghit Amirs of Bukhara. In the 1920s, he wrote satires in both Uzbeki and Tajiki under various pennames, including "Tarsonchak," "Tarsaki," and others. His major articles were published in the satirical journal *Mushfiqi*. His major themes include elimination of superstitions, eradicating traditional mores and customs, as well as opposition to social ills. Azizi's major works include *Zarbdor* (*Shocker*, 1932), *Ghalaba* (*Victory*, 1932), *Hasani Yak Dasta* (*One-Handed Hassan*, 1936), *Qurboni* (*Sacrifice*, 1937), and *Hikoyaho* (*Stories*, 1962).

Azizi died in Uroteppa in 1944.

Azizov, Azam

Tajik physician Azam Azizov was born in the district of Rasht in Gharm on May 1, 1936 . He received his early education in the new-method schools of the region.

Azizov graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of Tajikistan State University in 1960. Thereafter, until 1964, he served as a surgeon in the Jilikul region. In 1964, he joined the staff of Children's Hospital No. 3. From 1966 to 1968, he was the Head of the Urology Division for the Children's Ward. From 1968 to 1980, he was a Lecturer. Azizov defended his thesis in 1972, and his doctoral dissertation in 1997. In 1996, he became an Assistant Professor. From 1997 to the present, he has been the Head of the same department.

Azizov's contributions include *Diagnostika i taktika khirurgicheskogo oslognennogo urolitiaza u deity* (*Diagnostic Strategies in the Surgical Treatment of Urological Diseases in Children*), *Lughati Terminolgii Jarrohi* (*A Dictionary of Surgical Terms*, Dushanbe, 1998), *Urologiyai Kudakon* (*Urological Diseases in Children* Dushanbe, 1999), and *Jarrohii Batnii Kudakon* (*Heart Surgery for Children*, Dushanbe, 2001)

Azizov has traveled to Afghanistan and Malaysia. He is a Distinguished Veteran of Labor, a recipient of the Order of the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin, as well as the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Azmi

See Azizi, Bahriddin.

B

Bahori, Abdumalik

Tajik poet and writer Abdumalik Bahori, also referred to as Rahmonov, was born on March 22, 1927, to a family of weavers in Leninabad. He joined the CPSU in 1947.

Bahori graduated from the literature division of the Leninabad Pedagogical Institute in 1946. Soon after graduation, he was awarded an assistantship in the instruction of Tajik literature there. In 1948, he became the Chief Editor of the literature division of the radio station of the region. Bahori's later career involves the editorship of several journals including *Pioniri Tojikiston*, *Tojikistoni Soveti*, and *Sharqi Surkh* (now *Sadoi Sharq*). He worked at Irfon Publications from 1961 to 1975. From 1975 to 1987, he was a literary consultant for the Union of Writers of Tajikistan. Since 1987, he has been a free-lance writer.

Bahori's early verses appeared in collections entitled *Sahnai Qahramoni* (The Stage for Bravery, 1951) and *Taronai Mulki Ozod* (*The Song of a Free Land*, 1953). In his prose pieces, Bahori tackles social themes arising from contemporary Soviet society. His prose works include *Odamoni Shinos* (*Well-known People*, 1958) and *Pish az Tui* (*Before the Celebration*, 1964).

Bahori's most well-known work, entitled *Sarakhbori Zindagi* (*Headline News of Life*, 1959) is a story in verse dedicated to the workers of Tajikistan. His other works include the collection *Dili Biqaror* (*Unsettled Heart*, 1962), as well as the following pieces: "Javobi Oshiq" ("The Lover's Response"), "Sadoqat" ("Truth," 1974), "Sibi Tilloi" ("Golden Apple," 1989), and "Az Tahti Dil" ("From the Bottom of the Heart").

Bahori also delves into science fiction. His contributions include *Jasorati Doktor Mansur* (*The Boldness of Dr. Mansur*, 1969), *Muloqot* (*The Meeting*, 1971), and *Ajoiboti Nodar* (*Rare Strange Things*, 1973).

Bahori joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1950. He became a People's Writer of Tajikistan in 1997. He received the Rudaki State Prize as well as two Badges of Honor and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Bahovaddinov, Alouddin

Tajik philosopher Alouddin Mahmudovich Bahovaddinov was born on November 5, 1911, in Samarqand. He joined the CPSU in 1941.

Bahovaddinov graduated from the Samarqand Pedagogical Institute in 1931. As a post-graduate student, he worked at the Samarqand Pedagogical Institute for a while, then moved to Dushanbe, and went from there to the war front. He became a doctor of philosophy in 1951, a professor in 1952, and a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1953. His scientific work begins in 1945. From 1951 to 1959, he was the Head of the Philosophy Department of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. At the same time, he was the Head of the Department of Philosophy of Tajikistan State University (1955-1966). From 1962 to the end of his life, he was the Director of the Institute of History of the Party at the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Bahovaddinov's contributions include *Ocherki Ta'rikhi Partiai Komunistii Tojikiston (A Study of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, 1964, 1969)* and *Ta'rikhi Tashkilothoi Komunistii Osiat Miona (History of the Communist Institutions in Central Asia, 1967)*. Bahovaddinov's studies are based on the works of Ibn Sina and on the development of socialist thought in the Tajikistan of the late 1800s and early 1900s. He is the first Tajik philosopher to use the works of Ibn Sina as the basis of his studies. In addition, he studied the works of Ahmad Donish and Donish's contemporaries--Shahin, Asiri, Saddiqi, Aini, and others.

Today, Bahovaddinov's students are contributing to our understanding of philosophy not only in Tajikistan but also in the other republics of the former Soviet Union. Bahovaddinov's other publications include "Vidaiushchiisia pamyatnik filosofskoi misli tadjhiskogo naroda," *Voprosi filosofii* ("Outstanding Philosophical Works of the Tajiks,") *Philosophical Questions*, 1948, No. 3; "Iz istorii obshchestvenno-politicheskoi misli tadjhiskogo naroda" *Voprosi filosofii* ("From the Social and Political History of the Tajik Peoples," *Philosophical Questions*, 1951, No. 3.

Bahovaddinov received the Order of Lenin, the Red Banner of Labor, and the Badge of Honor.

He died on February 23, 1970, in Dushanbe.

Bahrom, Sirus

Iranian-born Tajik intellectual Sirus Ismoilovich Bahrom was born into a family of physicians in Lenkoron, Azerbaijan, on January 1, 1885. He received his early education in the new-method Russian schools of Lenkoron before he traveled to Iran in 1908, where he was employed as an instructor in the town of Astara. He joined the CPSU in 1926.

In 1925, Bahrom graduated from the Moscow International Institute and moved to Central Asia in search of work. For the next decade, he worked at various positions in the Department of Education and with the media.

Bahrom's poetic career dates to 1932, but surprisingly enough, his first collection of poetry does not appear until 1975, when *Hadiya (Gift)*, a collection of verses and short stories, was published in Dushanbe. In the same year, he also published a work entitled *Yoddoshtho (Reminiscences)*. His writings are mostly technical; some include literary concepts that appear in Tajikistan for the first time. Bahrom's other contributions include *Qofiya dar Nazmi Tojik (Rhyme in Tajik Poetry, 1955)* and *'Aruzi Tojiki (Tajik Poetic Meters, 1963)*

Bahrom joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1944. He received the Order of Lenin, two Orders of the Badge of Honor, as well as other medals.

Bahrom died in Dushanbe in 1981.

Bandishoeva, Savsan

Tajik actor Savsan Bandishoeva was born into a farmer's family in the village of Vomari in the Rushon district in 1921. She joined the CPSU in 1953.

Bandishoeva's artistic career began in 1938, when she performed as a member of the *havaskoron* amateur group of the district of Rushon. In 1940, she moved to Dushanbe and from there accompanied the Tajik artists who were going to Moscow to participate in the Decade of Tajik Art. She performed her role in 1941 with great success. From 1941 to 1965, she performed in the regional musical and comedy theater at Khorugh.

Bandishoeva is both a singer and an actor. *Roza*, from the play *Roza (Roza)*, by E. Akubjonov and Zeleranskii, is the first role she created. Later on, her roles as Gulqurbon and Gulbahor in the plays

Toshbek and Gulqurbon (*Toshbek and Gulqurbon*, 1947) and *Qishloqi Tilloi* (*The Golden Winter Quarters*, 1946) by M. Shakar introduced her as a dramatic actor. In 1946, when the Decade of Badakhshan Art was celebrated, she played the role of Kruchinin in A. Ostrovskii's *Gunahkovoni Bigunoh* (*Guiltless Sinners*) with unmitigated success. Bandishoeva retired from the theater in 1965.

She became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1946 and received the Badge of Honor, and other medals.

Baqoeva, Gulchehra

Tajik actor Gulchehra Baqoeva was born in Khujand on December 15, 1908. She joined the CPSU in 1939.

Baqoeva's career began in 1927 when she joined the traveling theater of Bukhara; it continued in the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts. During her career she portrayed the lives of many bold and courageous, as well as kind and considerate women. These roles include Marina Menishchek in *Boris Godunov* (*Boris Gudenov*), by A. Pushkin, 1937; Ledi Milford, in *Makr va Mahabbat* (*Cunning and Love*), by F. Schiller, 1937; Jannatkhon in *Tuhmat* (*Slander*), by S. Saidmurodov and Ismoilov, 1938; Qumri in *Kaltakdoronni Surkh* (*The Red Club Wielders*), by S. Ulughzoda, 1941; Tahmina in *Rustam va Suhrob* (*Rustam and Suhrob*), by Pirmuhammadzoda and V. Volkenshtin, 1941; Emiliya and Doya in *Otello* (*Othello*); Romeo va Julietta (*Romeo and Juliet*), by W. Shakespeare, 1941, 1947); Ogudolova in *Dukhtari Bibisot* (*Girl Without a Dowry*), by A. Ostrovskii, 1948; Belina in *Bimori Qalbaki* (*Fake Patient*), by Zh. Moller, 1944; Khovakhola and Muhtola in *Dili Modar* (*Mother's Heart*) and *Shabi Bistu Hashtum* (*The Eve of the 28th*), by J. Ikromi, 1943, 1946; Ganna Likhta in *Suiqasdi Mahkumon* (*The Prisoners Plot*), by N. Virta, 1949; Kampiri Mutu'assin Iqlim Banu in *Sa'odat* (*Happiness*), by S. Saidmurodov and M. Rabiev, 1948; Jahonkhola in *Orshin-mololon* (*Arshin Malalan*), by U. Hojibekov, 1948; Modari Jamila in *Boi va Khizmatgor* (*The Rich Man and the Servant*), by H. Hamza, 1957; Modar in *Tyi* (*Celebration*), by S. Ghani, 1958); and others. In addition, she also participated in dubbing many films and played women's roles for both radio and television.

Baqoeva received two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan. Baqoeva died in Dushanbe on March 17, 1975

Baqozoda, Homid

Tajik scholar and journalist Homid Baqozoda was born in the village of Rusina of the Orlov province of Russia in 1910.

Baqozoda graduated from the Orlov school system and went into teaching. In the late 1920s, he entered journalism and worked for *Ovozi Tojik*, *Bidorii Tojik*, and *Rahbari Donish*. He was deeply concerned with issues affecting education and tried to safeguard the linguistic, cultural, and historical integrity of the Tajiks. His contributions include *Dar Oqozi Khudmukhtorii Tojikon (At the Beginning of the Independence of the Tajiks, 1924)*, *Dar Shinokhti Tojikon (On Knowing the Tajiks, 1924)*, *Matbu'oti Tojikro Boyad Gustarish Dod (Tajik Press Must Be Expanded, 1925)*, *Tarbiyati Tojikon dar Uzbekiston (The Education of the Tajiks in Uzbekistan, 1926)*, and *Tojikon Khohoni Khondani Zaboni Khish Hastand (The Tajiks Want to Read Their Own Language, 1926)*.

Baqozoda died in 1943.

Baqozoda, Jura

Tajik literary critic Jura Baqozoda was born into a scholarly family in Samarqand on September 22, 1937.

Baqozoda graduated from Samarqand State Institute in 1962. From 1962 to 1978, he worked for the Rudaki Language and Literature Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1978 to 1985, he was the Head of the Literary Criticism Division of *Sadoi Sharq*. In 1985, he became the Chief Literary Editor of the *Soviet Tajik Encyclopedia*.

Baqozoda's literary career dates to 1963. His contributions include *Khususiyathoi Novpardozi: Masalai Kharakter (The Particularities of the New: the Question of Character, 1974)*, *Justujuhoi Badii dar Nasri Mu'osiri Tojik (Artistic Forays into Contemporary Tajik Prose, 1982)*, and *Navisanda va Ideoli Zamon (The Writer and the Ideal of the Time, 1987)*.

Baqozoda wrote a number of essays on the relationship of Tajik literature with the literatures of the other republics of the former Soviet Union. He also wrote pieces on realism, especially social realism, and its impact on the lives of the peoples of Central Asia.

Baqozoda was a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Literature in 1998. He received the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan in 1987.

Baramikov, Ibrohim

Tajik cinematographer Ibrohim Izzatulloevich Baramikov was born in Simferopol on August 3, 1909.

Baramikov graduated from the State Institute of United Cinematographers in 1935 and was employed by TajikKino, which later changed its name to TajikFilm. In addition to being a cinematographer, Baramikov produced a number of films and wrote screenplays for films. These include *Kanali Kaloni Farghona (The Long Ferghana Canal, 1939)*, *Bogh (Garden, 1939)* and *Vodii Baland (The High Valley, 1940)*, he was the cinematographer and producer. *Mazra'hoi Pakhta (Cotton Fields, 1953)* exemplifies his work. For *Chihil Solagii SSR Tojikiston (The 40th Anniversary of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Tajikistan, 1964)*, he was both the screenwriter and the director.

He joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1957.

Baramikov was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Art in 1946, and became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1969. He received two Orders of the Badge of Honor and other medals.

Baramikov died in Dushanbe on September 16, 1978.

Barotbekov, Yuldoshbek

Tajik painter and woodcarver Yuldoshbek Barotbekov was born in Uroteppa in 1890. He studied painting under the supervision of Rauf Naqqash, also referred to as Rauf Shaiton, and woodcarving under the supervision of Ashur Ghafurov, also referred to as Ashuri Farghonagi.

Barotbekov participated in the Prague Exhibition of 1936 and the Celebrations of the Decades of Tajik Literature and Arts in Moscow (1941, 1957). The decoration of the Rudaki Museum in Panjakent (1956) is an example of his work. His paintings are distinguished by their special flower arrangements, while his carvings are known for their singular depth. The designs of his carvings consist of three- and five-leaf clusters, heart-shaped knots, hammer and sickle, and five-corner stars.

In 1946, he was recognized as one of Tajikistan's most distinguished artists. He is the recipient of the Order of Lenin, the Badge of Honor, and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Barotbekov died in Uroteppa in 1969.

Barotov, Rauf

Tajik geologist Rauf Barotovich Barotov was born on October 10, 1921, in Konibodom.

Barotov graduated from the Geology Department of the State University of Central Asia in 1945. He defended his thesis on Geology and Mineralogy in 1949 and began working at the Institute of Geology. Barotov became a Doctor of Geology and Mineralogy, and a professor in 1967. Since then he has served the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in various administrative and academic positions.

Although, he has published a vast array of scientific materials in the fields of geology and mineralogy, Barotov's forté is in leadership in the field. For instance, he has suggested the detailed schematics for the division of the metallurgy zones of the central regions of the Republic. His contributions include *Sanghoi Qimatbahi Tojikiston (Tajikistan's Precious Stones)*, and *Konhoi Ma'dani Tojikiston va Hifzi Onho (Tajikistan's Mines and their Safekeeping)*, Dushanbe, 2001).

Barotov has participated in many conferences and has served on many committees, including the National Committee of Geologists of the Soviet Union. He is an Honorary Member of the Association of Mineralogists of the Soviet Union.

Barotov was the winner of the Ibn Sina State Prize in 1970, and was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Science. He also received two Orders of the Badge of Honor, the Order of Friendship Among People, and other medals.

He has traveled to Russia, Belarus, Austria, Cuba, Turkey, and Mongolia.

Berdiev, Namoz

Tajik biologist Namoz Berdiev was born into a farming family in Samarqand on January 23, 1939.

Berdiev graduated from the Veterinary Faculty of the Samarqand Institute of Agriculture in 1962. From 1962 to 1964, he was the Chief Veterinarian of the Kangurt Sovkhoz. From 1964 to 1967, he was a

post-graduate student at the Institute for Scientific Veterinary Research of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic. Between 1967 and 1976, he was a Junior and Senior Scientific Worker. In 1976, he became the Head of the Central Research Laboratories of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. He received his doctorate degree in biology in 1982.

Berdiev's research deals with iodine deficiency in animals in southern Tajikistan. He is also interested in the ways animals adjust to the high altitude conditions. Berdiev's contributions include *O ratsional'nikh printsipakh peremeshchenia ovets na visokogornie pastbishcha. Metodicheskie rekomendatsii (About the Principles Governing the Relocation of Animals in High Altitude Conditions. General Recommendations, Dushanbe, 1979).*

Berdiev is a recipient of the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan.

Berdieva, Turdikhon

Tajik Orientalist and linguist Turdikhon Ishonovna Berdieva was born into a family of workers in Konibodom on June 7, 1942. She joined the CPSU in 1971.

Berdieva graduated from the Tajikistan State University in 1963. In 1967, she began teaching at the Department of Arabic of the Faculty of Oriental Languages of Tajikistan State University. She received her doctorate degree in philology in 1983 and became a professor in 1986.

Berdieva's research deals with Arabic vocabulary and structural elements that have found their way into the Tajiki language. She is also interested in sociolinguistics and issues of preventing foreign words from entering the Tajiki language. Berdieva's contributions include *Leksika i grammaticheskie elementi arabskogo iazika v tadzhikskom (Arabic Words and Grammatical Compositions in Tajiki, Dushanbe, 1968).*

Berdieva was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik education in 1984.

Boboev

See Soleh, Muhammadzamon.

Boboev, Adham

Tajik physicist Adham Safarovich Boboev was born in the village of Zimtud of Panjakent on June 11, 1935. He joined the CPSU in 1971.

Boboev graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute, with a degree in Physics in 1957. From 1958 to 1960, he studied at the Advanced Political and Military School of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Soviet Union. From 1961 to 1964, he was a post-graduate student at the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan. Between 1966 and 1968, he was the Head of the Department of Physics of the Institute of Agriculture of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate degree in physics and mathematics in 1981 and became a professor in 1983.

Boboev's research deals with light absorption and light distribution of phosphoric crystals, principles of the creation of very thin surfaces (40-50 Å); and the electro-physical properties of such surfaces. He has patented more than ten inventions, five of which have been tested and employed.

Boboev's contributions include *Vujud Nadoshtani Quvvai Joziba* (*Lack of the Existence of Gravity*, Dushanbe, 1983); *Oidi Yagonagii Kehjahon va Mihjahon* (*On the Unity of the Large and Small Universes*, Dushanbe, 1991); *Oidi Massai Orom va Zarioi Oddi* (*On Silent Mass and Normal Charge*, Dushanbe, 1994); *Nazari Jadid ba Amvoji Elektromagnetiki* (*A New Theory in Electromagnetic Waves*, Dushanbe, 1998); and *Dili Uryon* (*Naked Heart*, Dushanbe, 2001).

Boboev joined the Union of Journalists of the Soviet Union in 1965, and the Scientific Association of Soviet Physicists dealing with liquid crystals in 1979.

Boboev is retired, no retirement date is available.

Boboev, Yuri

Tajik scholar and literary critic Yuri Boboev was born in Samarqand in 1917. He joined the CPSU in 1948.

Boboev graduated from the University of Samarqand with a degree in Persian and Tajiki languages and literatures in 1945. In 1947, he joined the staff of Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. In 1952, he became a Scientific Worker at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He has written a considerable number of articles on literary criticism, especially dealing with the works of Sadriiddin Aini, Tursunzoda, Lahuti, and Ikromi. His contributions include "Aini: Ustodi Barrasi dar Tafakkur" ("Aini: A Master Investigator of Thought," 1956), "Mirzo Tursunzoda" ("Mirzo Tursunzoda," 1961), "Sipahsolori Nazm" ("The Commander of Verse," 1971), "Adabiyoti Shavravii" "Tojik" ("Soviet Tajik Literature,

with Nosirjon Ma'sumi, " 1985-1987), "Hizb, Zamon va Adabiyot" ("Party, Time, and Literature, " 1964), "Hayot, Qahramon va Adabiyot" ("Life, the Hero, and Literature, " 1978), "Simo va Mahorat" ("Appearance and Skill, " 1979), and "Muqaddamai Shinokhti Adabiyot" ("Introduction to Literary Criticism, " 1974).

He has received two medals and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Boboeva, Khosiat

Tajik historian Khosiat Qosimovna Boboeva was born into a merchant family in Khujand on December 5, 1923. She joined the CPSU in 1942.

Boboeva graduated from the Faculty of Natural Sciences of the Leninabad Pedagogical Institute in 1942. From 1942 to 1946, she worked at the Stalinabad Party offices, and from 1947 to 1951, she was a post-graduate student at the University of Moscow. In 1954, she became the Party Committee Secretary of the Leninabad region. In 1956, she became an Assistant Professor at the Tajikistan State University and, in 1959, she was promoted to the Head of the Department of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Political Economy of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. She received her doctorate degree in history in 1974 and became a professor in 1978.

Boboeva's research deals with the history of the formation of workers' organizations and their unification with the farmers of the Republic. She is also interested in the role of the Communist Party of Tajikistan in both the formal organizations and the coming together of the factory and farm workers. Boboeva's contributions include *Soyuz rabochego klassa i krest'ianstva Tadzhikistana v period postroenii sotsializma* (*The Union of Workers and Farmers of Tajikistan During the Socialist Era*, Dushanbe, 1974); and *Okhrana zdorovia naroda--sostavnaia chast' sotsial'noi programmi Kommunisticheskoi partii* (*People's Healthcare: A Major Part of the Program of the Communist Party*, Dushanbe, 1984).

Boboeva was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Education in 1963. She is a recipient of the Badge of Honor and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Bobojonov, Ma'ruf

Tajik author Ma'ruf Bobojonov, also referred to as Ma'ruf Bobojon, was born into a scholarly family in the village of Haidar in Khujand on November 3, 1945. He joined the CPSU in 1975.

Bobojonov graduated from the Tajikistan State University in 1967. For a while, he worked for *Tojikistoni Soveti*, then joined the Committee for Radio and Television of Tajikistan. In 1986, he became the Director of the Bureau of Literary and Artistic Persuasions at the Union of Writers of Tajikistan.

Bobojonov's writing career began in the 1960s. His contributions include *Khishti Avval (The First Brick, 1971)*, *Shabi Okhirin (The Last Night, 1973)*, *Jufti Kabutar (The Pigeon's Mate, 1981)*, *Asiri Haftum (The Seventh Slave, 1985)*, as well as the essays "Hodi Kenjaev" ("Hadi Kenjaev," 1970), "Farzandi Zamin" ("The Offspring of the Land," 1974), and others.

The Second World War plays a major role in Bobojonov's stories. His characters are mostly young people chosen from among the workers in the kolkhoz to symbolize the effort expended for the creation of a progressive socialist society.

He joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1975. He is the recipient of the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Bobojonov, Ne'matjon

Tajik lawyer Ne'matjon Bobojonov was born into a family of farmers in the village of Unji of Khujand on July 7, 1939.

Bobojonov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1962. From 1961 to 1963, he was a senior consultant at the Justice Division of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Tajikistan. In 1963 and 1964, he was the Senior Consultant at the Justice Division of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Tajikistan. From 1964 to 1966, he was a post-graduate student at the Department of State Law and Soviet Structures of the Tajikistan State University. In 1967 and 1968, he was a Senior Instructor at the same institution. From 1972 to 1978, he served as an Assistant Professor, Acting Dean, and Head of the Department of Law of the Institute of Agriculture. He received his doctorate degree in 1986 and became a professor in 1987.

Bobojonov's research deals with the problems of national government, friendly relations with the other republics in the Soviet Union, and the place of each republic within the larger Soviet system. Bobojonov's contributions include *Rastsivet Tadjhikskoi SSR v Soyuze SSR (The Blossoming of Tajikistan During the Soviet Era, Dushanbe, 1974)*; *Dar Oilai Barodaronai Khalqhoi SSSR (In the Brotherly Family of the Peoples of the Soviet Union, Dushanbe, 1982)*; *Sotsializmi Mutaraqqi va Yagonagii Internatsionalii Respublikahoi Soveti (Progressive Socialism and the International Union of the Soviet Republics, Dushanbe, 1985)*; and *Obrazovanie GVAO--torzhestvo leninskoj natsional'noi politiki (The Establishment of GVAO--Lenin's National-Political Victory, Dushanbe, 1985)*.

Bobojonov, Pulod

Tajik astrophysicist Pulod Bobojonovich Bobojonov was born in Uro-teppa on October 15, 1930. He joined the CPSU in 1955.

Bobojonov graduated from the Leninabad Pedagogical Institute in 1949, and became a candidate at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan and Moscow State University (1950-1954). Thereafter, until 1958, he served as the main astronomer at the Observatory. In 1958 and 1959, he was the Head of the Institute of Meteorology and Astrophysics of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Between 1959 and 1971, he served as the Director of that Institute. In 1970, he received his doctorate in physics and mathematics. In 1971, he became the Dean of Tajikistan State University, and he became a professor in 1973.

Bobojonov's studies examine the orbit, physical nature and division of matter in inter-stellar space. He has determined the orbit of over 400 meteors and has discovered over 20 meteor cells. Between 1968 and 1970, Bobojonov was the leader of an expedition to Somalia; he became the first in the world to measure the track changes of meteors. Under his supervision, the Institute of Astrophysics of the Academy of Sciences built an observatory for observing meteors, which became the foundation for the study of the principle of observing and photographing and locating meteors at the National level.

Bobojonov participated in many congresses and headed some. He was awarded a number of medals. Bobojonov's contributions include *Issledovanie skorostei izverzhenia veshchestva iz yaderkomet (Research on the Velocity of Matter of the Center of a Comet, Stalinabad, 1955)*;

and *Metodi i nekotorie rezul'tati fotograficheskikh issledovaniy meteorov (Principles and Some Results of Research on Photographing Meteors, Moscow, 1963).*

Bobojonov received the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, and a medal named after S. I. Vavilov.

Bobokalonova, Jonon

Tajik literary critic Jonon Bobokalonova was born into a worker's family in the village of Pulodon in Konibodom on September 13, 1929. She joined the CPSU in 1958.

Bobokalonova graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1949. In 1954, she joined the Department of Tajik Literature of the same institute, teaching the history of Tajik literature, with emphasis on children's literature. Her contributions, which began in 1950, include *Ba'zi Mulohizaho dar Borai Adabiyoti Bachagonai Tojik (Some Considerations Regarding Literature for Tajik Children, 1954)*, *Asarhoi Bachagonai M. Mirshakar dar Solhoi Pas az Jang (M. Mirshakar's Post-War Stories for Children, 1956)*, and others. She received her doctorate degree in philology in 1983 and became a professor in 1985.

Bobokalonova's research deals with the history of the development of children's literature in Tajikistan. She is also interested in a comparative study of this literature with similar literatures produced in the other republics of the Soviet Union. Her other contributions include *Materialho Oid ba Adabiyoti Bachagonai Tojik (Materials Pertaining to Literature for Tajik Children, Dushanbe, 1975)*; *Vassofi Buzurgi Zindagi (The Great Life Expositionist, Dushanbe, 1985)*; and *Tadzhiskaya Detskaya Literatura (Tajik Children's Literature, Dushanbe, 1982).*

Bobokhojaev, Islom

Tajik physician Islom Yakubovich Bobokhojaev was born in Khujand on August 25, 1915. He joined the CPSU in 1943.

Bobokhojaev graduated from the Tashkent Medical Institute in 1937 and joined the warfront where he served as a military doctor until 1943. From 1943 to 1947, he was the Head of the Healthcare Division of Leninabad. From 1947 to 1953, he served as the Acting Minister of Health in the Republic, and from 1958 to 1961, he was the Head Physician of the Republic hospitals. Then, from 1961 to 1972, he worked in the Public Institute of the Study of Social Hygiene.

Bobokhojaev has published a number of studies dealing with the establishment of health organizations in the Republic. He became a doctor of medicine in 1972, and a professor in 1977. He is one of the first to establish a health service at the republic level.

Bobokhojaev has received the Badge of Honor, the Order of the Patriotic War 2nd class, and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Bobokhojaev, Muhammad

Tajik therapist Muhammad Bobokhojaev was born in Khujand on November 19, 1924. From 1942 to 1946, he served at the war front. He joined the CPSU in 1945.

Bobokhojaev graduated from Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1951; for a while, thereafter, he worked at the same institute. In 1964, he became the Director of the Department of Therapeutics of the Faculty of Pediatrics. He became a doctor of medicine in 1964, and a professor in 1965. In 1975, he became the Head of the Department of Dushanbe Hospital No. 1 and the Head Therapist and Hematologist of the Ministry of Health and Well-being of the Republic. Bobokhojaev's research is focused on the problems of cardiology, hematology, and enzymology. Under Bobokhojaev's supervision, a center for hematology at Dushanbe and branches of cardiorheumatology in all districts of the republic were established. Bobokhojaev's contributions include *Kasalihoi Dilu Ragho va Pishgirii Onho (Diseases of the Heart and Veins and Methods of Preventing Them, Dushanbe, 1977)*; and *Zdrovov serdtse i visokogorie (Healthy Heart and High Altitude Conditions, Dushanbe, 1975)*.

Bobokhojaev was decorated with a number of medals.

Bobokhojaev, Sunnat

Tajik geologist Sunnat Madalievich Bobokhojaev was born on May 25, 1929, in the village in Pulodon of Konibodom. He joined the CPSU in 1964.

Bobokhojaev graduated from the Tashkent State University of Central Asia in 1950. He is a specialist in petrogeology and the geochemistry of magma. From 1950 to 1956, he studied the emergence and the metallurgy of the magma zones of Takob and Yosro. He became a doctor of geology and mineralogy in 1974. Beginning in 1975, he stud-

ied the magma and the geochemical value of fossil fuel in the Qaromazor region, looking for gold, silver, and lead.

His contributions include *Petrologia i osobennosti geokhimicheskoi spetsializatsii intruzivnikh kompleksov Vostochnogo Karamazara (Severonii Tadzhikistan)* (*Mineralogy and the Geo-Chemical Properties of the Intrusive Complexes of Eastern Karamazor in Central Tajikistan*, Dushanbe, 1975); and *Graniti shaidanskogo tipa (Marble of the Shaydon Type)*, Dushanbe, 1976).

Bobokhojaev is a recipient of the Badge of Honor.

Bobokhonov, Mansur

Tajik historian Mansur Bobokhonov was born into a worker's family in Konibodom on August 28, 1931. He joined the CPSU in 1955.

From 1948 to 1953, he worked in the Department of History of the Tajikistan State University. Between 1948 and 1953, he was a post-graduate student. From 1956 to 1958, he was a Lecturer in the Department of Soviet History of the Tajikistan State University, where, from 1958 to 1962, he taught Soviet history. In 1966, Bobokhonov became the Dean of the Faculty of History of Tajikistan State University. He became a doctor of history in 1974, and a professor in 1977.

Bobokhonov's contributions include *Bidorii Siosii Omma dar Arafai Oktiobr (Public Consciousness on the Eve of the October Revolution)*, 1966) and *Vaz'iyati Ijtimoi' u Iqtisodii Tojikistoni Shimoli dar Arafai Oktiobr (The Social and Economical Situation of Northern Tajikistan on the Eve of the October Revolution)*, 1970); *Poezdi Agitatsionii "Krasnii Vostok"--Qosidi Lenin (The Agitation Train "Red East"--The Messenger of Lenin)*, Dushanbe, 1971); and *Zaminahoi Ittifoqi Revoliutsionii Mehnatkashoni Kishvari Turkiston Bo Proletarioti Rossiya (Background of the Revolutionary Union of Turkistan's Workers with the Proletariat of Russia)*, Dushanbe, 1975).

Boboqulaka

See Faizuloev, Boboqul.

Boboqulov, Ahmad

Tajik artist Ahmad Boboqulov, the son of the famed master of *Shashmaqom*, Boboqul Faizulloev, was born in Dushanbe on January 17, 1931. After completing Middle School (1949),

Boboqulov graduated from the Moscow Conservatory for Voice in 1954 and completed post-graduate work in 1962. His voice was that of a dramatic tenor. Between 1954 and 1966, Boboqulov was the soloist for the Aini Theater for Opera and Ballet. Between 1955 and 1966, he was the soloist for the State Philharmonic Society of Tajikistan. Beginning in 1967, he served as an Assistant Professor of Voice at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute, and became a professor in 1977. He is a master in the performance of Arias, romances, and songs in general; he imbues his performances with feelings of warmth, genuineness, and sincerity. Boboqulov mastered operas in Russian, European languages, and Tajiki.

Boboqulov's major roles include Kararodosi in *Toska (Toska)*, by G. Puccini, 1970; Kanio in *Maskharabozho (Clowns)*, by R. Leoncavallo, 1967; Zamon in *Dukhtari az Dushanbe (A Girl from Dushanbe)*, 1968 and *Komdi va Madan (Komdi and Madan)*, by Z. Shahidi, 1966; Rudaki in *Rudaki (Rudaki)*, by Sh. Saifiddinov, 1976; Vodimon in *Iolonta(Iolanta)*, by P. Tchaikovsky, 1976; and others.

Boboqulov's voice is rich and clear. He teaches the tradition of *Shashmaqom* as he has received it from his father. His main written contribution is *Asarhoi Vokolii Zhonrhoi Gunogun Baroi Ovozi Tenor (Voice Contributions for Various Genres of Tenor)*, 1976).

He was a People's Artist of the Soviet Union in 1971. He is a recipient of the Order of Lenin, the Red Banner of Labor, and other medals.

Ahmad Boboqulov passed away in 1990.

Bobosharifov, Sodirkhon

Tajik singer, composer, and musicologist Sodirkhon Bobosharifov, also referred to as Sodirkhon, was born in Khujand in 1847. He is one of the most distinguished masters of classical Tajik music known as *Shashmaqom*. He was born into a family of retailers of the Qushbegi district of Khujand. Recognizing the musical talent of his son, Sodirov's father took him to Buzurg Khontura, one of the most famous musicians in Khujand. He learned how to play the *dutar* and sing from Buzurg Khontura, and how to play the tambourine from the poet Koshif. In time, Bobosharifov's musical abilities made him one of the most popular singers of classical songs. His voice was resounding and melodious, with a wide diapason. Furthermore, he could "travel" from high pitches to low and vice versa with ease, especially when performing the "Ushshoq," "Ufor," and "Shahnoz" modes. His compositions were

based on the sonnets of Hafizi Shirazi and the poems of Kamali Khujandi, Khusravi Dihlavi, Abdurrahmani Jami, and Alisher Navo'i.

Bobosharifov's repertoire was rich and varied. He was particularly skillful in the performance of "Ushshoq," "Ufor," "Gulyor," "Dilkharosh," "Talqin," "Chorgohi Munojot," "Munojot," "Sigohi Du," "Sigohi Se," and other modes.

During early years of the Soviet rule, Bobosharifov served as a teacher of music. Later on, various foreign firms recorded his music. A selection of his compositions was published in Tajikistan in 1946.

Bobosharifov died in Khujand in 1931.

Bobosodiqova, Guljahon

Tajik politician Guljahon Boboevna Bobosodiqova was born on November 8, 1937, in Uroteppa to a family of state officials. She joined CPSU in 1960.

Bobosodiqova graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1959 with a degree in physics and mathematics. Bobosodiqova started her political career in 1961 as the secretary of the Komsomol Committee in Dushanbe. Thereafter, she occupied a number of positions including Deputy Chair of the Organizational Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan (1972-75), Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, and Representative to the Supreme Soviet of both the USSR and Tajikistan.

Bobosodiqova has organized seminars for women's access to education, headed projects dealing with education for girls, and served as project head for the "Convention on the Liquidation of Discrimination Against Women," "The School of Law Education for Women," and "Women and Modernity." She is the President of the Association of Women with University Degrees.

Bobosodiqova has received three Orders of the Red Banner of Labor and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Bobozoda, Sajo'atullo

Tajik poet Sajo'atullo Sa'dulloevich Bobozoda was born in Hissar in 1961.

Bobozoda graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in physics in 1983, and proceeded to teach in high schools. No one, other than his wife and Ziyu Abdullo, was aware of his talent as a poet. He was a disciple of the poetic school of Bozor Sobir. Many of

Bobozoda's poems, which are centered on social issues, were published after his death and were received with great enthusiasm. A collection, entitled *Kafani Koghazin (Paper Shroud)*, containing 119 complete and 10 incomplete poems, was published in 1992. A number of articles attributed to him have appeared in *Kaihoni Havoi* and *Qandi Porsi*.

Bobozoda died in Hissar in 1990.

Boimatov, Kamoliddin

Tajik mathematician Kamoliddin Hamroevich Boimatov was born in the village of Dombra in Vose' on June 24, 1950. He joined the CPSU in 1981.

Boimatov graduated from the Department of Mechanics and Mathematics of Moscow State University in 1971. Thereafter, he worked for a while at the Mathematics Division of the Institute of Mathematics of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1971 to 1974, he was a post-graduate student at Moscow University. In 1974, he worked at both the Institute of Mathematics and the Accounting Division of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1981 to 1986, he was the Acting Director of the Academy; thereafter, he was the Division Director. He received his doctorate degree in mathematics in 1982.

Boimatov's research deals with functions resolution and differential equations. He prepared the principles for the new operational specter theories with very important results.

Boimatov received the Lenin Komsomol Prize in 1976.

Boqi, Mirzoamon

Tajik poet and journalist Mirzoamon Boqi was born in the village of Irazbolo of Maschoh in the Zarafshan province in 1945.

He graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1971 and worked until 1973 in the literary department of Sado va Simoi Tojikiston. In 1974, he was employed by the *Omuzgor* weekly journal. His work is heavily influenced by Iranian intellectuals. The themes of his stories include the fate of humanity, the secrets of the universe, and philosophies dealing with the issues of life and death. His contributions include *Hamosai Modar va Kudak (Epic of Mother and Child, 1980)* and *Tarjimai Andarzhoi Tolstoi (Translation of Tolstoy's Advice, 1990)*.

Boqi, Mullo

Tajik author and journalist Mullo Boqi Maschohi was born in the village of Postghu of Maschoh in the Zarafshan province in 1932.

Boqi graduated from Uroteppa Pedagogical Institute in 1952, and from the State University of Khujand with a degree in Tajiki language and literature in 1966. Between 1967 and 1970, he worked at the Shah-rak Radio Station. In 1970, he joined the Union of Soviet Journalists, and from then until 1988, worked at *Haqiqati Leninobod*. His first story, entitled "Bars Kokulak," was published in 1969. His main themes include criticism of the social and administrative degeneration of the Soviet system. His other works include *Bahodur Dilvarzin* (*Bahodur Dilvarzin*, 1976), *Rohi Bardavom* (*Unending Road*, 1979), and *Ranghoi Ruzigor* (*The Colors of the Firmament*, 1989).

Boqi Maschohi died in Dushanbe in 1995.

Boqieva, Muslima

Tajik singer Muslima Boqieva was born on November 7, 1933, in Bukhara. Although early on she worked among the *havaskoron* amateur group of Bukhara, her career did not begin until 1953, when she entered the company of the Ensemble of Rubob Players of the Tajik State Phil-harmonic Society. Her repertoire includes a wide range of international songs in Tajiki, Azeri, Russian, Turkmeni, and other languages. As a member of the ensemble, she traveled to Iran (1957) and Afghanistan (in 1963 and 1973) to perform concerts. Singing lyrics like "Ai Mash'ali Sharq" ("O Flame of the East"), "Gul ba Bogh" ("Flower in the Garden"), "Jomi Mai" ("Cup of Wine"), "Savghot" ("Souvenir"), and "Pak-htachinon Misaroyand" ("Cotton Pickers Compose") is her forté. She participated in the Tajik Decade of Art and Literature in Moscow and in the sixth Youth Festival also in Moscow in 1957).

Bozor Sobir

See Sobirov, Bozor.

Bukhari

See Rahimi, Muhammadjon.

Burhon Farrukh

See Mahkamov, Burhon.

Burhon Ghani

See Ghaniev, Burhon.

Burhonov, Asliddin

Tajik actor and movie director Asliddin Badriddinovich Burhonov was born on January 8, 1915, in Bukhara. From his early childhood, Burhonov performed as a part of the *havaskoron* amateur group of Bukhara and Ghizhduvon. He joined the CPSU in 1945.

In 1933, he joined the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts, playing in roles of resolute men who fought for freedom, as well as loyal and thoughtful men of foresight. A versatile and talented actor, he played both dramatic and comic roles skillfully and naturally. The roles he has performed include Rizo in *Muboriza (Struggle)*, by A. Usmonov, 1933; Ferdinand in *Makr va Muhabbat (Cunning and Love)*, by Schiller, 1937; Khushvaqt in *Tuhmat (Slander)*, by S. Saidmurodov and I. Isma'ilov, 1938; Salim and Safar in *Kaltadoroni Surkh (The Red Club Wielders)*, 1941) and in *Dar Otash (In the Fire)*, 1944), both by S. Ulughzoda; Hajir and Suhrob in *Rustam va Suhrob (Rustam and Suhrab)*, by Pirmuhammadzoda and V. Volkenstein, 1941-1945; Hoji Vaqqos in *Aruse Panj 'Suma' (The Five-"Sum" Bride)*, by M. Urdubodi, 1943; Koba in *Khonlar (The Khans)*, by S. Burqun, 1951; Qori Ishkamba in *Margi Sudkhur (The Death of the Money Lender)*, by S. Aini, 1953; and Rudaki in *Rudaki (Rudaki)*, by S. Ulughzoda, 1958.

Burhonov was the first actor to play V. I. Lenin on the Tajik stage. The play, entitled *Odami Miltiqdor (Man with a Rifle)*, 1948), was written by N. Pogodin. Later on, he again played that role in N. Pogodin's *Soli 1919 - Faromushnashavanda (The Unforgettable Year of 1919)*, 1960).

Burhonov also had expertise in classical Western dramatic arts. Among his contributions in this regard are *Muallimi 'Ishq (Teacher of Love)*, by M. Mirshakar; *Arusi Panj "Suma" (The Five-"Sum" Bride)*, by M. Urdubodi; and *Gavhari Shabcharogh (The Brilliant Jewel)* and *Rudaki (Rudaki)*, by S. Ulughzoda.

In the 1970's, Burhonov played the main roles in *Antigona (Antigona)*, by Sofokl, 1971; *Dasti Dusti (Hand of Friendship)*, by M. Nazarov, 1974; and *Faryodi 'Ishq (The Cry of Love)*, by Gh. Abdullo, 1975.

In 1941, Burhanov began contributing to the Tajik Cinema. Among his contributions is: *Az Gang to Kreml (From the Ganges to the Kremlin, 1975)*.

He also dubbed Lenin's speeches into Tajiki in *Odami Miltighdor (Man with a Rifle)*, *Lenin dar Soli 1918 (Lenin in 1918)*, and a number of other films. Beginning in 1972, Burhonov began teaching his art at the State Institute for Dramatic Arts.

In 1965, he became a People's Artist of the Soviet Union. Burhonov received a number of awards both at the local (Tajik) and the all Union levels including the Order of Lenin, three Orders of the Badge of Honor, and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan. Burhonov died in Dushanbe in December 1997.

Burhonov, Muzaffar

Tajik ballet artist Muzaffar Aslievich Burhonov was born on July 3, 1941, in Dushanbe.

Son of Asliddin Burhonov, he graduated first from the Leninabad Academy of Choreography in 1961 and later from the Moscow State Institute of Ballet in 1970. In 1961, he became the soloist and Ballet Master of the Aini Theater for the Academy of Opera and Ballet.

Burhonov is a talented artist; there is something new and fresh in each of the characters that he creates. He participated, alongside Malika Sobirova, in the International Festival of Ballet Artists in Bulgaria, in 1964, a performance that garnered them a silver medal. The roles he created include Borband in *Korsar (Karsar)*, by Adan, 1961; Shohzoda Zigfrid in *Kuli Quvon (Swan Lake)*, by P. Tchaikovsky, 1962; Lenin in *Bo Rohi Ra'di Ghurron (On the Way of the Raging Thunder)*, by Q. Qaroev, 1963; Zafar and Qodir in *Afsonai Kuhsor (The Legend of the Highlands)* and *Pisari Vatan (Son of the Motherland)*, both by U. Ter-Osipov, 1964, 1967; Avbosh in *Khonum va Avbosh (The Lady and the Rogue)*, by D. Shostakovich, 1967; Romeo in *Romeo va Julietta (Romeo and Juliet)*, by S. Prokofiev, 1968; Bazil' in *Don-Kikhot (Don Quixote)*, by L. Minkus; Majnun in *Laili va Majnun (Layli and Majnun)*, by Balasarian, 1970; Teymurmaliq and Chingiz Khon in *Teymurmaliq (Taimurmaliq)*, by M. Ashrafi, 1972; and others.

Burhonov has also directed some of the above-mentioned works, including *Pisari Vatan*, *Laili va Majnun*, and *Teymurmaliq*. While performing these roles, Burhonov traveled to Bulgaria, Canada, Italy, Iran, Turkey, and Mongolia.

In 1971, he became a People's Artist of Tajikistan. He also is the recipient of the Badge of Honor, and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviets of Tajikistan, Belarus, and Ukraine. Burhonov left Tajikistan for Poland in 1993.

Buri Karim

See Karimov, Buri.

Buzurgzoda, Lutfullo

Tajik linguist and literary critic Lutfullo Buzurgzoda was born in Isfara in 1909. He received his early education in Isfara and Kazan, and his higher education in Samarqand and Leninabad. He joined the CPSU in 1942.

For a while, he was an editor as well as a Lecturer at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. At the same time, he was in charge of the Tajikistan division of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. In 1941, he volunteered to join the war effort and was killed.

Buzurgzoda was accomplished in linguistics, stylistics, and folklore ; in each field, he has left contributions. These include *Shivai Tojikoni Chilgazi* (*The Speech of the Tajiks of Chilgaz*, 1936), *Zada dar Zaboni Adabii Tojik* (*Stress in the Tajiki Language*, 1937), *Shivai Leninobodi* (*The Speech of the People of Leninabad*, 1937), *Shivai Vorukh* (*The Speech of the People of Vorukh*), *Dar Borai Shivai Tojikoni Sukh* (*Concerning the Speech of the Tajiks of Sukh*), *Ba'zi Khususiyathoi Zaboni Aholii Samarqand* (*Some Peculiarities of the Speech of Samarqandis*, 1939), *Ocherki Mukhtasari Dialektologiai Shivahoi Tojikii Vodii Zarafshon* (*A Brief Study of the Dialects of the Speech of the People of the Zaravshan Region*, 1939), *Fonetikai Zaboni Adabii Tojik* (*The Phonetics of Literary Tajiki*, 1940), *In'ikosi Shurishi Vose' dar Folklor* (*The Reflection of the Vose' Uprising in Folklore*, 1941), *Morfologiyai Zaboni Tojiki* (*Tajik Morphology*, 1942), *Sintaksisi Zaboni Tojiki* (*Tajiki Syntax*, 1942), and others.

Buzurgzoda died on 12 November, 1943.

D

Dahri

See Jalilov, Rahim.

Davlatov, Davlatali

Tajik politician Davlatali Davlatov was born in Khujand in 1947.

He graduated from the Tajikistan State University with a degree in Oriental Studies. From 1966 to 1973, he served as an interpreter to Soviet military advisors assigned to Egypt and Syria. He also worked at the Department of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1980, Davlatov successfully defended his thesis at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, and joined the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. From 1993 to 1995, he served as an advisor to and press secretary of the President of the Republic. In November 1995, he was promoted to State Adviser to the President. His office deals with interethnic issues, as well as with public associations. In 1988, the Department of Public Relations, Culture, and Information was placed within his jurisdiction.

Dehoti, Abdusalom

Tajik author and poet Abdusalom Pirmuhammadzoda Dehoti was born into a merchant family in Samarqand on March, 14, 1911. His early education was in old-method schools followed by middle school in Samarqand in 1930 and higher education in 1931. He joined the CPSU in 1941.

From 1931 to 1934, he worked at *Haqiqati Uzbekistan*. In 1935, he moved to Dushanbe and worked for the State Publications of Tajikistan. After a stint (1935-38) at *Baroi Adabiyoti Sotsioliisti*, he became the President of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan (1938-40). Between 1940 and 1951, he was the Assistant Editor of *Sharqi Surkh* (later *Sadoi Sharq*). These early activities were followed by a position as Advisor to the Institute of Communist History (1953-58), and as the Chief Editor of *Tojikiston* (1953-1961).

Dehoti's early works, influenced by the works of Sadriddin Aini (especially *Odina*), were published in *Ovozi Tojik* and *Rahbari Donish* as early as 1929. "Hamidai Siyohbakht" ("Unlucky Hamida") and "Ajinaho" ("The Fairies") are cases in point. Dehoti's first collection of poetry, entitled *Manzarahoi Sigona* (*The Three Views*, 1932), was followed by *Taronahoi Mihnati* (*Songs of Labor*) in 1934.

Dehoti's works as a playwright began with *Khisrav va Shirin* (*Khosrow and Shirin*, 1936) for which he cooperated with Mirzo Tursunzoda. From there the two went on to write *Shurishi Vose'* (*The Vose' Uprising*, 1940), the play that formed the basis for the Tajik opera of the same name. Their use of local color, especially using the folklore of the people of the region, helped build a more authentic character for *Vose'* than otherwise would have been possible. Dehoti's *Nur dar Kuhiston* (*Light in the Highlands*, 1947) depicts the lives of teachers in the Gharm region carrying out their duties in spite of Basmachi threats.

Although his quatrains gained Dehoti a great deal of fame, his sonnets and *mathnavis* (odes) on social issues were of no less importance. In general, he projected a balanced view of the social issues of Soviet culture in Tajikistan.

Dehoti joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1934. He received two Orders of Red Banner of Labor, 2 Badge of Honor, and several Orders of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Dehoti died on 31 January 1962 in Dushanbe. His collected works, in five volumes, appeared in 1965/66.

Dihqoni Faqir

See Valizoda, Saidali.

Dinorshoev, Muso

Tajik philosopher and linguist Muso Dinorshoev was born on November 7, 1934, in the Darband district of Tajikistan. Dinorshoev received his early education in the Russian school of Sangvor. He completed his early education at the Kofarnihon Pedagogical School (1949-1953). He joined the CPSU in 1965.

Between 1954 and 1959, Dinorshoev attended the National State University of Tajikistan and graduated summa cum laude with a degree in history and philosophy. Currently, he is the Director of the Institute of Philosophy and Law at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Dinorshoev's studies are focused on the history of philosophical thinking, social, political, and ethical relations among the peoples of Tajikistan, Iran, and the Arab lands. He is one of the founders and promoters of Tajik philosophy and law based on the rich heritage of the Tajik peoples that spans the lives of philosophers from Abubakr Rozi to Ahmad Donish. Under Dinorshoev's supervision, many young philosophers have come to understand the nature of their own history and culture, and have established methodologies that echo those of their teacher.

Dinorshoev's contributions include *Filosofia Nasiriddina Tusi (The Philosophy of Nasiriddin Tusi, 1968)*, *Vklad Ibn Sini v mirovyu tsivilizatsii (Ibn Sina's Contribution to World Civilization, 1980)*, *Naturfilosofia Ibn Sina (Ibn Sina's Philosophy of Nature, 1985)*, *Az Ta'rikhi Falsafai Tojik (About the History of Tajik Philosophy, 1988)*, *Ibn Sina i ego mirovozzrinie (Ibn Sina and His worldview, 1991)*, and *Falsafa dar Ahdi Somonion (Philosophy During the Samanid Era, 2000)*.

Dinorshoev is the recipient of the Order of Sharaf, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Dinorshoev has traveled in Germany, Hungary, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Iran. The bulk of his travels, however, have been in the republics of the former Soviet Union.

Dodkhudoev, Nazarsho

Tajik politician and public figure Nazarsho Dodkhudoev was born on December 20, 1915, into a farming family of the village of Derzud in Badakhshan. He received his early education in Khorogh.

Dodkhudoev graduated from the Badakhshan Pedagogical College in 1934. In 1949 and 1950, he attended the Academy of Sciences state management course. He received his doctorate degree in economics from the Tashkent Economics University in 1969.

Dodkhudoev began his career as the Director of *Badakhshoni Surkh* in 1934. From 1935 to 1938, he served the government in Khorogh and Obi Garm. From 1938 to 1941, he was the Chief Editor and Director of *Pioniri Tojikiston* and *Vasiyyati Lenin*, respectively. From 1950 to 1956, he was the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan. From 1956 to 1961, he was the Prime Minister of Tajikistan, as well as the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic.

Dodkhudoev retired in 1992. His contributions include several books about Tajikistan. He received the Order of the Distinguished Worker of Tajikistan in 1945. He also received four Orders of Lenin and the Order of "Dusti." Dodkhudoev, an untiring contributor to the welfare of Tajikistan in the latter part of the twentieth century, died on June 30, 2000.

Dodkhudoev, Rahim

Tajik linguist Rahim Khalilovich Dodkhudoev was born into a farming family in the village of Sokhchar in Shughnan on June 15, 1928. He joined the CPSU in 1950.

Dodkhudoev graduated from the Tajikistan State University in 1958 and remained at that university as a teacher until 1980. From 1980 to 1984, he was the Rector of the Institute of Russian Language and Literature of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate degree in 1980 and became a professor in 1983. In 1984, he became a Senior Scientific Worker at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Dodkhudoev's research deals with the history of the development of Pamirian phonetics, the establishment and development of Iranian languages, and their etymology. He is also interested in reducing the lesser-known Pamiri languages into writing. He is the author of *Lughati Heterogrammahoi Pahlavi (A Dictionary of Pahlavi Heterograms, 1969)* and *Dasturi Mukhtasari Ta'rikhi Zaboni Tojiki (A Brief History of the Tajiki Language, 1978)*. His other contributions include *Materiali po istoricheskoi fonetike shugnanskogo iazika (Information about Phonetics in the History of the Shughnani Language, Dushanbe, 1962)* and *Pamirskai mikrotoponimia (Pamiri Microtoponymy, Dushanbe, 1975)*.

Dodkhudoev was a Distinguished Contributor to Education in Tajikistan in 1964 and of the Soviet Union in 1973. He is a recipient of the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Dodkhudoeva, Larisa

Tajik art historian Larisa Dodkhudoeva was born in 1947 in Dushanbe. She is the daughter of Nazarsho Dodkhudoev.

Dodkhudoeva graduated from the Repin Institute of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture of St. Petersburg in 1970. In 1978, she received her doctorate degree in Islamic culture from the Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Russia. In 1988, she received a doctorate degree in history from the Institute of History, Archaeology and Eth-

nography of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Dodkhudoeva has received two certificates, one from the University of Nebraska for Peace and Reconciliation in Tajikistan, 1999, and the other from the Central European University for Cultural Turn in the Post-Colonial Epoch, 2001).

Dodkhudoeva's career began as a researcher at the Oriental Institute in 1970. From 1993 to 1996, she was the Head of the Department of South Asia, the Institute of World Economy and International Relations. From 1996 to 2000, she was the Deputy Director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations. At the present, she is a Chief Researcher in the Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Dodkhudoeva's contributions include *Tajik Artists*, Moscow, 1983; *Nizami Poems in the Medieval Persian Miniature Painting*, Moscow, 1985; *Catalogue of the Artistically Decorated Manuscripts in the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan*, Dushanbe, 1986; *Zoroastrian Elements in Islamic Art and Artifacts*, 1997; *Art of Books in Central Asia and India in the Sixteenth to Nineteenth Centuries*, Dushanbe, 2001; *Istaravshan*, Moscow, 2002; and *Tajik Art*, Dushanbe, 2002.

Dodkhudoeva has been the recipient of a number of grants including Academy of Fine Arts Scholarship, Drezden, Germany (1968), Russian Academy of Sciences, Oriental Institute Scholarship (1972-73), UNESCO Scholarship (1986), and the Central European University Foundation Scholarship (2001). She is also the recipient of a Distinguished Researcher of the Republic of Tajikistan (1992) and of an Appreciation Award from the Zoroastrian College, Bombay, India (2001).

Dodkhudoeva, Lola

Tajik scholar Lola Dodkhudoeva was born in Dushanbe in 1951.

Dodkhudoeva graduated from the Leningrad State University in 1973 with a degree in Arabic studies. She started her career as a research fellow in the Department of Medieval History of the Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1977. Thereafter she became the Head of the same institute. In 1993 and 1994, Dodkhudoeva was employed by the Ministry of Education of Tajikistan, and from 1996 to 1997, she served as the Deputy Director of the Soros Foundation's Open Society Institute in Tajiki-

stan. Dodkhudoeva became the Secretary-General of the UNESCO National Commission for Tajikistan in March 2000.

Dodkhudoeva's research is focused on Islam and its role in the medieval cultures of Central Asia. At the present, she is continuing her education as a doctoral candidate in history.

Domullo Ikromcha

See Ikrom, Muhammad.

Donish, Ahmad

Tajik writer, poet, painter, and judge Ahmad Donish was born in April, 1826, in Bukhara into a poor family headed by Mullah Nasir. Also referred to as Ahmad Makhdum Kallah, his early education was undertaken by his mother, a teacher. Later, he joined the *mekteps* and *madrasahs* for a religious education. Finding rote memorization intellectually uninspiring, he devoted himself to the study of the works of the great Perso-Tajik and Arab authors. Thus, while still at school, he studied the natural sciences, mathematics, astronomy, history, philosophy, and literature on his own. He completed his formal studies, which he paid for with money he received for his paintings, in 1850. After that, upon the recommendation of his teacher, he found employment as court architect and painter. In reality, however, according to Donish himself, he merely copied manuscripts and attended to court correspondence. In the latter responsibility, Amir Nasrullah (ruled 1826-1860) personally nominated Donish as secretary for a delegation leaving for St. Petersburg.

The first phase of Donish's career includes three trips to Russia. These trips acquainted him with life in St. Petersburg and expanded his knowledge and world view. During the first trip, for instance, he not only participated in official negotiations, but visited the literary and industrial centers of St. Petersburg. Upon his return to Bukhara in 1850, however, his high hopes that the Amir would implement some of his suggested reforms were shattered. The Amir accepted only what was of military and economic interest, and summarily rejected all advice regarding social, educational, and cultural reforms.

Donish fared even worse when the selfish Amir Muzaffar (ruled 1860-1885) systematically alienated all the worthy and experienced officials who had assisted his father. As for Donish, he was isolated. In

fact, Donish's role in the government at this time would be totally obscure were it not for his *Manozir al-Kavokib (The Placement of the Planets, 1865)*. Might he have been Amir Muzaffar's court astronomer?

In 1868, against all advice, Amir Muzaffar challenged Russia's might for a second time and was defeated. Following the signing of a forced Treaty of Friendship, the Amir sent a delegation to Russia. Donish was appointed as the delegation's consultant. He spent the period between June 1869 and March 1870 in St. Petersburg reestablishing ties that had been severed by war. As a result of his involvement in the negotiations, Donish's influence and prestige as Bukhara's most experienced and informed politician increased dramatically. As for Donish, he not only acquainted himself with the economical, political, and governmental situation of Russia, but also with Russia's history, especially its ties to Europe.

Upon his return, in recognition of his contributions to the success of the delegation, the Amir conferred upon Donish the title of "Uroq" and offered him a lucrative position in government. Donish refused the offer. Instead, he devoted his time entirely to "Risola dar Nazmi Tamaddun va Ta'avun" ("Essay on the Organization of Civilization and Cooperation," 1870-1873) in which he examined the governmental structure of the Emirate. The essay, which included a complete program for the overhaul of the Bukhara bureaucracy, placed primary emphasis for government on the pillars of justice and education.

In considering a role for government, Donish looked to both the traditional Islamic and the new European models. For instance, he advocated a European-style *Majlis* (parliament) that would meet in the presence of the Amir. The parliament, consisting of people from all walks of life, would debate issues and vote on matters pertaining to public welfare. All governmental concerns, after having been debated and voted on, would be approved by the Amir. To curtail the Amir's authority even more, Donish included the office of the *wazir* (prime minister). This two-prong assault on the Amir's powers, Donish thought, would not only introduce order into the government but would allow for a system of checks and balances.

The Amir rejected Donish's suggestions. He did not allow even for a reform of the traditional educational system or the institution of European-style courses. In addition, upon Donish's return from his third trip

to St. Petersburg (1883-84), he was assigned the *qadiship* (office of the judge) of Bukhara's remote districts, Ghuzor and Nahrpai.

Undaunted, Donish worked on his *Navodir al-Vaqoye'* (*Singular Events*, 1885) until the new Amir, Abdulahad (ruled 1885-1910), appointed him director of one of Bukhara's *madrasahs*. When *Navodir* was completed, Donish copied and distributed it among his friends and supporters. Highly influential in awakening the people, Donish's work rallied the Amir, the court, and the Ulema against him. The book was singled out as anti-Islamic, and its author as irreligious and unprincipled. It was even rumored that Donish lacked a knowledge of Islam and the *Shari'a* (law). In response to these allegations, Donish published *Mi'yor al-Tadayun* (*The Touchstone of Religion*, 1894) in which he analyzed the Islamic *fiqh* (jurisprudence) as it pertained to his contemporaries. In fact, in matters of religion, Donish easily outshone his dogmatic accusers.

Convinced that mere improvements in the government would not be sufficient to place Bukhara on a solid path to progress, during his last years, Donish devoted his time to writing *Risolai Ta'rikhi* (*Historical Essay*, 1897). In it, he severely criticized the 100-year rule of the Manghit amirs, especially Muzaffar. Furthermore, he prophesied that either internal strife or the will of the people would put an end to the rule of the Manghits.

A unique individual, Donish taught himself the works of the masters and made three arduous trips to Russia to perfect his understanding of the world. When he became convinced of the inability of Bukharan authorities to effect change, he severely criticized the traditional methods used in the Bukharan *madrasahs*, promoted the learning of foreign languages and the exact sciences, and more poignantly, documented the root causes of the malaise that permeated every aspect of Bukharan life. In the field of literature, Donish influenced the literary developments of his time by introducing realism into Tajik literature, and by broadening the scope of the vernacular to encompass the expression of contemporary concerns.

Ahmad Donish died in 1897 in Bukhara.

Dostiev, Abdulmajid

Tajik politician Abdulmajid Salimovich Dostiev was born into a farming family of Qurghonteppa on May 10, 1946.

Dostiev graduated from the Tajikistan Institute of Agriculture in 1974. His career began as that of a regular *kolkhoz* (collective farm) farmer. He was a team leader, a chief agronomist of the Department of Agriculture in Qurghonteppa, and an instructor in the Organization Department of the Communist Party Committee of the City. In 1980, he became a deputy to the chairman of the Lenin Kolkhoz.

Dostiev studied by correspondence and graduated from the Highest Party School in Tashkent in 1987. Then, for eight years, he worked as the chief of the Organization Department of the Bokhtar (formerly Kommunisticheski) District. From 1988 to 1992, he worked as the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bokhtar District, a most active region in the ensuing Tajik civil war. In 1992, Dostiev, an active supporter of Imomali Rahmonov, became the First Deputy Chairman of the Tajik Parliament. Later on, he headed the government delegation at the Inter-Tajik Negotiations and was instrumental in the composition of the new Tajik Constitution. In 1994, Dostiev established the People's Party of Tajikistan, and since then has served as its leader. At the present, he is the Vice-President of the House of Representatives of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Dostiev's contributions include *Konstitutsioi Nav (The New Constitution)*, Moscow, 1997); *Mavqi' (Circumstance)*, Dushanbe, 1999); *Ashki Khoma (Tear of the Pen)*, Dushanbe, 1999); and *Az Khud Natavon Gurikhtan (We Cannot Run Away from Ourselves)*, Dushanbe, 2002).

Dostiev is the recipient of the Order of Ismoili Somoni in 2000, the Order of the Red Banner of Courage in 1981, and others.

Dostiev has traveled to the United States, the Arab lands, Austria, Japan, France, Germany, India, Iran, Pakistan, Italy, and others.

Dustmatov, Zohir

Tajik actor and director Zohir Dustmatov was born in Khujand on February 10, 1914. He joined the CPSU in 1950.

After finishing his education, he worked in the public education system. From 1931 to 1936, he served as the secretary for the education division of the city, and established the Pushkin Comedy-Musical Theater in Leninabad, playing several roles in that theater. These roles included: Vali in *Orshin Mololon (Arshin Malalan)*, by U. Hojibekov; Mirzosharof in *Hukm (Sentence)*, by M. Tursunzoda; and Sardori Qalandaron in *Halima (Halima)*, by Gh. Zafari.

From 1936 to 1941, Dustmatov worked at the new Lunacharskii Institute of Dramatic Arts. From there he moved to the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts (1941-42), to the Pushkin Theater of Leninabad (1942-45). Here, he brought a number of plays by writers from Soviet republics other than Tajikistan to the stage. From 1945 to the end of his life, he worked at the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts. Dustmatov played both dramatic and comic roles with absolute sincerity. He was a master in adding local color to certain comic roles. Here are some of those roles: Abdulin in *Mufattish (Inspector)*, by N. V. Gogol, 1946; Ivan Shadrin in *Odami Miltiqdor (Man with a Rifle)*, by N. Pogodin, 1947; Shmata in *Gunahkoroni Bigunoh (Guiltless Sinners)*, by A. Ostrovskii, 1962; Azimshoh in *Dokhunda (Dokhunda)*, by J. Ikromi, 1954; Yormat Komondir in *Tufon (Storm)*, by Gh. Abdullo and Sh. Qiomov, 1957; and others.

In addition, Dustmatov has played several noteworthy roles in films. These include Qalandar in *Nasriddin dar Khujand (Nasriddin in Khujand, 1959)*, court poet in *Qismati Sho'ir (The Poet's Lot, 1959)*, Blacksmith in *Bairaqi Ohangar (The Blacksmith's Banner, 1962)*, and Ishkamba in *Margi Sudkhur (The Death of the Money Lender, 1966)*. This latter is recognized as his most prominent achievement.

Dustmatov became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1957. He also received the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Dustmatov died in Dushanbe on February 6, 1967.

Dustmuhammadov, Damir

Tajik composer Damir Vohidovich Dustmuhammadov was born in Tashkent on August 6, 1941.

Dustmuhammadov graduated from the Dushanbe Institute of Dramatic Arts in 1963, and from the Moscow State Conservatory in 1970. He served as the Secretary of the Union of Composers of Tajikistan, as well as a teacher at the State Institute of Arts, and as the Director of the Dushanbe Institute of Music. Until 1979, he was the Director of the Aini State Theater for Opera and Ballet. In 1976, he became the Associate Chair of the Union of Composers of Tajikistan. In 1986, he became the Head of the Union of Composers of Tajikistan. He became an Assistant Professor in 1991 in the Dushanbe Institute of Dramatic Arts, and a full professor in 1998.

Dustmuhammadov has created a noteworthy amount of materials for contemporary music--operas, symphonies, quartets, and concerts using various instruments. His contributions to opera include *La'nat Kardai Khalq* (M. Farhat's Libretta, *Cursed by the People*, 1973), *Modar* (*Mother*, 1968), *Abadzinda* (M. Farhat's poem, "Eternally Alive," 1969), *Modar-Zamin* (M. Qano'at's poem, "Motherland," 1974), *Ovozi Khalq* (M. Mirshakar's poem, "The Voice of the People," 1975). His more recent contributions include "Idi Navruz" ("The Navruz Celebration"), "Gularusak" ("The Flower Doll"), "Nishoni Oli Somon" ("The Emblem of the Samanids"), "Farzandi in Millat Manam" ("I am the Offspring of This Nation"), and "Surudi Anjumani Tojikoni Jahon" ("The anthem of the Tajiks of the World").

Dustmuhammadov is the recipient of the Lenin Komsomol Prize for Tajikistan in 1970 and the Rudaki State Prize. He is recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Art. He also received the Red Banner of Courage.

He has traveled to Afghanistan, Malaysia, Finland, Senegal, India, Pakistan, and Austria.

Dustmuhammadov, Zainuddin

Tajik author and journalist Zainuddin Dustmuhammadov was born in the village of Peter in the city of Konibodom of Khujand province in 1932.

He graduated from Khujand State University with a degree in Uzbek language and literature in 1957. Between 1954 and 1957, he worked at *Haqiqati Leninobod*. Then, from 1960 to 1963, he worked at *Tojikistoni Shavravi* and with Tajikistan State Publications. His first story, "Yoqut" ("Ruby"), was published in 1968. He joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1976. His other contributions include *Dar Domoni Ufuq* (*In the Arms of the Horizon*, 1973), *Maro Bubakhshid Mardum* (*Forgive Me, People*, 1978), and *Barghoi Khazon* (*Autumn Leaves*, 1980).

Dzhuraev, Abdulhamid

See Juraev, Abdulhamid.

E

Egamov, Dodokhon

Tajik author and journalist Dodokhon Egamov, also referred to as Nodir, was born into a merchant family in the village of Varukh in the town of Isfara in Khujand province, on April 1, 1951.

Egamov graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in journalism in 1974. For a while, he was employed by *Komsomoli Tojikiston*, *Javononi Tojikiston* and *Adabiyot va San'at*.

Egamov's first stories, which belong mostly to the satire genre, were published in *Javononi Tojikiston*. His contributions include *Korvoni Khanda (The Caravan of Laughter, 1984)*, *Labkhandi Nodir (A Rare Smile, 1987)*, and *Gahvorabakhsh, yo Khod Qissai Zangirii Khudam (Relinquishing the Cradle, or the Story of My Own Wedding, 1988)*.

Egamov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1988.

Erkaboev, Rustam

See Irkaboev, Rustam.

Erkaev, Mullo

See Irkaev, Mullo.

Eshanqulov, Ubaydullo

Tajik agriculturalist Ubaydullo Eshanqulov was born in the village of Ghazantarak in Ghonchi on March 6, 1931. He is one of the founders of citrus cultivation in Central Asia. He joined the CPSU in 1963.

Eshanqulov graduated from the Tajik Institute of Agriculture in 1957. He was a Scientific Worker from 1957 to 1962, and then became the Director of the Experimental Division of Vakhsh in 1962. He was a candidate for the doctorate degree in agriculture in 1967. He remained in that position until 1978. Between 1978 and 1987, he was the Director of the Institute of Research on Orchards and Vineyards.

Eshanqulov's research deals with aspects of the development of various citrus plants. Under his supervision, lemons and oranges were culti-

vated in the marshes of southern Tajikistan. Thereafter, this method of cultivation of citrus became common throughout Central Asia. His contributions include *Mevahoi Tsitrusi dar Tojikiton (Citrus Fruits in Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1965)*; *Mevahoi Garmidusti Tojikiston (Warm-Loving Fruits of Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1973)*; *Tavsiyaho Oid ba Parvarishi Ziroathoi Tsitrusi dar RSS Tojikiston (Recommendations Regarding the Cultivation of Citrus Plants in the SSR of Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1980)*; *Transheinaya kul'tura limona (The Trench Agriculture Applied to Lemon Culture, Dushanbe, 1982)*; and *Kul'tura tsitrusovikh v Tadjhikistane (The Citrus Culture in Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1982)*.

Eshanqulov received the Ibn Sina State Prize in 1974, as well as two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

He retired in 1987.

F

Faiziev, Abdulhaq

Tajik geologist Abdulhaq Rajabovich Faiziev was born in the village of Yor in Panjakent on March 15, 1938.

Faiziev graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1959, and until 1960, was an intern in the Department of Geology and Petrography of Tajikistan State University. In 1968, he became an Assistant Professor in the same department. He received his doctorate degree in geology in 1982 and became a professor in 1983. In 1985, he became the Dean of the Faculty of Geology of Tajikistan State University.

Faiziev's research deals with the mineralogy of the fluoride mines in various parts of Tajikistan. The contributions of Faiziev include *Mineralogia i osobennosti genezisa fliuoritovikh mestorozhdenii iugozapadnogo Karategina (Mineralogy and the Specifics of the Appearance of Fluoride Mines in Southwest Gharotegin, Dushanbe, 1972).*

Faizullo, Habibullo

Tajik author and poet Habibullo Faizullo was born in Khavaling in the town of Vose' of Kulab province in 1945.

Faizullo graduated from the Tajikistan State Pedagogical Institute in 1966, and from the Gorkii Literature Institute in Moscow in 1973. Thereafter, he worked at *Ma'orif va Madaniyyat, Javononi Tojikiston*, and *Dairatul Ma'orifi Shavravii Tojik*. His early poems were published in the 1960s. The themes of his poems deal with patriotism. His contributions include "Qatrai Boron" ("Raindrop, " 1966), "Dunyo'i Javoni" ("Youthful Days," 1971), "Rozi Daryo" ("The Secret of the Sea, " 1974), "Didori Orizuho" ("Visiting Desires, " 1979), "Obshori Oftob" ("The Waterfall of the Sun," 1981), and "Armughon" ("Gift," 1987).

Faizullo joined the Union of the Writers of Tajikistan in 1976.

He died in 1980.

Faizulloev, Bahodur

Tajik author Bahodur Faizulloev was born into a family of workers of Uroteppa on September 26, 1938. He joined the CPSU in 1964.

Faizulloev graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1957 and worked at *Haqiqati Uzbekistan* and *Tojikistoni Soveti*. In 1967, he became the editor of the literary and artistic division of *Khorpushtak*. His stories are mainly satirical. His contributions include "Kami Mo u Karami Shumo" ("Our Shortcoming Versus Your Generosity," 1970); "Yak Daqiqa Birun Baroid" ("Step Out for a Minute," 1975); "Obsofkunak" ("The Sieve," 1980); and "Kamkori Sirtaradud" ("Little Work, Much Traffic," 1983).

Faizulloev joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1975.

Faizulloev, Boboqul

Tajik singer, instrumentalist, and master of *maqoms* (modes) Boboqul Faizulloev, also referred to as Boboqulaka, was born in the village of Archiman of Ghizhduvon in Bukhara in 1899. He began study of *Shashmaqom* in early childhood. He went to Bukhara when he was 14 and studied under the famous tambourine player, Saidjon Avaz. At the beginning of the 1930s, he became a teacher of music at Ghizhduvon. Sometime after that, he was invited by Sadridin Aini to accompany other master musicians to Dushanbe. In 1936, he was the first to play a *Shashmaqom* piece on Soviet radio. After the formation of the Radio Tajikistan *Shashmaqom* Ensemble in 1946, he became one of the leaders of this group.

For his preparation of the complete *Shashmaqom*, in cooperation with Sh. Sahibov, Sh. Shahobov, and V. Belyaev, he received the Tajikistan Rudaki State Prize in 1972.

Faizulloev became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1947. He is the recipient of the Medal of Lenin, and the Badge of Honor.

He died on February 27, 1964, in Dushanbe.

Faizulloev, Ibod

Tajik author and journalist Ibod Faizulloev was born in the village of Char Kuh of Isfara, in Khujand province on April 12, 1935.

Faizulloev graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in Tajiki language and literature in 1959. Between 1959 and 1963, he worked for *Tojikistoni Shavravi*. Then, from 1977 to 1979, he served as the Chief Editor of the same paper. In 1979, he became the Chief of the Education Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. His stories, which deal with the social and political problems of Tajik society, have been in print since 1958. He is also a

satirist. His contributions include "Favvora" ("The Fountain," 1964), "Rohoi Zindagi" ("Paths in Life," 1966), "Ru ba Oftob" ("Facing the Sun," 1968), "Sidoqat" ("Truthfulness," 1968), "Gulkhani Dusti" ("Rose Garden of Friendship," 1969), "Pidaron va Farzandon" ("Fathers and Offspring," 1971), "Az Jibha" ("From the Front," 1973), "Oshiyoni Baland" ("The Lofty Perch," 1974), "Dar Otash" ("In the Fire," 1975), "Qissai Bishai Sabz" ("The Tale of the Green Woods," 1977), and "Savgand" ("Oath," 1983).

Faizulloev joined the Union of the Writers of the Soviet Union in 1974.

Farhat, Muhiddin

Tajik poet Muhiddin Farhat, also referred to as Hasanov, was born on August 7, 1924, into a farming family in the village of Khojanaisavor in Khujand. He contributed to the war effort from 1941 to 1945. He joined the CPSU in 1948.

Farhat graduated from the Leninabad Pedagogical State Institute in 1948. In 1953 and 1954, he was Head of the Literary and Artistic Division of *Tojikistoni Surkh*. During 1954 and 1955, he was a literary contributor to *Sharqi Surkh*. Between 1955 and 1959, he was the Editor of *Pioniri Tojikiston*. From 1960 to 1969, he was the Chief Editor of Tajikistan State Publications. In 1970, he became the Chief Editor of the *Soviet Tajik Encyclopedia*. His first poems appeared in the 1930s in the local Khujand paper, *Bo Rohi Lenin*. His first poetry collection, *Gulhoi Shodi (Flowers of Happiness)*, appeared in 1948. His other contributions include "Dust Midoram" ("I Love," 1950); "Nazmi Ozodi" ("Poetry of Freedom," 1955); "Taronahoi Muhabbat" ("Songs of Love," 1962); "Rudi Kuhi" ("The Mountain River," 1964); "Chashmai Bahor" ("The Spring Fountain," 1972); "Kitobi Dusti" ("The Book of Friendship," 1976); and "Gilosai Safid" ("The White Cherry," 1981).

The themes of Farhat's poetry are centered on life in the Soviet Union, the promotion of peace, education, and friendship, and the benefits of socialism. He is also interested in depicting nature, love, and truthfulness. The events of World War I have a special place in his compositions. In these regards, his contributions include "Zuri Khalq" (People Power), "Maktubi Modaron" ("Mothers' Letter"), "Javobi Pisaron" ("The Sons' Response"), "Salom, Tojikiston" ("Hello, Tajikistan"), and "Boroni Bahori" ("Spring Rain").

Farhat joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1947, and he also received the Badge of Honor, three Orders of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan and of Belarus. Farhat died in Dushanbe on May 30, 1984.

Farrukh Burhon

See Mahkamov, Burhon.

Farzona

See Khojaeva, Inoyat

Firuz, Bahrom

Tajik author and poet Bahrom Boboevich Firuz was born into the family of a teacher in the village of Bazarkat of Samarqand in 1939.

He graduated from the Samarqand Pedagogical Institute in 1956, and from the Khujand State University in 1962. For a while, he taught at the latter institution. Between 1964 and 1978, he contributed to *Komsomoli Tojikiston*, *Madaniyati Tojikiston*, *Sadoi Sharq*, as well as to *Sozmoni Sado va Simoi Tojikiston*, as well as to Irfon and Adib Publishers. His first collection of poetry, entitled *Rozhoi Mahabbat-Rozhoi Shabi Mahtobi* (*The Secrets of Love, the Secrets of the Moonlit Night*), was published in 1967.

Firuz's stories deal with the moral and ethical problems of the contemporary Tajik youth. After 1970, he shifted from poetry to prose. His other works include "Silsila" ("Dynasty," 1973), "Ba Dunboli Sitora" ("In Pursuit of Sitora," 1976), "Ganj dar Vairona" ("Treasure in the Ruins," 1977), "Rukhsora" ("Visage," 1978), "Tu Tanho Nisti" ("You Are Not Alone," 1980), "Haqiqati Talkh" ("Bitter Truth," 1980), "Tor va Pud" ("The Warp and Woof," 1983), and "Agar U Mard Bud" ("If He Were a Man," 1988).

He joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1971.

Foteh Niyoz

See Niyoz, Foteh.

Fozilov, Mullojon

Tajik linguist Mullojon Fozilovich Fozilov was born to a merchant family in Konibodom of Khujand province in 1914. He joined the CPSU in 1944.

Fozilov graduated from Leningrad State University in 1940, then participated in the Second World War. From 1951, he served as a professor of Tajiki language and literature at the Rudaki Language and Literature Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. As of 1952, Fozilov was an Associate Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. His contributions include *Kalamahoi Tasviri dar Zaboni Tojiki (Illustrative Words in the Tajiki Language, 1956)* and *Farhangi Ibora-thoi Rikhta dar Zaboni Imruzi Tojik (A Dictionary of Frozen Idioms in Tajiki, 2 volumes, 1963-64)*. He is mostly remembered for his *Pand va Hikmat (Advice and Philosophy)*, which was in its third printing in 1995.

Fozilov received the Order of the Patriotic War, the Badge of Honor, and other medals.

He passed away in Konibodom in 1977.

Fozilova, Tuhfa

Tajik artist Tuhfa Fozilova was born into a family of workers in Konibodom in 1917. Her career began among the *havaskoron* amateur groups of Konibodom and the theater of that town (Leninabad). Her first role was Lolakhon, in K. Yashin's work of the same name. She joined the CPSU in 1941.

In 1933, she joined the Tashkent Music Theater, but in the following year returned to the Leninabad Drama and Music Theater. Then, in 1934, she moved to Stalinabad and began contributing to the promotion of Tajik opera and ballet. Her other roles include Halima in *Halima*, by Gh. Zafari; Gulchihra in *Orshin Mololon (Arshin Malalan)*, by U. Hojibekov; and others.

Starting in 1940, Fozilova participated in the Tajik Theater as a singer and actor. Her roles include Qumri in *Lola*, by S. Urbakh and S. Balasarian; Gulizor and Nushofarin in *Shurishi Vose' (The Vose' Uprising)* and *Kovai Ohingar (Kaveh the Blacksmith)*, by S. Balasarian; Roziya in *Roziya(Razia)*, by Z. Shahidi; and others. In 1949, she joined the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts. The most memorable characters that she created at this time include Guli in *Alisher Navo'i*, by Uighun and I. Sulton; Mahtob and Gulnor and Poshokhon in *Dukhtari*

Nokom (Unfulfilled Girl), *Dokhunda* (*Dokhunda*), and *Dilhoi Suzon* (*Burning Hearts*), by S. Aini and J. Ikromi; and many others.

She has also played in several TajikFilm productions.

Fozilova became a People's Artist of the Soviet Union in 1957, and won the Rudaki State Prize in 1979. She also received the Order of Lenin and the Friendship Among People's award, as well as other medals. The Konibodom Theater is in her name.

Fozilova died in Dushanbe on February 3, 1984.

G

Gadoev, Hoshim

Tajik actor and director Hoshim Gadoev, also referred to as Hoshim Gado, was born in May 10, 1937 in Kulab. After finishing middle school (1956), he entered the Lunacharskii Institute of Theater in Moscow.

After graduating in 1960, he joined the Musical and Comic Theater of Leninabad. In 1961, he joined the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts. His acting in K. Gotstsi's *Shah Gavazn (King Buck)* clearly pointed to his talent as an upcoming actor. At the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts, he performed dramatic, tragic, and romantic roles. Some of his performances were deep and matchless. Among his memorable roles are Lolaev in *Irodai Zan (Woman's Resolve)*, by A. Sidqi, 1961; Sodiq in *Surudi Kuhsor (The Song of the Mountains)*, by Gh. Abdullo, 1962; Ferdinand in *Makr va Mahabbat (Cunning and Love)*, by F. Schiller, 1962; Suhrob in *Rustam va Suhrob (Rustam and Suhrab)*, by Gh. Abdullo, 1967; Divona in *Shabi Giriftani Moh (The Night of the Eclipse of the Moon)*, by M. Karim, 1972; and others.

Gadoev is a master in the portrayal of characters with deep social and cultural roots. He probes each character's background and interprets the role in light of the character's psychological state.

He entered the world of film in 1964, appearing in many TajikFilm productions. His roles in film include Komil in *12 So'ati Hayot (The 12 Hours of Life)*, 1964), Safar in *Guriza (Refugee)*, 1969), Suhrob in *Rustam va Suhrob (Rustam and Suhrab)*, 1972), and many others.

Beginning as early as 1961, Gadoev tried his hand at directing and brought such works as F. Ansori's *Ijoranishin (Tenant)* and A. Pushkin's *Foji'ahoi Khurd (Small Calamities)* to stage.

Gadoev became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1970, and won the Rudaki State Prize in 1972.

Ghafforov, Razzoq

Tajik linguist Razzoq Ghafforov was born into a merchant family of the village of Khaimar, Samarqand, on January 15, 1932.

Ghafforov graduated from the Samarqand Pedagogical Institute in 1949 and from the Leninabad Pedagogical Institute in 1953. He taught middle school from 1949 to 1951. From 1953 to 1954, he was Instructor of People's Education of Samarqand. Between 1954 and 1959, he was a Teacher in the Department of Tajik Philology at Samarqand State University. He was a Scientific Worker in the Language and Literature Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan from 1959 to 1965. In 1965, he became the Director of the History of Tajiki Language and Dialectology of the same institute. He received his doctorate degree in philology in 1979, and became a professor in 1984.

Ghafforov's contributions include "*Zabon va Uslubi Rahim Jalil*" ("*The Language and Style of Rahim Jalil*," 1966); "*Lenin dar Borai Zabon*" ("*Lenin On Language*," 1966); "*Revolutsiai Oktiobr va Zaboni Adabii Tojik*" ("*The October Revolution and Literary Tajiki*," 1970); "*Navisanda va Zabon*" ("*Author and Language*," 1977); "*Ustodi Buzurgi Sukhan*" ("*The Great Master of Language*," 1978); and "*Shivaii Janubii Zaboni Tojiki*" ("*The Southern Dialect of Tajiki*," 1979).

Ghafforova, Munzifa

Tajik philosopher Munzifa Qahhorovna Ghafforova was born in Khujand on November 4, 1924. She joined the CPSU in 1965.

Ghafforova graduated from the Leninabad Pedagogical Institute in 1944. She was a Secretary of the Komsomol Committee of Leninabad from 1944 to 1947, and Director of the Tajikistan branch of the Cultural Committee of the Communist Party. She was a post-graduate student of philosophy between 1952 and 1955 at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Following that, in 1955 and 1957, she was a senior teacher in the Department of Marxism-Leninism of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute (women's section). She was an Assistant Professor at the same institute from 1957 until 1962. From 1962 to 1974, she was the Head of the Department of Philosophy. She received her doctorate in philosophy in 1968, and became a professor in 1970. In 1975, she became the Dean of the Institute.

Ghafforova's research deals with the development of the personality of women in the Soviet East. Her contributions include *Dukhovnii oblik zhenshchini Sovietskogo Vostoka* (*The Spiritual Aspect of the Women of Soviet East*, Dushanbe, 1969), and *Zanoni Respublikai Kuhiston* (*The Women of the Mountain Republic*, Dushanbe, 1974).

Ghafforova became a Distinguished Scientific Contributor to Tajik Culture in 1974. She received two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, the Order of Friendship Among People, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Ghafurov, Bobojon

Tajik politician and Orientalist Bobojon Ghafurovich Ghafurov was born in the village of Isfisar in Khujand on December 31, 1909. He joined the CPSU in 1932.

Ghafurov graduated from the High Juridical School in Samarqand in 1930 and following that he worked at both the People's Commissariat of Justice and the *Qizil Tajikistan* journal. In 1935 he graduated from the All-Soviet Communist Institute of Journalism and thereafter became the Deputy Editor and Editor of the Uzbek Language journal *Qizil Tajikistan*. From 1938 to 1941 he was a post-graduate student at the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union in Moscow. In 1941, he was appointed Propaganda and Agitation Secretary for the Communist Party. From 1944 to 1946, he was the Second Secretary and, from 1946 to 1956, he was the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. From 1956 to the end of his life, Ghafurov served as the Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, and the Editor of the *Asia and Africa* journal. He completed his doctoral dissertation, entitled *Istoria Sekti ismailitov (History of the Isma'ili Sect)* in 1941. Ghafurov's research deals with an understanding of the history of the freedom movements of the Eastern Peoples, the political aims of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the ancient and medieval history of the Peoples of the East. Recognizing the importance of *Shashmaqom* classical music in Tajik culture, Ghafurov supported the transcription of the *maqoms* for posterity. He also supervised the publication of the five-volume *History of the Tajiks* in Russian which was published between 1963 and 1965.

Ghafurov's contributions include *Istoria Sekti ismailitov (History of the Isma'ili Sect, Moscow, 1941)*, *Ta'rikhi Mukhtasari Khalqi Tojik (A Brief History of the Tajiks, Stalinabad, 1947)*. This work was translated into Russian and went through three reprints. An expanded version appeared in 3 volumes between 1963 and 1965 under the title *Tojikon:*

Ta'rikhi Qadimtarin Qadim va Sadahoi Miona (The Tajiks: Their Ancient and Medieval History, Moscow, 1972).

Ghafurov, like Sadriddin Aini, is recognized as a Tajik hero. His list of accomplishments, awards, and accolades includes six Orders of Lenin, medals of the October Revolution, Red Banner of Labor of Mongolia, Jawaharlal Nehru Prize. Honorary Member of Oriental Studies in Poland, and the Head of the International Firdowsi Prize Committee. The city of Sovetobod in the Lenin District and one of the streets of Dushanbe are named after him. Also, a scholarship was created in his name, and a library was dedicated to him in the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Ghafurov died in Dushanbe on August 12, 1977.

Ghafurova, Roziya

Tajik poet Roziya Ghafurova, also referred to as Ozod, was born on January 18, 1893, to a merchant family in Khujand. She is the mother of the famed Tajik scholar Bobojon Ghafurov. Ghafurova received her early education in the traditional schools and became a teacher. Her poetic career began during World War II, when she composed patriotic verses urging the warriors of the motherland on. Among her works, mention can be made of "*Qahramoni Odil*" ("*Just Champion*," 1943), "*Mahabbat ba Vatan*" ("*Love for the Country*," 1944), "*Gulistoni 'Ishq*" ("*The Rose Garden of Love*," 1946), "*Az Vodihoi Taloi*" ("*From the Golden Valleys*," 1948), "*Iqbol*" ("*Fortune*," 1951), and "*Zindabod Sulh*" ("*Long Live Peace*," 1954).

Ghafurova joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1944.

She died in Khujand in 1957.

Ghani Abdullo

See Abdullo, Ghani.

Ghaniev, Burhon

Tajik satirist Burhon Ghaniev, also referred to as Burhon Ghani, was born in the village of Rogif in Maschoh on May 1, 1938.

Ghaniev graduated from the Tajikistan State University in 1962, and in the same year became employed by the satirical journal *Khorphushtak*. Although his career as a satirist begins in 1965, Ghaniev's first collection, entitled *Khushomad Guionro Aziz Dorid (Respect the Sycophants)*,

does not appear until 1977. His other contributions include *Har Khel Kasro Yak Khiol (Different Persons, Different Takes, 1977)*, *Az Har Kalla Yak Sido (A Sound from Every Head, 1982)*, and *Khishi Padar (Father's Relative, 1987)*.

Ghaniev's satires touch almost all the lower levels of society, including the sycophants, the flatterers, the parasites, and the liars. He also pays special attention to life's shortcomings.

Ghaniev joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1978.

Ghaniev, Samad

Tajik satirist and playwright Samad Ghaniev, also referred to as Samad Ghani, was born to a family of artists in Samarqand in 1908. He received his early education in his place of birth, and worked for the local media and for Tashkent journals until 1941, when he moved to Dushanbe. He joined the CPSU in 1942.

Ghaniev began his career as a playwright in the 1930s. His *Piruzi (Victory, with Isma'il Akram, 1935)*, *Vatan Duston (Patriots, with Foteh Niyozzi, 1938)*, *Arus (Bride, 1957)*, and *Vijdon (Conscience, 1958)* were all staged in Dushanbe, Samarqand, Bukhara, and Khujand.

In the 1950s, Ghaniev turned his attention to satire by contributing to *Khorphushtak*, *Sadoi Sharq*, and *Krokodil*. His contributions include "Shikar Khanda" ("Sweet Smile," 1983), "Tabassum" ("Smile," 1959), "Gul Khandon" ("Pleasant Smile," 1964), "Mowji Shukh" ("Playful Wave," 1966) and "Arvoh" ("Spirits," 1969).

Ghaniev joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1960. He received two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, three Orders of the Badge of Honor, and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Ghaniev died in Dushanbe in 1974.

Ghoibov, Abdullo

Tajik physician Abdullo Ghoibovich Ghoibov was born in the district of Ghonchi in Leninabad on January 10, 1922. He contributed to the victory in the Great War. He joined the CPSU in 1976.

Ghoibov graduated from the Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1951, and until 1953, was a medical expert at the court of Uroteppa. He was an intern from 1953 to 1956; a post-graduate student from 1957 to 1960; and a Lecturer from 1961 to 1967. Between 1967 and 1970, he was Associate Professor of the Department of Medical Law at the Taji-

kistan State Medical Institute. In 1973, he became the Director of the same institute.

Ghoibov is one of the founders of the School for Medical Law Experts. He received his doctorate degree in 1976 and became a professor in 1977. In 1977, he became the Chief Expert for the Ministry of Health of the Republic. Between 1978 and 1982, he served as a member of the Problems Committee at the Presidium of the Soviet Union, and of the Presidium of the Association of Medical Lawyers.

He is the recipient of the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Ghoibov, Mahmud

Tajik poet Mahmud Murodalievich Ghoibov, also referred to as Muhammad Ghoib, was born into a farming family in the village of Alijon in Danghara, Kulab, on March 16, 1954. He joined the CPSU in 1984.

Ghoibov graduated from the Kulab State Institute with a degree in Mathematics and Physics in 1977. He was a reporter as well as an investigator for the Kulab Radio and Television Committee.

Ghoibov's first poems were published in Kulab newspapers in 1972. The themes of his works are centered on the Tajik rustic scene and ethical predicaments of the rural people. He joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1982. His contributions include "Rohi Diha" ("The Road to the Village," 1981), "Ruzhoi Boroni" ("Rainy Days," 1985), "Mihrgioh" ("Love Potion," 1986), and "Khirman Moh" ("Harvest Moon," 1989).

Ghoibov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1982.

Ghulomaliev, Ghulomhaidar

Tajik choreographer, composer, and instrumentalist Ghulomhaidar Ghulomaliev was born into a farming family in the village of Vamar in Rushon, Badakhshan, in 1904. He received his early education in Badakhshan. In 1933, he established the Rushon amateur group. In 1940 and 1941, he performed as a member of the Pamir music and dance ensemble of the Tajik Philharmonic Society. He joined the CPSU in 1943. Thereafter, until the end of his life, he was the leader of the same group. He contributed to Tajik music and dance both as a choreographer and a composer.

Ghulomaliev's contributions include "Nola Kunam" ("Let Me Moan"), "Salom az Badakhshon" ("Hello from Badakhshan"), "Pakhtakoron" ("Cotton Workers"), "Mahbuba" ("Beloved"), "Surudi Mihnat" ("Song of Labor"), *Bahori Badakhshon* ("Spring in Badakhshan"), and "Surud dar Vasfi Moskva" ("Anthem in Praise of Moscow").

Ghulomaliev participated in the 1941 and 1957 festivals of Tajik music and dance in Moscow. One of the founders of professional music and dance groups in Soviet Badakhshan, Ghulomaliev became a People's Artist of the Soviet Union in 1957. He is the recipient of the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Ghulomaliev died in Moscow on April 19, 1961; he is buried in Dushanbe.

Ghulomov, Minhoj

Tajik psychologist Minhoj Ghulomov was born in Samarqand on September 3, 1929. He joined the CPSU in 1953.

Ghulomov graduated from the Samarqand Medical Institute in 1952. He was an intern from 1952 to 1960 at the Moscow Institute of Scientific Research and a post-graduate student in general psychology. Between 1957 and 1960, he was a Lecturer. In 1960, he became the Director of the Department of Psychology, and later, the Dean of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. He received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1965, and became a professor in 1966.

Ghulomov's research is in contemporary psychology. He was the first to discover the relationship between the early stages of Kandiskii Syndrome and schizophrenia.

Ghulomov became a Distinguished Doctor of Tajikistan in 1964, and a Distinguished Contributor to Science in Tajikistan in 1974. In addition, he was awarded the Ibn Sina State Award in 1977. Ghulomov was also decorated with the Badge of Honor and the Order of the October Revolution.

Ghulomov was murdered in Dushanbe on May 6, 1996.

Gulnazar

See Keldiev, Gulnazar.

Gulrukhsor Safi

See Safieva, Gulrukhsor.

H

Habib Yusufi

See Yusufov, Habibullo .

Habibov, Abdullo

Tajik politician Abdullo Habibov was born in Kulab on May 1, 1940.

From 1978 to 1981, Habibov studied history at the Academy of Social Sciences of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. In 1981 and 1982, he was the Secretary of the Communist Party of Dushanbe. Thereafter, he became the Head of the Political Division of the Internal Affairs of the Republic. In 1990, he was dismissed from this office. In April 1992, he became the Head of the Legislative Committee of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Habibulloev, Zuhur

Tajik painter Zuhur Nurjonovich Habibulloev was born in Dushanbe on January 4, 1932. He joined the CPSU in 1960.

Habibulloev graduated from the Dushanbe Painting School in 1953, then from the Leninabad Advanced School of Fine Arts in 1959. His paintings depict life in all its aspects, especially its freedom. He has created a series of monuments. For instance, in *Sokhtmoni GES-i Norak* (*The GES Building at Norak*, 1961, he depicts the figures who have harnessed the restive forces of nature.

Labor has a special place in Habibulloev's works, especially the unencumbered labor of villagers as depicted in "Tiramohi Chupononi Qabodiyon" ("Qabodion Shepherd's Summer," 1975) and "Ma'rakai Pashmtarosji dar Qabodiyon" ("The Shearing Ceremony in Qabodion," 1977). The many valleys of Tajikistan provide scenes of natural beauty in such contributions as "Ramaroni dar Bahoron" ("Moving the Flock in Spring," 1964); "Bahor" ("Spring," 1967); and "Nai" ("The Flute," 1967).

His still-life paintings, such as "Taiori ba Id" ("New Year Preparation," 1969), depict the real life of the Tajiks as a people. He is also a

master in creating monumental works in cooperation with other painters, some of which decorate government buildings, train stations, and the teahouses of the republic.

Habibulloev became a member of the Union of Painters of the Soviet Union in 1960, was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Art in 1967, and became a People's Painter of Tajikistan in 1987. He also received the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Hadisa

See Qurbonova, Hadisa.

Haidarov, Ghafur

Tajik historian Ghafur Haidarov was born in Khujand on January 15, 1927. He joined the CPSU in 1947.

Haidarov graduated from the Leninabad Institute of History in 1947. He was a teacher between 1947 and 1955. In 1956, he became Head of the Department of History of the Soviet Union of the Leninabad Institute of History. He received his doctorate degree in history in 1969 and became a professor in 1970.

Haidarov's research focuses on the problems associated with building socialism and with the correspondence of Tajik society with Lenin's national policies. His contributions include *Bor'ba za ustanovlenie i uprochenie Sovetskoi vlasti v Severnom Tadzhikistane --1917-1923 gg.* (*Struggle for the Establishment of Soviet Rule in Northern Tajikistan--1917-1923*, Leningrad, 1967) and *Ocherki istorii sotsialisticheskogo stroitel'stva v Severnom Tadzhikistane* (*Studies Related to the History of Socialist Construction in Northern Tajikistan*, Dushanbe, 1974).

Haidarov was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Culture in 1960. He was decorated with the Order of Lenin and was awarded the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Haidarov, Karim

Tajik pharmacologist Karim Haidarov was born into a farming family in the village of Khojaboikul in Orjonikidzeobod on May 9, 1934. He joined the CPSU in 1954.

After graduating from the Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1959, Haidarov worked at the Norak Hospital. In 1963, he was a Junior and later a Senior Scientific Worker. In 1968, he became the Director of Pharmacology of the Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1972, and became a professor in 1982. He is the Head of the Association of the Pharmacologists of Tajikistan.

Haidarov's research deals with pharmacology of medicinal plants and with the chemical synthesis of these plants. His contributions include *Prirodnaia apteka (Natural Medicinal Drugs, Dushanbe, 1970)* and *Polimeri v meditsine (Polymers in Medicine, Dushanbe, 1975)*.

Haidarshoev, Muhammadali

Tajik poet Muhammadali Haidarshoev, known also as Haidarsho, was born into a family of workers in Khorugh, Badakhshan, in 1928. He joined the CPSU in 1957.

Haidarshoev graduated with a degree in Tajiki language and literature from the State University of Tajikistan in 1955. Between 1974 and 1980, he was the Editor of *Komunisti Tojikiston*. His contributions include *Guli Aghba (Flower of Aghba, Dushanbe, 1988)*.

Haidarshoev's career as a poet dates to 1950. The main feature of his poetry is satire. His contributions include "Hamkalosihoi Man" ("My Classmates," 1958), "Sadoi Bahor" ("Spring Sound," 1966), "Bachchahoi Maskav" ("The Children of Moscow," 1966) "Gulkhandai Zamin" ("The Smile of the Earth," 1974), "Kuhi La'l" ("The Mountain of Lapis-Lazuli," 1982), "Bayozi Sangin" ("The Heavy Notebook," 1984), "Majmu'ai Hakoyahoi Tanzi Khoristoni Khorposht" ("A Collection of Satirical Stories of the Thorny Land of the Hedgehog," 1983), and "Pomiri Man" ("My Pamir," 1978).

Haidarshoev joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1963.

Hakimov, Askar

Tajik poet and literary critic Askar Olimovich Hakimov, also referred to as Askar Hakim, was born in Khujand on October 10, 1946. He joined the CPSU in 1977.

Hakimov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1967 with a degree in Persian language and literature. For a while, he was an em-

ployee of the Committee of Sado va Simoi Tojikiston (Voice and Vision of Tajikistan). Between 1974 and 1978, he was the Associate Editor of the *Sadoi Sharq* monthly, and from 1980 to 1984, he was the Chief Editor of *Madaniyati Tojikiston* (present-day *Adabiyot va San'at*). He defended his doctorate dissertation entitled *Nav Ovari Dar Nazm (Innovation in Poetry)* in 1974. He has written many articles on literary criticism which have been published in Tajikistan's newspapers and journals. The themes of his works are centered on problems of education, traditional mores of the Tajiks, and patriotism. His contributions include *Shi'r va Zindagi (Poetry and Life, 1978)*, *Qalamravi Sukhan (The Realm of Speech, 1982)*, *Shi'r va Zamon (Poetry and Time, 1978)*, and *Barguzidai Ash'ori Askar Hakim (The Best Poems of Askar Hakim, 1995)*.

Hakimov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1976, became the secretary of the Union in 1978, and the Director of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1991. He became a People's Poet of Tajikistan and Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Culture, as well as a winner of the Rudaki State Prize. He also received the Order of the Red Banner of Courage.

Hakimov, Foteh

Tajik physicist Foteh Kholiqovich Hakimov was born in Dushanbe on April 20, 1937. He joined the CPSU in 1970.

In 1963 and 1964, Hakimov was Senior Teacher at the Department of Theoretical Physics. In 1964 and 1965, he was Dean of the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics of Tajikistan State University. From 1965 to 1968, he was Head of the Department of Theoretical Physics, and in 1967 to 1969, he worked at the Kabul Polytechnic Institute. He received his doctorate degree in physics and mathematics in 1980, and became a professor in 1982, and a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1987.

Hakimov's research deals with the plasma theory, especially with regard to the effect of increase in heat in plasma on the distribution function.

Hakimov has participated in many conferences.

Hakimova, Mavjuda

Tajik poet Mavjuda Hakimova, also known as Mavjuda, was born into a worker's family in Leninabad on May 5, 1932. She joined the CPSU in 1962.

Hakimova graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1958 and worked as a literary worker between 1958 and 1962. Between 1962 and 1970, she was the Editor of *Pioniri Tojikiston*. In 1970 and 1971, she became the Editor of *Komsomoli Tojikiston*. In 1974, she took on the editorship of *Mash'al*.

Hakimova's early poems appeared in 1951. Her contributions include "Surudi Sahar" ("Midnight Song," 1964), "Ilhom" ("Inspiration," 1970), "Moshinai Moshinsavor" ("A Machine on a Machine," 1972), "Ba Sui Nur" ("Towards the Light," 1976), "Nabzi Roh" ("The Pulse of the Road," 1977), and others.

In addition, Hakimova has produced a series of essays on contemporary Soviet life. These include "Zistan Mikhohad" ("It Wants to Live," 1973), "Soyai Gunoh" ("The Shadow of Sin," 1974), "Intizori" ("Waiting," 1975), and others.

Hakimova joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1965. She received the Badge of Honor, the Friendship Among Nations, and the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin awards.

Hakimova passed away in 1993.

Hakimova, Sa'diniso

Tajik obstetrician and gynecologist Sa'diniso Hafizovna Hakimova, also referred to as Safia Hakimova, was born in the village of Puledon in Konibodom on December 20, 1924. She joined the CPSU in 1953.

Hakimova graduated from the Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1943 and became an USSR Distinguished Contributor to Health in 1945. For the next year, she served in the regional hospitals (Qurghontepa and Kulab) as an intern. She defended her thesis in 1950, in Moscow, and received her doctorate degree in medicine in 1958. In the same year, she became the leader of a Health Division in Qurghontepa. She became a professor in 1962 and a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union in 1969. In 1980, she became the Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. She was also the Head of the Research Institute

for the Well -Being of Mothers and Children. In April 1990, due to internal political pressure, she resigned from the party.

Hakimova's research deals with the regularization of the function of the endocrine glands during childbirth, especially in relation to hormonal activities. She also studies the effect of altitude on the development of reproductive organs, and the decrease in the amount of blood in pregnant women. Hakimova is the founder of the School of Obstetrics and Gynecology of Tajikistan. Her contributions include *Osnovi endokrinologicheskoi ginekologii (Bases for the Scientific Study of Endocrinology in Female Diseases)*, with Zh. Makin, Moscow, 1966), and *Zalozhniki Imperii (Hostages of the Empire)*, 1999), about the situation of the Tajiks in the Soviet Union.

Hakimova was recognized as a Tajikistan Distinguished Scientific Contributor in 1968. She is the recipient of the Badge of Honor, the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan, the Order of Friendship Among Nations, and the Order of the Committee for Keeping the Peace.

Halimsho Salimsho

See Alimshoev, Salimsho.

Hamdamov, Amon

Tajik composer Amon Sultonovich Hamdamov was born in Samargand on May 5, 1918. From 1941 to 1945, he contributed to the war effort. He joined the CPSU in 1947.

From 1935 to 1937, Hamdamov was an instrumentalist playing native instruments at the Lahuti Theater for the Dramatic Arts and then, from 1938 to 1941, he was Concert Master of the orchestra of native instruments. Although he graduated from Moscow State Conservatory in 1958, he was the Director, Chief Director, and Artistic Leader of the native Tajik instruments at the State Committee for Radio and Television from 1946 to 1979. In addition, during 1962 and 1976, he was Acting Chair of the Union of Composers of Tajikistan.

In 1980, Hamdamov became a teacher and Assistant Professor at the Department of Instrumental Composition of the Institute of Arts of Tajikistan. His early contributions include the following songs: "Shoioni Hayot" ("Worthy of Life"), "Tojikiston" ("Tajikistan"), and "Ruzi dar Kolkhoz" ("A Day in the Collective Farm"). In the 1960s, he

created a number of pieces for the symphony orchestra. "Khush on Zamon" ("Remembering Those Days") is one of them. He also has several long vocal pieces, including *Subhi Vatan (The Morning of the Fatherland)*, and *Sharaf ba Mihnati (Nobility in Labor)*. He also was active in the reconstruction of native musical instruments, and created a number of colorful spectacles.

Hamdamov became a member of the Union of Composers of the Soviet Union in 1958. He became a Distinguished Artist of Tajikistan in 1968, and a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1978. He was the recipient of two Orders of the Badge of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Hamidov, Majid

Tajik singer Majid Hamidov was born in Namangan in present-day Uzbekistan, on February 16, 1907. He learned the art of singing and composing from his uncle, Turdiali Rasulov, a famous singer in Namangan. His father was also involved in the profession. In 1932, Hamidov came to the Vakhsh Valley.

In 1935, Hamidov began working at the Stalinabad Theater. In 1941, he participated in the first Decade of Tajik Art in Moscow, and from 1941 to 1961, he served as a singer at the Tajik Philharmonic Society. He was a singer between 1961 to 1969 at the State Committee for Radio and Television.

Hamidov is particularly skilled at performing classical Tajik music, especially the *Shashmaqom*. He is also a poet and writes many of the songs he performs.

Hamidov became a People's Singer of Tajikistan in 1947.

Hamidov, Nabijon

Tajik physician and therapist Nabijon Hamidov was born in Khujand on September 6, 1934.

Hamidov graduated from Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1957 and remained there for the next two years working at the clinic of the Department of Internal Diseases. In 1963, he became a Lecturer. In 1964, he became an Assistant Professor. He received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1973 and became a professor in 1975. He also became the Head of the Department of Internal Diseases of the Faculty of Pediatrics of Tajikistan State Medical Institute.

Hamidov's research deals with the heart and vein systems.

He became a Distinguished Contributor to Health at the Union Level in 1974.

Hamroev, Obloqul

Tajik novelist Obloqul Hamroev, also known by the penname of Sorbon, was born into the family of a collective farmer in the village of Amondara in Panjakent province of Zarafshan in January 27, 1940.

Hamroev graduated in 1963 from Tajikistan State University with a degree in Persian language and literature. Between 1963 and 1982, he taught at the Tajikistan State University. He also worked at Sado va Simoi Tojikiston, Irfon Publications, and for *Madaniyati Tojikiston*. After 1982, he served as the Associate Prose Editor of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan.

Hamroev's first collection of stories was published in 1969. It was entitled *Gap dar Dil (Not Everything Is Said)*. His other stories are centered on events of the October Revolution and of the Second World War. Hamroev's other works include *Zangi Avval (The First Session, 1970)*, *Sangi Sipar (The Shield Rock, 1973)*, *Kowli (The Gypsy, 1975)*, *Shinil (Overcoat, 1980)*, *Sabo (Saba, 1980)*, *Hunarpisha (Actor, 1984)*, *Zarafshon (The Zarafshan Region, two volumes, 1988)*, and *Dashti Moron (The Desert of the Snakes, 1991)*.

Hamroev's stories deal with the lives of women; the delight of rural life; establishment of Soviet power, especially in the Zarafshan Valley; and the difficulties that the Tajiks experienced in World War II. His stories made Hamroev extremely popular in the 1970s.

He joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1971.

Hamroev, Said

Tajik composer Said Hamroev was born in Ghizhduvon, in present-day Uzbekistan, on November 22, 1935. He studied first at the Native Instruments Division (1951-55) and then at the Composer's Division of the Stalinabad School (1959-61).

From 1961 to 1963, he studied composing at the Tashkent Conservatory. He created a number of monumental operas and musical works, including *Sherak (Sherak, 1970)*, *Bizhan va Manizheh (Bizhan and Manizheh, 1975)*, *Javoni (Youth, 1975)*, and others.

He also has contributed music to several spectacles staged at the Musical Comedy Theater of Leninabad and the Lahuti State Theater at

the Academy of Dramatic Arts. Symphonic music plays a major role in his creations. His contributions, which are among the best in contemporary Tajik music, include "Surudi Vopasin" ("The Last Song," 1972); "Ba Khorirai Ahmadi Donish" ("In Memory of Ahmad Donish," 1978); and "Shikori Okharin" ("The Last Hunt," 1977).

In addition, Hamroev has created a number of smaller works both for the national and the local stage. The following are some of his songs: "Diloro Yak Vatan Doram" ("Mine Is a Wonderful Homeland"), "Aziz Moskvai Man" ("My Dear Moscow"), "Mui Tillorang" ("Golden Hair"), "Bahor Omad" ("Spring Is Here"), "Turki Parichihra" ("Beautiful Turk"), and others.

Hamroev joined the Union of the Composers of the Soviet Union in 1970. He died in Dushanbe on November 20, 1984.

Hamza, Kamol

Tajik culture specialist Kamol Hamza was born in the Shamtich village of the region of Aini on August 10, 1960. He received his early education in a general education institution in his place of birth.

Hamza graduated with distinction from the Faculty of Tajik Philology of Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1982. From 1982 to 1985, he was a Scientific Worker at the Language and Literature Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Between 1985 to 1989, he served in Afghanistan as a translator. In 1989, he was appointed to the Tajikistan Cultural Foundation. There, he began as a culture specialist and eventually became the Director of the Foundation, a position that he currently holds.

Hamza's research deals with the archaeology of Tajikistan, especially Tajik tomb structures, as well as cultural relations among Iranian peoples. Hamza's contributions include, *Chahordah Mazor (Fourteen Tombs)* and *Dorad Sadaf Gavhar bar Lab (It is the Shell that Carries the Pearl)*. Neither has either date or place of publication.

He has traveled to Afghanistan, Iran, and Japan.

Haqnazar, Qoib

Tajik poet Qoib Haqnazar was born in the village of Oftobi in Kulab province in 1943. He joined the CPSU in 1966.

Haqnazar graduated from Kulab Pedagogical Institute with a degree in Persian language and literature in 1966. Subsequently, he worked at

Haqiqati Kulab, Ma'orif va Madaniyat, and Rohi Lenin. Between 1974 and 1980, he was the Director of Sado va Simoi Kulab. His first verses were published in 1960. His poetry is written mostly with social themes in mind. His contributions include *Tushai Roh (Something for the Road, 1972)*, *Ramzi Hayot (The Secret of Life, 1978)*, *Nigohi Garm (Warm Look, 1981)*, *Zinati Roh (The Ornament for the Road, 1983)*, *Asri Giyoh (The Age of Plants, 1985)*, and *Toji Oftob (The Crown of the Sun, 1986)*.

Haqnazar joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1976.

Hasanov

See Farhat, Muhiddin.

Hasanov, Abdurahim

Tajik geologist Abdurahim Hasanov was born in Dushanbe on January 1, 1933. He joined the CPSU in 1960.

Hasanov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1954. Between 1952 and 1961, he was a Senior Laboratory Assistant, and later Senior Instructor at the Department of Mineralogy and Petrography of the Faculty of Medical Sciences of Tajikistan State University. In 1963, he became an Assistant Professor; in 1964, he was a Senior Scientific Worker; in 1966, he became Head of the Department of Mineralogy and Petrography. He received his doctorate degree in geology and mineralogy in 1970, and became a professor in 1971. From 1980 until 1985, he was the Dean of the Faculty of Geology of Tajikistan State University, and in 1985, he became the Director of the Faculty of Geology of Tajikistan State University.

Hasanov's research deals with the problems of mineralogy, geology and petrography in relation to mines in Central Tajikistan. His contributions include *Geologia va Progrese Ilmi-Tekhniki (Geology and Advances in Science and Technology, Dushanbe, 1981)*; *Ba'zi Fikr u Mulohizaho dar borai Zilzila (Some Thoughts and Considerations Regarding Earthquakes, Dushanbe, 1982)*; *Petrologia i rudonosnost' metasomaticeskikh kompleksov Tsentral'nogo Tadjhikistana (Mineralogy and the Metacosmetic Complex of Mine Ownership in Central Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1966)*.

Hasanov is a recipient of the Red Banner of Courage and the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize.

Hasanov, Faizali

Tajik singer Faizali Hasanov was born into a farming family in the village of Songonel in Kulab on June 16, 1948. Hasanov learned the intricacies of the art of singing from People's Singer of Tajikistan Odina Hoshimov.

Hasanov graduated from the Dushanbe School of Music in 1988 and from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1972. He worked as a singer at the People's Theater of Moscow until 1975. In the same year, Hasanov became the Director of the School of Music of the District of Moscow. He specialized in singing folksongs with a high degree of skill and had a unique music style. His contributions include "Tarki 'Ishqbozi" ("Abandoning Love"), a song based on the poetry of Hafiz; "Khush Namioyad Maro" ("It Does Not Please Me"), "Tiri Mizhgon" ("The Arrow of the Eyelids"), "Soqari Hasti" ("The Cup of Existence") "Vatani Mo" ("Our Fatherland"), "Savgand" ("Oath"); and "Khabar Bigir" ("Find Out").

Hasanov became a People's Singer of Tajikistan in 1978. He was the recipient of the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Hayoev, Izatullo

Tajik politician Izatullo Hayoev was born into a farming family in the village of Khojaishoq in Kulab on June 20, 1936. He joined the CPSU in 1961.

Hayoev graduated from the Finance and Credit Technical School in 1951, and from the Faculty of Economics of Tajikistan State University in 1961. From 1954 to 1955, he was a Senior Inspector and the Head of the Finance Division of the Executive Committee of the Workers' Union of Navobod of Gharm. From 1955 to 1956, he was an Inspector of the Ministry of Finance of Tajikistan. In 1961 and 1962, he became the Head of the Division of Labor and Wages of the Ministry of Agriculture. Between 1962 and 1964, he was the Head of the Budgetary Planning of the Experimental V. I. Lenin Kolkhoz. In 1964 and 1965, he was Acting Chair of Lenin Kolkhoz in Kumsangir.

In 1965 and 1966, he was the Head of the Production Union of the Panj district in Kumsangir. From 1966 to 1968, he was Head of the Republic's Committee on Land and Water Distribution. He studied at the

Moscow Advanced School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party from 1968 to 1970. From 1970 to 1973, he was the First Secretary of the Presidium of Qala'-i Khum. Thereafter, until 1978, he was the Head of the Executive Committee of the Soviet of Badakhshan Deputies. From 1978 to 1983, he was the Minister of Milk and Meat Industries of the Republic. Between 1983 and 1985, he was the First Party Committee Secretary of Kulab. In 1986, he became the Head of the Cabinet of Ministers of Tajikistan and a representative of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.

Hayoev received the Red Banner of Labor and other medals.

Himmatzoda, Muhammadsharif

Tajik politician Muhammadsharif Himmatzoda was born on July 6, 1951 to a family of agricultural laborers of Tavildara. His early education was in private Islamic schools (clandestine).

Between 1975 and 1979, he worked in the Internal Affairs Department of the Kofarnihon district as a staff member. In 1983, he was employed by the Pilla factory. Between 1983 and 1984, he served as a dispatcher for the "Madad" Concern. In 1991, he became a machinist for the Ministry of Water Works. Between 1991 and 1999, he was the head of the Islamic Resurgence Party of Tajikistan. In June 1992, he headed a force in the Tajik civil War that was 8,000-strong. In 1992, after the defeat of the Opposition forces, he traveled abroad. In 1993, he became the Deputy Chairman for the Movement for Islamic Revival in Tajikistan. In 1997, he was elected to the CNR Commission. He lost his position as head of the IRPT to Mullo Said Abdullo Nuri. From February 2000 to the present, he has been serving as People's representative to the House of Representatives.

Himmatzoda received the Order of *Dusti* (Friendship) of the Republic of Tajikistan in 1999.

Hodizoda, Rasul

Tajik intellectual and literary critic Rasul Hodizoda was born on March 6, 1928, into a scholarly family in Samarqand. He joined the CPSU in 1970.

Hodizoda graduated in 1950 from the State University of Central Asia with a degree in Perso-Tajik language and literature. Later on, he earned a doctorate degree in philology and published extensively on the

history of classical, as well as Soviet Tajik literature. His forté in literature is the historical novel.

From 1954 to 1960, he served as a Scientific Worker at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Between 1960 and 1972, he was director of the History of Literature Division of the Rudaki Institute of Languages and literatures. He joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1956.

Hodzoda has tirelessly worked on the preservation of the ancient literatures of the Iranian peoples. His early works deal with Tajik literature of the middle of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. In this regard, he has contributed to the writing of *A History of Tajik Literature During the 12th and 14th Centuries*. His other contributions include *Adabiyoti Tojik dar Nimai Duvvumi Sadai Nuzda (Tajik Literature During the Second Half of the 19th Century, 1968)*, *Shams al-Din Shohin (Shams al-din Shahin, 1974)*, *Az Guzashta va Imruzi Adabiyoti Tojik (About the Past and Present of Tajik Literature, 1974)*, *Sitorai dar Tirah Shab (A Star in the Middle of a Dark Night, 1983)*, *Bui Jui Muliyon (The Fragrance of the Muliyan Brook, 1986)*, *Khushbakhti Chist (What Is Good Fortune, 1978)*, and *Na Sitoraho Mirizand (No, the Stars Will Fall, 1991)*.

He received the Red Banner of Courage, the award for the 100th Anniversary of Lenin, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Hojiboev, Abdurahim

Tajik economist Abdurahim Ghozievich Hojiboev was born into a farming family in the village of Qistakuz in Khujand on October 2, 1934.

Hojiboev graduated from the Saratov Planning and Economics Institute in 1957. He was a Junior Scientific Worker between 1957 and 1961 at the Production Forces of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1965 to 1978, he was Senior Scientific Worker and Head of the Labor Reserve of the Soviet of Production of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Then, from 1978 to 1980, he was Head of the Economics Division of the Institute of Scientific Research in Agriculture, State Committee of Agro-Industrial Institute of Tajikistan. In 1980, he became Acting Director of Research at the same institute. He received his doctorate degree in economics in 1982.

Hojiboev's research deals with the problems of development and implementation of production forces, demography, and regional economics of Tajikistan and Central Asia.

He is a recipient of the Red Banner of Courage, the 100th Anniversary of Lenin, and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Hojiboev, Aminjon

Tajik author and poet Aminjon Shukuhi Hojiboev, also referred to as Shukuhi, was born in June 10, 1923, into a family of farmers in Rumon in the Khujand province of northern Tajikistan. He joined the CPSU in 1947.

Upon graduation from the Khujand Pedagogical Institute, he began teaching. Between 1947 and 1952, he was a reporter for, as well as the assistant Editor of *Haqiqati Leninobod*. From 1952 to 1961, he was the Editor of *Tojikistoni Shavravi*. Thereafter, until 1967, he was the Assistant Director of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan. Finally, between 1967 and 1976, he was the Head of the Sado va Simoi Tojikiston Committee.

Hojiboev's first collection of poetry was published in 1942. Although much of his poetry is dedicated to socio-political themes, he is quite well known as a Tajik lyricist.

His contributions include "Sadoi Dil" ("The Voice of the Heart," 1956); "Nafasi Garm" ("Warm Breath," 1964); "Kucha Boghi Oshiqon" ("The Garden Path of the Lovers," 1962); "Arzi Qalam" ("The Dominance of the Pen," 1967); "Ilhom" ("Inspiration," 1970); "Chahormaghz" ("Walnuts," 1973); "Rozhoi Obshor" ("The Secrets of the Waterfall," 1979); "Parii Jazira" ("The Fairy of the Island," 1973); and *Pichu Tobi Rohho* (*The Bends in the Roads*, with Askar Hilolion, two volumes, 1978-1979).

Hojiboev joined the Union of the Writers of the Soviet Union in 1947. In 1965, he won the Rudaki State Prize. He also received two Red Banner of Labor awards, the Badge of Honor, several medals, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Hojiboev died in Dushanbe, May 17, 1979.

Hoshim Gado

See Gadoev, Hoshim.

Hoshimov, Abdulra'uf

Tajik philosopher Abdulra'uf Hoshimov was born into a farming family in the village of Qistakuz in Khujand on May 19, 1933. He joined the CPSU in 1959.

After he graduated from the Translation Department of Tajikistan State University, Hoshimov worked in various newspapers and journals of the Republic. Between 1956 and 1969, he was a Junior Scientific Worker then became a Senior Scientific Worker at the Philosophy Department of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1965 to 1974, he was an Assistant Professor, and from 1974 to 1982, he was a Professor at the Polytechnic Institute of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate degree in philosophy in 1972. In 1982, he was the Director of the Department of Sociology, Leninabad Branch of Tajik Polytechnic Institute.

Hoshimov's research deals with the establishment of the new relations, especially at the family level, among the populations of the republics of Central Asia. Hoshimov's contributions include *Nav Gholib u Kuhna Maghlab (The New is Victorious and the Old is Defeated*, Dushanbe, 1972); *Formirovanie novikh semeinobitovikh otnoshenii narodov Srednei Azii (The Formation of the New Family Relations of the Peoples of Central Asia*, Dushanbe, 1972); and *Sushchnost' i нравstvennie osnovi sem'i (The Substance and the Bases of Family Ethics*, Dushanbe, 1976).

Hoshimov was awarded the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Hoshimov, Javod

Tajik physician Javod Mamedovich Hoshimov was born in Samarqand on November 11, 1914. He joined the CPSU in 1963.

Hoshimov graduated from Samarqand State Medical Institute in 1936. From 1936 to 1942, he interned at the Dushanbe Hospital for Infectious Diseases. Then, between 1942 and 1950, he was a Lecturer, and from 1951 until 1953, he was Assistant Professor of Infectious Diseases at the Tajik State Medical Institute. From 1953 to the end of his life, he was the Director of the Department of Infectious Diseases of the same institute. He received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1967 and became a professor in 1968.

His contributions include "Klinicheskoe osobennosti briushnogo tifa v poslednie godi," *Zdravo-okhranenie Tadzhikistana*, 1960. No. 2 ("The

Clinical Peculiarities of Typhus in the Latter Years," in *Tajik Health*, No. 2, 1960).

In 1957, Hoshimov was recognized as a Distinguished Doctor of the Republic. He was the recipient of the Badge of Honor, the Red Banner of Labor, as well as the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Hoshimov died in Samarqand on October 7, 1980.

Hoshimov, Odina

Tajik singer Odina Hoshimov, also referred to as Odina Hoshim, was born in the village of Nimdara in Kulab on June 13, 1937. His voice is a lyrical tenor. He learned the art of singing from his father, the People's Singer of Tajikistan Hoshim Qosimov.

Hoshimov studied at the Stalinabad School of Music between 1955 and 1959; he attended the Kulab Pedagogical Institute starting in 1968 and graduated in 1972. His singing career started in 1958. From 1959 to 1962, he was Artistic Leader of the Amateur Group of the People's Theater of Moscow. Then, between 1962 and 1975, he was the Director of the same theater. He was the Director of the Music-Drama Theater of Kulab between 1975 and 1979. After 1979, he was a soloist for the same theater.

In his music, Hoshimov specialized in folk music and uses it in his creations. With his musical talent, he has enriched the art of Tajik music and has many young followers, especially in the south and central districts of the Republic. Hoshimov's repertoire is rich; it includes such subjects as love, beauty, life, friendship, ethical concerns, and youth, as well as the praise of Lenin, peace, motherland, and labor. Classical Tajik poets and the rich folklore of the region form the base of his repertoire. His songs include "Lenin-Barodar, Rahnamo" ("Lenin-Brother, Leader"), "Tashakkur ba Partia" ("Thanks to the Party"), "Sulhu Amniyyat" ("Peace and Security"), "Nigori Mihnat" ("Friend of Labor"), "Rozi Dil" ("The Secret of the Heart"), "Korvoni Dusti" ("The Friendship Caravan"), and others.

Hoshimov brought several plays to the stage, including, *Haidari Yakrav* (*Haidar the Obstinate*), by S. Safarov and *Tashvishi Ruzgor* (*The Worry of the Times*), by M. Bakhti.

Hoshim became a People's Singer of Tajikistan in 1963. He was a recipient of the Red Banner of Courage, the 100th Anniversary of Lenin

Prize, as well as the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Hoshimov passed away in the early 1990s.

Hoshimov, Rahim

Tajik author and translator Rahim Muhammadovich Hoshimov, also referred to as Rahim Hoshim, was born to a family of perfume sellers in Samarqand on October 5, 1908. He joined the CPSU in 1943.

When still a student, he worked for the *Samarqand Daily*, as well as for the *Ma'orif* and *Rahbari Donish* monthlies. Between 1934 and 1936, he was an employee of Tajikistan State Publications, and in 1955, became a Scientific Researcher for the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Recognized as an enemy of the people on February 2, 1938, he was imprisoned for ten years. He went to prison again for ten years on the same charge in 1951 but was released and rehabilitated in 1954.

Hoshimov has written extensively on the works of Chekhov, Gorkii, Ibn Sina, Firdowsi, Aini, Lahuti, Payrav Sulaymoni, and others. He has contributed to *Farhangi Rusi Tojiki (Russian-Tajiki Dictionary, 1933)* and *Farhangi Zaboni Tojiki (A Dictionary of the Tajiki Language, 1969)*. His major contributions include *Dostonhoi Shohnomai Firdowsi (The Stories of the Shahname of Firdowsi, 1937)*, *Majmu'ai Ash'ori Malak al-Shu'ra Bahor (A Compilation of the Poetry of Malak al-Shu'ara Bahar, 1959)*, *Namunai Ash'ori Shu'aroi Mu'osiri Afghoniston (Samples of the Poetry of Contemporary Poets of Afghanistan, 1960)*, *Paikarai Buzurgi Nazm (The Lofty Stature of Poetry, 1964)*, *Shu'aroi Tojik (Tajik Poets, with M. Levin and R. Hodizoda, 1972)*, *Ibn Sina (Avicenna, 1975)*, *Bo Amri Vijdon (Ordered by Conscience, with Rodi Fisher, 1979)*, and *Sukhan az Ustodon va Duston (Speaking About the Masters and Friends, 1983)*.

Hoshimov joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1960. He won the Rudaki State Prize in 1970, and the Sadriddin Aini Prize in 1993. He is also the recipient of the Order of Lenin, three Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, the Friendship Among People award.

Hoshimov died on October 24, 1993 in Dushanbe.

Hotamov, Muhtaram

Tajik poet Muhtaram Hotamov was born in the village of Askalan of Gharm on December 4, 1940.

Hotamov graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1972, and taught in Yovon for a year. From 1973 until 1983, he was employed by the Irfon Publications. Thereafter, he worked for the Adib Publishing House.

Hotamov's first poems were composed when he was a student at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. His lyrics appear in many collections, including *Shukufahoi Umidbakhsh (Hope-Inspiring Blossoms)*, *Nowruzi (A New-Year Gift)*, *Mihri Pidar (Fatherly Love)*, *Modarnoma (In Praise of Mother)*, and *Bahoduron (The Brave)*. His other contributions include *Kamari Ob (Middle of the Water, 1980)* and *Dilafshon (Heartbreak, 1983)*.

He joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1988.

Hotamov, Namoz

Tajik historian Namoz Basarovich Hotamov was born in the village of Shoboti of Bukhara on September 1, 1946. He received his early education in the Peshkun region of Bukhara.

Namoz graduated from the Tajikistan State University's Faculty of History and Philology with a degree in history in 1967. He then worked at the Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

At the present, Hotamov is engaged in research in cooperation with several universities, as well as teaching courses about the history of finance and banking in the Republic. Hotamov's contributions include *In'ikosi Revuliutsioi Khalqii Sovetii Bukhoro dar Asarhoi S. Aini (The Reflection of the People's Soviet Revolution of Bukhara in the Works of Sadriddin Aini, Dushanbe, 1980)*; *Roli Sarmoyai Bonki dar Inkishofi Iqtisodiyoti Osioi Miona az Solhoi 90-dumi Asri 19 to Solhoi 1917 (The Role of Bank Capital in the Development of Central Asia from the 1890s to 1917, Dushanbe, 1990)*; *Sarnagun Namudani Tartiboti Amirii Bukhoro (The Overthrowing of the Organization of the Emirate of Bukhara, Dushanbe, 1997)*; *Jadidoni Bukhoro va Davrahoi Inkishofi On (The Bukharan Jadids and Its Developmental Period, Dushanbe 2000)*.

Huseynzoda, Sharifjon

Tajik literary critic Sharifjon Huseynzoda was born into a merchant family in Konibodom on April 12, 1907. He joined the CPSU in 1949.

Huseynzoda graduated from the Baku Pedagogical School in 1926 and from the Oriental Studies Division of the Central Asian State University in 1931. He was a Persian language Lecturer at the same institute until 1932.

From 1932 to 1943, he was the Head of the Department of Tajiki Language and Literature of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. Then, between 1943 and 1947, he was the Director of the Institute of History, Language, Literature, and Archaeology of the Tajik Division of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. He was the Head of the Literature Division of the Language and Literature Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan between 1948 and 1958. He became a professor in 1966. From 1963 until 1984, he was the Head of the Department of Classical Tajik Literature at the Tajikistan State University. At the same time, he became a professor and consultant for the same university.

Huseynzoda's first articles, dealing with literary criticism, appeared in 1925. Thereafter, he published a series of articles about the history of classical Tajik Soviet literature, the theory of literature, tradition and literary ties, and the principles of class, people, and party in literature. Huseynzoda's contributions include "Sukhansaroi Panjrud" ("The Wordmaster of Panjrud," 1958) and "Jalol Ikromi" ("Jalol Ikromi," 1959). His other contributions include *Muntakhiboti Kamoli Khujandi* (*Selections from the Works of Kamal Khujandi*, 1959), and *Divoni Kamol* (*Kamal's Complete Works*, 1985).

Huseynzoda was recognized as a Distinguished Scientific Contributor to Tajik Culture in 1960, and won the Rudaki State Prize in 1983. He also received the Order of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, the Badge of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Huseynzoda passed away, no date is available.

Huvaidulloev, Nurullo

Tajik jurist Nurullo Huvaidulloev was born in the village of Ponghuz of Asht in northern Tajikistan in 1940. After finishing high school, he entered the Department of Law of Tajikistan State University. After

finishing law school, he began working at the office of the Attorney General of Tajikistan. From 1966 to 1970, he was a member of Tajikistan's High Court, and from 1970 to 1974, he was the Head of the Public Court of the Central Region including Dushanbe. Thereafter, he became the Chief Supervisor of Judicial Affairs of the Cabinet of Ministers of Tajikistan.

In 1980, Huvaiddulloev became a post-graduate student in the Faculty of Law of the Academy of Public Sciences at the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and in 1983, defended his thesis. From 1983 to 1986, he was the Acting Director of the Enforcement Division of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. In 1989, he became the Head of the Enforcement Division of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan.

In 1990, the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan appointed Nurullo Huvaiddulloev as the People's Representative and the Head of the Consultative Committee of the Republic dealing with legislation and all affairs related to law. In 1991, he became the Attorney General of the Republic of Tajikistan. In 1992, he became the Director of the Commission on State Exams for the Faculty of Law of the Tajikistan State University.

A most respected member of the Tajik judiciary system, Huvaiddulloev was known for his arrest and imprisonment of the Mayor of Dushanbe, Maqsud Ikromov. His contention was that Ikromov had embezzled national funds and had assisted his friends in using public property illegally.

Huvaiddulloev's reputation, in spite of the difficulties that the Republic and its people were subjected to, was impeccable. Nevertheless, President Rahmon Nabiev dismissed him from office because he opposed the formation of the National Assembly and the creation of a coalition government.

For his untiring efforts against the rise of crime in difficult circumstances, and for his willingness to give his all, Huvaiddulloev received many People's and State awards.

His boldness and contending with the Dushanbe Mafia brought his life to an end when he and his driver were gunned down in Dushanbe on August 24, 1992.

I

Ibod Zarif

See Ibodov, Zarif.

Ibodov, Zarif

Tajik poet Zarif Ibodov, also referred to as Ibod Zarif, was born into a farming family in the village of Dara in Sovet (Kulab) on September 10, 1936.

After graduating from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1963, Ibodov joined the staff of the journal *Maktabi Sovieti* until 1969. Then, until 1980, he taught middle school and directed the Scientific Affairs of the Inter-District Institute for the Teachers of Qurghonteppa. In 1980, he became the director of the literary and creative activities of the musical/comedy theater of Qurghonteppa.

Ibodov's compositions date to his school days. His first poems were published in the 1960s. His collections of poetry include *Navoi Zindagi* (*The Song of Life*, 1978), *Davlati Bidor* (*The Watchful State*, 1983), and *Buzurgii Inson* (*The Greatness of Man*, 1986).

The theme of his poetry is love of country. He expresses this love in the context of the rich and beautiful Vakhsh Valley countryside and its working people. Ibodov has also published several plays, including the 1982 *Nabirahoi Boghbon* (*The Gardner's Grandchildren*) and the 1983 *Hamqadamho* (*The Fellow Travelers*). His 1981 *Olufta* (*The Tough Guy*) and *Norizogii Bobo* (*Grandfather's Dissatisfaction*) brought him, in 1982, Tajikistan's Ministry of Culture Prize. He has translated the poetry of Russian and Soviet poets into Tajiki.

Ibodov joined the Union of the Writers of the Soviet Union in 1983.

Ibrohimova, Mu'tabar

Tajik actor Mu'tabar Ibrohimova was born on January 3, 1930, in Konibodom.

In 1945, Ibrohimova entered the Leninabad Institute of Music while working at the Leninabad Youth Theater. In 1947, she worked at the Pushkin Comedy Musical Theater of the Republic. The first role she performed was Asalkhon in K. Yashin and M. Muhammadov's 1949 *Gulsara* (*Gulsara*). Thereafter, she played most of the main roles in

spectacles presented at the time. Ibrohimova had the special ability of portraying the essence of a character's persona. She applied her abilities to over 150 roles and all were well received by audiences. Ibrohimova's best roles include Modar in *Modar Nigaron Bud (Mother Was Worried)*, by F. Ansori; Nurkhon in *Nurkhon (Nurkhon)*, by K. Yashin; Farmonbini in *'Isyoni Arusho (The Rebellion of the Brides)*, by Said Ahmad; Shamsiniso in *Suporishi Che-ka (By Order of the Che-ka)*, by A. Sidqi, Sad Barg in *Dili Sho'ir (The Poet's Heart)*, by R. Jalil, and Shirin in *Farhod va Shirin (Farhad and Shirin)*, by K. Yashin.

Ibrohimova was also active in film production. Her contributions in this genre include *Vaqti ki Osio Boz Mond (When the Mill Stopped, 1973)*, *Hich Budagon Har Chiz Gardand (The Unimportant Become Important, 1976)*, and *Bakhti Bigona (Strange Luck)*, in which she played the roles of Farishtakhola, Oisha, and Zuhraapa, respectively.

Ibrohimova became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1974. She received the Badge of Honor, three medals, and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Ikrom, Muhammad

Tajik intellectual, reformer, scholar, and teacher Muhammad Ikrom ibn Abdussalom Ikrom, also referred to as Domullo Ikromcha, was born in 1847 in the village of Boghi Kalon of Bukhara. A product of the Bukhara schools, in 1896 Ikrom traveled to the countries of the near and central East and became acquainted with their social setting. This knowledge affected his thoughts and worldview, especially in comparison to feudally governed Bukhara.

Upon his return to Bukhara, Ikrom became a social reformer and criticized the social structure of his contemporary Bukhara, especially its educational system. The weight of his criticism rested on the methods of instruction employed by the Bukharan *madrasahs*. Ikrom was greatly influenced by the works of Ahmad Danish. At the beginning of the 20th century, Ikrom rose in support of the *jadid* schools and gave these schools Islamic sanction. In a *risola* (essay) entitled *Fayz al-Noimin va I'lom al-Johilin (Wakefulness of the Sleepers and Enlightenment of the Ignorant, 1910)*, he criticized the superstition pervasive in his society, using realism as a weapon.

In 1918, due to Ikrom's progressive thinking and because of his criticism of the government, Amir Alim Khan exiled Ikrom from Bukhara and killed his son, Abdurrahmon. After the Revolution, Ikrom returned

to Bukhara and worked for a while in the Soviets of the People's Republic of Bukhara. Ikrom influenced early 20th century thought in a positive way. He was a teacher and, later on, a friend of Sadriiddin Aini. In both his *Materiolho Oid ba Ta'rikhi Inqilobi Bukhoro (Materials Pertaining to the History of the Bukharan Revolution)* and in *Yod-doshtho (Reminiscences)*, Aini ascribes a great deal of value to the contributions of Ikrom.

Domullo Ikromcha died in Bukhara in 1925.

Ikromi, Jalol

Tajik author Jalol Ikromi was born in Bukhara in 1909. His father was an educated man interested in the Russian language and culture. From childhood Ikromi, too, was interested in literature and science. He joined the CPSU in 1945.

Ikromi received his education first in the new method-schools in Bukhara and later (1922) at the Dorul-Mu'allimin of Bukhara. While there, he became acquainted with Muhiddin Aminzoda and Payrav Sulaymoni. Hearing that Sadriiddin Aini was coming from Samarqand to Bukhara, Ikromi composed a poem entitled "Ba Dukhtaroni Tojik" ("To Tajik Girls") and presented it to the master. After analyzing the poem, Aini advised Ikromi to stick to prose. Ikromi thus wrote his first prose work, entitled "Shabi dar Rigistoni Bukhoro" ("A Night in the Rigistan of Bukhara"). It was published in *Rahbari Donish* in 1927. When the Dorul-Mu'allimin in of Bukhara moved to Samarqand, Ikromi moved with it so that he could benefit from Aini's knowledge. Ikromi's stay in Samarqand, however, was short-lived. He returned to Bukhara to get married (1930).

Between 1928 and 1930, Ikromi's "Shirin" ("Sweet"), "Rahmatullo Ishon" ("Rahmatullah Ishan"), "Chi Boyad Kard?" ("What Needs To Be Done?"), "Yak Havzi Purkhun" ("A Pond Filled with Blood"), "Ghalaba" ("Victory"), and "Dor ur-Rohati Musulmonon" ("The Place of Rest for the Muslims") were published in *Rahbari Donish*.

Ikromi's enthusiasm for language took him to the Dorul-Mu'allimin of Tashkent. In 1930, he participated in the First Congress of Tajik Language Specialists. Recognizing the need for talented writers and poets in the young republic, in the same year, Ikromi took his family to Stalinabad. There he worked on the Committee for Scientific Research, and later on served as the editor of *Rahbari Donish*.

In 1934, Ikromi's novellas entitled *Du Hafta (Two Weeks)*, *Tirmor (Arrow Snake)*, as well as a collection of his stories which included "Hayot" ("Life") and "Ghalaba," were published in separate volumes on the occasion of the First Congress of Tajik Intellectuals. In 1937, he published "Tokhm-i Mahabbat" ("The Seed of Love").

Ikromi's "Shirin," which he revised seven times under Sadriiddin Aini's supervision, deals, on the one hand, with village life and, on the other, with the public's hatred for the Basmachis. The heroes of the story, Shirin and Shodmon, love each other and pursue their dream. Shirin's parents also support the new way. Ikromi's *Tirmor*, which was published in installments in *Rahbari Donish* (1931-34), deals with life in a Bukhara publishing company during the time when Ikromi was a typesetter. The novella played a decisive role in determining Ikromi's position in Soviet Tajik literature.

In 1936, Ikromi wrote *Az Maskav Chi Ovardi? (What Did You Bring from Moscow?)*. The novella deals with the influence of revolutionary changes and of sovietization on the young generation, emphasizing the latter's love for Moscow. This novella is a first in children's literature to deal with sovietization.

Ikromi's first novel, *Shodi (Merry Making, 1949)*, played a major role in the life of the republic. For the first time in Soviet Tajik literature, a literary work thoroughly examined collectivization and the role of the Communist Party in the creation of the *kolkhoz* system. In the imaginary setting of the Gulistan village, the author portrays the events of 1930-31, when small collectives were directed to form large units. Dealing with the spirit and the conflicts among the poor peasants, Ikromi investigates the inherent difficulties with which the founders of the system had to cope. Ikromi's *Shodi* is a landmark in Tajik literature of the 1930s and 1940s.

During WWII, Ikromi placed his pen at the service of the socialist regime, extolled the victories of his people and denounced Fascism. His output at this time includes a number of stories, including, "Javonho ba Jang Miravand" ("The Youth Go to War"), "Baroi Vatan Joni Khudro Dariq Nomedorim" ("We Will Not Hesitate to Give Our Lives for the Nation"), and others, all extolling the system and highlighting the role of the Tajik people in the war.

During 1942-43, Ikromi published two novellas *Dili Modar (A Mother's Heart)* and *Khonai Nodir (Nodir's House)*. In *Dili Modar*, he

portrays the efforts of Khovar Khola, a progressive factory worker who works in harmony with other workers in resolving problems. In contrast to this, Ikromi wrote *Dushman (Enemy)*, which was brought to the stage in 1937. It portrays the struggle of the newly-organized workers against masked bandits. After the World War II, Ikromi wrote a number of stories all of which were published between 1945 and 1964.

In 1958, Ikromi published his novel entitled *Man Gunohkoram (I Am Guilty)*. This novel is a major achievement for him both in the choice of subject and in the psychological analyses pertaining to various characters. In 1960, he wrote his first historical novel, dealing with the Revolution. Called *Tori 'Ankabut (The Spider's Web)*, it examines the role of the *Ulamo* (clergy) and the youth in the Revolution. His *Dukhtari Otash (Daughter of Fire)* deals with the same time period (i.e., end of 19th, beginning of 20th centuries). In this novel, Ikromi examines a number of issues including the status of women and girls, family, ethics, the life of the *bais* and the poor, the introduction of Russian capitalism into Bukhara, the progression of capitalism in the region, the effects of the Russian democratic-bourgeois revolution, the rise of *jadidism*, the creation of the socialist party, the gradual awakening of the lower classes, and activities of the Peoples Revolution of Bukhara, all of which led to the flight of the Amir and his entourage.

In 1969, a complementary volume to *Dukhtari Otash*, entitled *Davozdah Darvozai Bukhoro (The Twelve Gates of Bukhara)* was published. It deals with the important social, political, and historical events during the first days of the Revolution, until Soviet rule is established.

A number of Ikromi's works have been produced as motion pictures or have appeared on the Tajik stage. Some of his major works have been translated into various Soviet-block languages.

Ikromi was the recipient of the Red Banner of Labor and the Badge of Honor awards. He also garnered the Friendship Among Peoples and the Medal for Distinguished Service.

Ikromi died in 1993.

Ikromi, Jonon

Tajik chemist Jonon Jalolovich Ikromi, son of Jalol Ikromi, was born on June 12, 1936, in Dushanbe. He joined the CPSU in 1945.

Ikromi graduated from the Moscow State Institute of Chemistry in 1959. From 1959 to 1968, he served as a Scientific Worker. In 1968, he became the Director of the Laboratory for Pure Fluoride Chemical Ma-

terials Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. His dissertation was dedicated to the study of fluorides and his subsequent work produced further studies of the same subject. He became a doctor in 1977, and a professor in 1979.

Ikromi is a recipient of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, the Order of *Dusti* (Friendship) of the Republic of Tajikistan, and Red Banner of Courage.

Ikromov, Maqsud

Tajik politician and promoter Maqsud Musoqulovich Ikromov was born on May 2, 1947, in Panjakent. His mother was a school teacher. His father, Musoqul Ikromov, served as the Mayor of Panjakent for many years. Ikromov received his early education at School #1 Named After Stepan Razin. The school is now renamed Ikromov.

Between 1964 and 1969, he studied architectural engineering at the Technological College. From 1975 to 1980 he was the Director of the 16 and 18 DSU Construction Divisions. Between 1980 and 1982, he was the chief engineer of the construction bank for the city of Dushanbe. In 1982 and 1983, he was the Director of Constructions related to the Central Committee of the Communist Party and in 1983 and 1986, he was the Secretary of the Communist Party of Kulab. From 1987 to 1992, he was the Mayor of Dushanbe. In 1992, between March and the 25th of September, he was in prison. He was set free without trial. From October 1992 until March 1993, he was the Mayor of Dushanbe for a second term. In March 1993, he left Dushanbe.

Between 1993 and 1997, he worked in private business in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Ikromov was killed in an automobile accident near Samarqand, on December 23, 1997.

Irfon

See Mamadkhonov, Hassan.

Irkaboev, Rustam

Tajik actor and director Rustam Sulaimonovich Irkaboev was born in Khujand on January 29, 1913. He joined the CPSU in 1947.

Irkaboev began his career in 1933 and, until the end of his life, worked at the A. S. Pushkin Theater in Leninabad. His contributions in-

clude Arsalon in *Du Kommunist (Two Communists)*, by Yashin; Ferdinand in *Makr va Mahabbat (Cunning and Love)*, by F. Schiller; and Askar in *Orshin Mololon (Arshin Malalan)*, by U Hojibekov.

He also played in *Farhad va Shirin (Farhad and Shirin)*, by K. Yashin, *Boi va Khidmatguzor (The Rich Man and the Servant)*, by H. Hakimzoda and *Tohir va Zuhro (Tohir and Zuhro)*, by S. Abdullo.

Irkaboev became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1960, and is the recipient of the Badge of Honor and other medals.

Irkaev, Mullo

Tajik historian Mullo Irkaev was born in the village of Sairob of Boisun, Uzbekistan, on May 9, 1910. He joined the CPSU in 1940.

Irkaev graduated from the Tashkent Pedagogical School in 1929 and from the Faculty of History of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1939. Between 1941 and 1949, he was a Lecturer, division chair, and acting director of propaganda and agitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. He also served as the Secretary of the Party Committee of Dushanbe and Kulab. He became a professor in 1963 and an academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union in 1967. From 1950 to 1975, he was Head of the Department of History of the Soviet Union at Tajikistan State University. In 1975, he became a professor at the Department of History of the Soviet Union.

Irkaev's research deals with Lenin's policy for the Communist Party, friendship among the peoples of the republics of the Union, and the contribution of the Russians to the elevation of Tajik culture. His contributions include *Kommunisticheskaia organizatsia v Tadjikistane (Communist Organization in Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1976)*; *Barpo va Mustahkam Kardani Hokemiyati Soveti dar Tojikiston (Establishment and Consolidation of Soviet Rule in Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1966)*; *Oktobri Kabir va az Navsozii Sotsioli u Madanii Dehot (The Great October Revolution and the Social and Civilizational Reconstruction of the Villages, Dushanbe, 1982)*; and *Dehqononi Kolkhozi--Binokoroni Fa'oli Sotsializm (Kolkhoz Farmers--the Active Builders of Socialism, Dushanbe, 1986)*.

Irkaev was recognized as a Distinguished Teacher and a Distinguished Scientific Contributor to Tajikistan in 1964. He is also the recipient of two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, two Badges of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Ishoqi, Yusuf

Tajik otolaryngologist Yusuf Bashirkhonovich Ishoqi was born in Khujand on July 21, 1932. He joined the CPSU in 1957.

Ishoqi graduated from the Tajik State Medical Institute in 1954. In 1958, he became a Lecturer, and in 1961, an Assistant Professor and the Chief Physician for Hospital No. 4. He became a medical doctor in 1968, a professor in 1969, and a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union in 1978. From 1969 to 1973, he was the Pro-Rector of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. Between 1973 and 1990, he was Rector of the same institute. He was one of the founders of Health Services in Tajikistan.

Ishoqi's research is devoted to diseases of the ear, nose, and throat. His emphasis is on the impact of mountain conditions on those parts of the body. Ishoqi's contributions include *Yadoviti zhiivotnie (Poisonous Animals, Dushanbe, 1964)*; *Yad zmen Giorzi (The Poison of the Gurza Snake, Dushanbe, 1968)*.

Ishoqi was winner of the Ibn Sina State Prize in 1979, and was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Science in 1987. He is the recipient of the Order of Lenin, the Red Banner of Labor, and other medals.

Ishoqi was killed on May 6, 1996.

Ishoqova, Bahman

Tajik singer Bahman Berahovna Ishoqova, also known as Barno Ishoqova, was born on May 12, 1927, in Tashkent.

Ishoqova's career began as a member of the *havaskoron* amateur group; later on, she became a professional singer. From 1943 to 1945, she was a soloist for Radio Uzbekistan. In 1950, she became a soloist for various groups of singers, and in 1964, she joined the Tajik Radio and Television's ensemble as a soloist. Here she performed popular local, as well as classical, pieces. She is particularly gifted in the performance of classical music, especially the *Shashmaqom*. Her voice is soft, exciting, pleasant, and rich. The "Nola" mode, in particular, serves as a good example. Her repertoire includes the following modes: "Mughul-chai Dugoh," "Nasri Ushshoq," "Navruzi Sabo," "Ushshoqi Samarqand," and "Talqini Bayot." She has also worked with the creations of Tajik composers. In this respect, her contributions include "Intizori"

(Waiting; music by F. Shahobov, lyrics by A. Shujuhi), "Didadida" (Seeing; music by Kh. Abdulloev, lyrics by Navoi) "Dorad Havas" (One Desires; music by Z. Shahidi, lyrics by B. Rahimzoda), and others.

Ishoqova became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1967 and received the Red Banner of Labor. She passed away, no date is available.

Ishoqova, Barno

See Ishoqova, Bahman.

Iskandarov, Akbarsho

Tajik politician Akbarsho Iskandarov was born in the Darvoz district of the Badakhshan Autonomous region in 1951.

Iskandarov graduated from the Tajik State University--through correspondence--with a degree in economics in 1979. His working career began in 1970 as a member of the Executive Committee of the CPT in Qala'-i Khum. From 1982 to 1986, he worked in the Qala'-i Khum and the Badakhshan provincial committees of the CPT. Again through correspondence, he graduated from the Tashkent Communist Party Institute in 1986. From 1987 to 1990, he served as the first secretary of the Vanj district committee of the CPT, then as the chair of the Badakhshan Provincial Executive Committee. He was appointed Deputy Chair of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan in the same year.

An altercation between the Supreme Soviet Head, Safarali Kenjaev, and the Interior Minister, Mamadayoz Navjavonov, resulted in Kenjaev's ousting and the promotion of Iskandarov to the chairmanship of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan in 1992. After the resignation of President Rahmon Nabiev at gunpoint in the Dushanbe Airport, Iskandarov became the Acting President of the Republic as well. Iskandarov resigned these positions after the defeat of the Opposition in November 1992. From 1993 to 2000, he was Tajikistan's Ambassador to Turkmenistan. Since March 2000, he has been Tajikistan's Ambassador to Kazakhstan.

Iskandarov, Bahodur

Tajik historian Bahodur Iskandarovich Iskandarov was born into a poor farming family in the village of Sochariz in Shughnon, Badakhshan, on April 12, 1912.

Iskandarov graduated from the Tashkent Pedagogical Institute in 1930 and from the Leninabad Institute of History, Philosophy, and Linguistics in 1936. From 1936 to 1940, he taught at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. Then, between 1941 and 1947, he joined the war effort. In 1950, he became a Scientific Worker and in 1962, the Director of the Donish Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate degree in 1961, became a professor and a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1966, and a member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1973.

Iskandarov's studies in history are centered on the political, economical, and social history of Noble Bukhara and the Pamir region during the second part of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. He is one of the contributors to *Ta'rikhi Khalqi Tojik (History of the Tajiks, 1963-1965)*. Iskandarov's other contributions include *O nekotorikh izmeneniakh v ekonomike Vostochnoi Bukhari na rubezhe 19-20 vv. (About Some Changes in the Economics of the Emirate of Bukhara at the End of the 19th and Beginning of the 20th Centuries, Stalinabad, 1958)*; *Iz istorii Bukharskogo emirata (From the History of the Emirate of Bukhara, Moscow, 1958)*; *Vostochnaia Bukhara i Pamir v period presoedinenia Srednei Azii k Rossii (Eastern Bukhara and the Pamirs During the Second Half of 19th Century, Stalinabad, 1960)*.

Iskandarov received the Ibn Sina State Prize in 1973, as well as the Order of the Red Star and the Order of the Patriotic War 1st degree. He was also the recipient of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Islomov, Ikrom

Tajik pathophysiologicalist Ikrom Islomov was born on October 20, 1921, in Khujand. Between 1941 and 1945, he participated in the Second World War.

Islomov graduated from Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1951 and became an Lecturer in the Department of Pathophysiology in the same institute. He received his doctorate degree in 1974. In 1957, he became the Head of the Department of Animal Anatomy of the Institute of Agriculture. In 1961, he became the Head of the Department of Pathophysiology of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute.

Islomov's research deals with problems related to the use of radioactive isotopes in medicine, as well as with intravenous transfusion when micro-circulation processes are no longer operative.

Islomov was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to the Health Services of Tajikistan. He is a recipient of two Orders and seven medals.

Ismati, Obid

Tajik satirist Obid Ismati was born into a family of clerics in 1905, in Samarqand. He was educated first in the traditional schools, and later (1919) in the newly established Soviet schools.

After completing the Samarqand Pedagogical Institute, he taught in Samarqand's first Soviet school. He finished the Pedagogical Institute of Tashkent in 1922, before he moved to Dushanbe.

Ismati's career was not long but full. Between 1928 and 1945, he worked as director of teacher training schools and the director of language, dictation, and terminology. He was also a literary consultant for the Tajik theater.

Ismati's creative period began in the early 1920s. His literary works include *Mughchaho* (*The Mughchas*, 1930), *Bahori Kolkhuzi* (*The Spring of the Collective Farm*, 1930), *A Collection of Songs*, 1934), and *Mo Misozim* (*We Build*, 1939). Freedom and praise of the innovations of the Soviet System appear repeatedly as the main themes of Ismati's poems: "Revolution and Victory," "The Song of the Red Soldier," "We Build," and "Fiery Salute."

In the 1930s, Ismati also wrote some satiric pieces that were published in the journal *Mullo Mushfiqi*, and some populist materials that were published in 1934 in *Adabiyoti Dahanaki*.

Ismati joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1934. He died on March 15, 1945, in Stalinabad (Dushanbe).

Ismoilov, Isroiljon

Tajik physicist Isroiljon Ismoilov was born in Samarqand on October 27, 1939.

Ismoilov graduated from Samarqand State Institute in 1962. From 1963 to 1968, he was first a Junior Scientific Worker and then a post-graduate student at the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. From 1961 to 1971, he was the Senior Scientific

Worker at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1971, he became the Head of the Quantum Electric Laboratories of the same institution. He received his doctorate degree in physics and mathematics in 1981. Ismoilov's research deals with laser rays and the luminosity of indium phosphate and its solvents.

Ismoilov's contributions include *Inzheksionnie izluchatel'nie prebory na osnove mnogokomponentnikh poluprovodnikovikh tverdikh rastvorov* (*Injection Light Sources Based on Hard, Multi-Mass Semiconductors*, 1979).

Ismoilov is a recipient of a number of medals.

Ismoilov, Mahmud

Tajik botanist Mahmud Ismoilov was born in Samarqand on October 1, 1929. He joined the CPSU in 1953.

Ismoilov graduated from the Department of Geology and Geography of the University of Uzbekistan in 1949. From 1953 to 1960, he was a graduate student and Scientific Worker at the Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Then, between 1960 and 1967, he was the Director of the Botanical Gardens of the same institute. In 1967, he became the Director of the Department of Botany of the Tajikistan State University. He received his doctorate degree in biology in 1975 and became a professor in 1977.

Ismoilov's research is devoted to an understanding of the problems of phytoserology, dendrology, and the structure of the plants of Tajikistan and Central Asia. Ismoilov's contributions include *Ocherk drevesnoi i kustarnikovoii rastitel'nosti yugo-zapadnikh otrogov Darvazskogo khrebta* (*An Essay on the Medicinal Trees and Plants in the Southeastern Regions of Darvoz*, Dushanbe, 1971).

Ismoilova, Lolaniso

Tajik biologist Lolaniso Ibrohimovna Ismoilova was born into a worker's family in Dushanbe on October 4, 1929. She joined the CPSU in 1965.

Ismoilova graduated from the Department of Biology of the Tajikistan State University in 1953. In 1970, she became an Assistant Professor in the Department of Histology. In 1974, she was promoted to the Head of the Department of Biology and General Genetics of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. She received her doctorate degree in biology in 1986.

Ismoilova's research deals with the structure and function of lymph nodes subjected to fire. Her contributions include *Muhofizati Muhiti Atruf va Iflosshavi va Salomati Inson (Environmental Upkeep and People's Health, 1984)* and *Kratkii russko-tadzhikskii-dari slovar' po biologii (A Short Russian-Tajiki-Dari Dictionary of Biology, Dushanbe, 1973)*.

Isoeva, Bozgul

Tajik ballerina Bozgul Mamedova Isoeva was born in Dushanbe on November 3, 1937. Isoeva grew up in an orphanage in Shahri Nov.

From 1949 to 1958, she studied at the Leninabad Institute of Choreography. In 1958, she became a soloist for the Aini State Theater for Opera and Ballet. Here she created a number of classical and Soviet roles, including Zhizel in *Zhizel (Zhizal)*, by A. Adan; Odetto Odillia in *Kuli Quvon (Swan Lake)*, by P. Tchaikovsky; Kitri va Mercedes in *Don-Kikhote (Don Quixote)*, by L. Minkus; *Volsi Kalon (The Great Dance)*, by I. Strauss, and others.

In addition to these, Isoeva has a number of concert spectacles of her own, including *Qu (Swan)*, by K. Sen-Sans, *Navo (Lament)*, by Kh. Gliok, and others.

Isoeva became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1971.

Isoeva, Mayram

Tajik actor Mayram Ne'matovna Isoeva was born in the village of Sari Khosor in Kulab on May 1, 1937. She joined the CPSU in 1971.

Isoeva graduated from middle school in Dushanbe in 1954. From 1956 to 1960, she studied at the Lunacharskii Institute of Dramatic Arts. After a year at the Pushkin Musical and Comedy Theater in Leninabad, she joined the Lahuti Academy of Dramatic Arts. Her repertoire consists mostly of tragic roles. The characters she portrays are mainly ravishing, determined, and noble women. Her acting was noticed early, when, as a part of her dissertation, she played Arina in *Kambaghali Aib Nist (Poverty is Not a Shame)*, by A. N. Ostrovskii and Smeroldina in *Shoh-Gavazn (King-Buck)*, by K. Gottsi. Her other roles include Emilia in *Otello (Othello)*, by W. Shakespeare; Mavjuda in *Irodai Zan (Woman's Resolve)*, by A. Sidqi; Bakhmal and Tahmina in *Surudi Kuhsor (The Song of the Highlands)* and *Rustam va Suhrob (Rustam and Suhrab)*, by Gh. Abdullo, and many others.

Isoeva was also a film actor appearing in a number of TajikFilm productions. She became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1979, and was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Education. She won the Nohid Prize, and received the Red Banner of Courage, the 100th Anniversary of Lenin Prize, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Isomatov, Ma'ruf

Tajik historian Ma'ruf Marajabovich Isomatov was born in the Asht District of the region of Sughd on January 23, 1966. He received his early education in the village of Ponghaz in Asht (1983).

Isomatov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1990 with a degree in history and anthropology. In 1990, he was Distinguished Educator of Tajikistan. In 1994, he defended his doctoral dissertation entitled "*Ta'rikhi Tabari"-i Abuali Bal'ami Hamchun Sarchshmai Omuzishi Munosibathoi Sosonion va Haitolion (Asrhoi 4-6)*" ("*The History of Tabari*" by Abuali Bal'ami as a Source for the Study of the Relations between the Sassanians and the Hephthalites during the 4th to 6th Centuries).

He served in the Soviet Army in the Democratic Republic of Germany during 1984 and 1986. From 1990 to 1993, he did post-graduate work at Tajikistan State University. In 1993 and 1994, he was Head of the Association of the Young Scholars of the Faculty of History. From 1994 to 1996, he was the Associate Dean of the Research Division of the History Faculty. In 1995, he was Assistant Professor of History at the Tajikistan State University. In addition, from 1990 to the present he has been the Associate Dean of the Instruction Division of the History Faculty.

Isomatov's research deals with the developmental stages of the formation of government among the Tajiks, emphasizing the role that the Tajiks have played in Central Asia. Isomatov's contributions include *Sotim Ulughzoda--Tarqibgari Ta'rikhi Khalqi Tojik (Sotim Ulughzoda--Promoter of The History of the Tajiks*, with V. Ibrohimov, Dushanbe, 1991); *Sahmguzoroni Ilm u Farhang (Contributors to Science and Culture*, with R. Nabieva, Dushanbe, 1998); "Sughdion dar Tarsimi Sotim Ulughzoda" ("The Sughdian as Depicted by Sotim Ulughzoda"), *The Avesta Conference Proceedings*, in press.

Isomatov is the recipient of the Order of Sharaf (1999), the Order of Ismoili Somoni (1998), the Union of Journalists Prize (1999), and Distinguished Contributor to Education in Tajikistan (1998).

Isomatov has traveled to Iran and Russia.

Istadov, Adash

Tajik science fiction writer Adash Istadov, also referred to as Adash Istad, was born into a family of workers in the village of Urtashik of Samarqand on September 7, 1946. After graduating from Samarqand State University (1969), he served as the literary manager of *Komsomoli Tojikiston* (1969-1973), and as the Secretary of the State Committee for Radio and Television of Tajikistan (1973-81). In 1981, he became the artistic Editor of the journals *Adabiyot va San'at* and *Madaniyati Tojikiston*. In recent years, Istadov has been a local correspondent for the Tajik Services of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty.

Istadov's creative period begins in the mid-1960s, with publications in the field of science fiction. His works in this field include the collection *Mavji Khiolot* (*The Wave of Imagination*, 1970). His other collections include *Surudi Oftob* (*The Hymn of the Sun*, 1971), *Zamon* (*Time*, 1978), *Zamir* (*Memory*, 1978), *Darakhti Pakhtachormaghz* (*The Cotton-Walnut Tree*, 1981), *Parvozi Mi'mor* (*The Flight of the Architect*, 1985), and *Ba'd az Hazor Sol* (*After a Thousand Years*, 1986). The themes of Istadov's collections of short stories are complex. They deal with man's future problems, including the clash of science and technology with social order and ethics.

Istadov is interested in the heritage of the Tajiks as well. In addition to *Hakoyaho az Ruzgori Borbad* (*Stories from the Time of Borbad*, 1990), he has written four other stories on the same traditional theme. He joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1979.

J

Jalilov, Abduhamid

Tajik historian Abduhamid Jalilov was born into a worker's family in the village of Mahram in Khonibodom on May 25, 1926. He joined the CPSU in 1947.

Jalilov graduated from the Leninabad Pedagogical Institute with a degree in history in 1948. From 1953 to 1966, he was a Laboratory Technician, then a Junior, and later a Senior Scientific Worker at the Institute of History. In 1966, he became the Head of the Department of World History in the Middle Ages at Tajikistan State University. He received his doctorate degree in history in 1976 and became a professor in 1978.

Jalilov's research deals with the problems of Soviet Sughdology, history, and the history of Tajik civilization in the Middle Ages. He is one of the authors of the multi-volume *Ta'rikhi RSS Tojikiston (History of the Peoples of SSR of Tajikistan)*. His other contributions include *Sogd nakanune arabskogo nashestvia i bor'ba sogdiitsev protiv arab-skikh zavoevatelei v pervoi polovine VIII v. (Sughdia Before the Arab Invasion and the Struggle of the Sughdians Against Arab Invaders at the Beginning of the 8th Century, Stalinabad, 1961)*; *Iz Istorii kul'turnoi zhizni predkov tadzhikskogo naroda i tadzhikov v rannem srednevekov'e (From the History of the Ancestors of the Tajiks and the Tajiks of the Middle Ages, Dushanbe, 1973)*; and *Iz Istorii polozhenia zhenshchin Srednei Azii do i posle rasprostranenia islama (From the History of the Condition of Central Asian Women Before and After the Spread of Islam, Dushanbe, 1974)*.

Jalilov was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Education in 1976 and to Soviet Education in 1979.

Jalilov, Manzur

Tajik geologist Manzur Rahimovich Jalilov was born in Khujand on June 12, 1932. He joined the CPSU in 1962.

Jalilov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1956. From 1956 to 1957, he was a Scientific Worker at the Institute of Geology of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1967, he became the Director

of the Paleogeography and Stratigraphy Division of the same institute. He received his doctorate degree in geology and mineralogy in 1976 and became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1981.

Jalilov's research deals with the remains of the soft-bodied animals of the Chalk Era in Central Asia. He has created the basis for the study of the Stratigraphy of the Gastropods of the Chalk Era in southern Tajikistan and has determined their sex. His contributions include *Melovie briukhonogie ioga-vostoka Srednei Azii* (Chalk Gastropods of South-eastern Central Asia, Dushanbe, 1977).

Jalilov is a recipient of the Red Banner of Courage, the Badge of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Jalilov, Rahim

Tajik novelist, poet, and playwright Rahim Jalilov, also referred to as Rahim Jalil, was born on June 3, 1909, into the family of shoemakers in Khujand. He received his early education in Khujand where he later taught until 1931. He joined the CPSU in 1943.

Between 1931 and 1951, he worked for a number of newspapers, including *Korgari Khujand*, *Haqiqati Leninobod*, *Tojikistoni Surkh*, and *Sharqi Surkh*. His poetic career is recorded under the penname Dahri; the first collection of his poetry appeared under the title of *Mawjhoi Muzaffariyyat (Waves of Victory)* in 1933. Thereafter, he wrote satirical stories and published a collection of short stories entitled *Arezu (Desire)* in 1936. Jalilov's first novel, *Gulru (Gulru)* was published in 1941. In it, following Aini's style, he presented a new portrayal of Tajik woman. After the war, he rewrote a more complete *Gulru* and published it under the title of *Odamoni Jovid (Eternal People)*. He also contributed a number of stories dealing with the heroism of the Red Army. One such volume was called *Hikoyahoi Zamoni Jang (Stories of the War Days)*, 1944). In 1956, he published a long novel entitled *Angisht Kanon (The Coal Miners)*, in installments. The same work was republished as a complete novel in 1959 under the title of *Shurob (Shurob)*. The second volume of *Shurob* was published in 1964. In 1961, he published his first musical play called *Sobhi Sahro (The Morning of the Prairie)*, and in 1963 another play called *Dili Sho'ir (The Heart of the Poet)*, which dealt with the life of Kamol Khujandi.

Jalilov's other works include *Shi'rho va Hikoyaho* (*Poems and Stories*, 1939), *Hissa va Qissa* (*Fables and Stories*, 1941), *Pushaimoni* (*Repentance*, 1960), *Ilhom* (*Inspiration*, 1973), *Dukhtari Marmarin* (*Marble Girl*, 1975), *Bozgasht az Bihisht* (*Return From Paradise*, 1976), *Gardishi Falak* (*The Passage of Time*, 1982), and *Hizor Sho'ir* (*A Thousand Poets*, 1976).

Jalilov was a People's Writer of Tajikistan, as well as a recipient of the Rudaki State Prize in 1970. He also received the Order of Lenin, Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, the Order of *Dusti* (Friendship) of the Republic of Tajikistan. Jalilov died in Khujand in 1988.

Jalolov, Obid

Tajik linguist Obid Jalolovich Jalolov was born into a poor farming family in Chust, Uzbekistan, in 1907. He joined the CPSU in 1939.

After graduating from the Tashkent Scientific Institute in 1924, he went to Dushanbe and worked at the University and at various newspapers and journals. From 1939 to 1942, he was Assistant Professor of Tajiki Language and Associate Director of Research of the Stalinabad State Pedagogical Institute. He received his doctorate degree in philosophy in 1956 and became a professor in 1958. Between 1946 and 1959, he was the Director of the Dialectology Division, Institute of Languages and Literature, Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan and from 1959 to 1969, he was a Senior Scientific Worker in the same institute.

Jalolov has published the following three scientific articles: "Munosibati Shevai Chust va Zaboni Adabi" ("The Relationship Between the Chust and the Literary Language," 1949); "Kategoriai Jam' va Ba'zi Mas'alahoii Zaboni Tojiki" ("The Plural Category and Some Tajiki Related Questions," 1961); and "Guruhi Lahjahoi Raioni Yovon" ("The Group of Yavon Dialects," 1967).

Jalolov died in Dushanbe in 1969.

Jamshedov, Parvonakhon

Tajik educator Parvonakhon Jamshedov was born in the village of Tang in the district of Shughnan, Badakhshan, on March 20, 1943. Between 1950 and 1960, he completed middle school in Shughnan. In 1961, he entered the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute but, in 1962, he joined the Soviet Army. He joined the CPSU in 1965.

Jamshedov graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1968. In the same year he began teaching English at the same institute. In 1969, he served as the Dean of Reading Activities. From 1972 to 1974, he was a post-graduate student at the Leningrad Linguistics Institute, where he defended his dissertation entitled *Fe'l: Zamonhoi Davomdor dar Zabonhoi Tojiki va Angelisi (Verb: Continuous Temporals in Tajiki and English Languages)*. From 1974 to 1981, he was the Dean of the Faculty of Foreign Languages. From 1981 to 1991, he was the Head of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Typology of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. In 1990, he taught a two-month course at the University of Utrecht, in the Netherlands. Between 1991 and 1995, he carried out research at the School of Oriental and African Studies (with a four-month teaching stint) at the University of Madison, Wisconsin, USA. Since 1995, he has served as the Head of the Departments of Foreign Languages at Khorugh and at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. In 1997, he successfully defended his dissertation, entitled *Problemhoi Tipologiai Fe'l (Verb Typology Problems)*, at the Institute of Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences of the Russian Federation. He received his professorship in the same year.

Jamshedov's scholarship covers a wide range of topics including, on the one hand, compilation of the cultural relics of Tajikistan and, on the other hand, leadership of the instructors of the English language. Jamshedov's contributions include *Semantika vidov v raznosytemnikh yazika (Semantic Aspects of Language Diffusion, Dushanbe, 1989)*; *Problemi glagol'noi tipologii (Problems of Verb Typology, Dushanbe, 1987)*; *Gramatikai Muqoisavii Zabonhoi Tojiki va Angelisi (Comparative Grammar of the Tajiki and English Languages, Dushanbe, 1978)*; *Safarnoma (Travelogue, Dushanbe, 1997)*; *Az Somonion to Zamoni Hozira (From the Samanids to the Present, Dushanbe, 2001)*; and *The Roof of the World, Dushanbe, 2001*.

Jamshedov was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor, to Education and for Renowned Service (1999). He is a recipient of the Red Banner of Courage, as well as the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize.

Jamshedov has traveled to the United States, Canada, Iran, Russia, India, Germany, Cuba, Holland, and Singapore.

Javharzoda, Abdullo

Tajik author and social critic Abdullo Javharzoda, also referred to as Suhaili, was born on October 6, 1900, into a scholarly family in Uro-teppa. Little is known about his early education. During the early years of Soviet rule in the region, he served his community as a teacher. Later on, he continued his education, in absentia, at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. Then, between 1925 and 1957, he served various State publications. He joined the CPSU in 1949.

The themes of Javharzoda's verses are diverse. Some deal with the beauty of the Soviet nation, a beauty that was taking shape right before his eyes. He depicts people's reaction to the new life, as well as the pleasure that they drew from their experience. Another theme reveals the drawbacks of life under the traditional Islamic system. In this regard, outdated customs and superstitions are highlighted and condemned. Still another theme focuses on the Basmachi movement and its impact on Soviet society.

Javharzoda's first collection of poems, *Taronahoi Zafar (Songs of Victory)* appeared in 1933. *Kambaghal (Poor)* and *Fathnoma (Victory Song)* followed in 1935, and *Guldasta (Minaret)* appeared in 1939. His other contributions include *Gulshani Afrukhta (Flaming Rose Garden, Stalinabad, 1959)* and *Devoni Suhaili (Suhaili's Collected Poems, Dushanbe, 1986)*.

Javharzoda joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1935. He was decorated with a number of medals. He died in Dushanbe on July 11, 1964.

Jum'a Odina

See Odinaev, Jum'aboi.

Juraev, Abdulhamid

Tajik mathematician Abdulhamid Juraev was born on October 10, 1932, in the city of Isfara in northern Tajikistan. He joined the CPSU in 1966.

After he graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1956, he became a candidate of physical-mathematical sciences in 1966, a doctor of physical-mathematical sciences in 1967, and a professor in 1968. He became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1969 and an Academician in 1973. Juraev is the honorary Di-

rector of the Mathematical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, and has been the President of the Mathematical Society of Tajikistan since 1966. Since 1983, he has served on the editorial board of the American journal, *Complex Variables Theory and Application*.

Juraev has taught at the German universities of Darmstadt (1975), Bonn (1981), Stuttgart (1986), and Berlin (1982-1997), as well as universities in Finland, Japan, Austria, and the United States. Juraev's publications include mathematical papers published in most of the countries mentioned above, as well as five monographs published in Russia, England, and the United States.

Juraev is a fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, DFG-Deutsch Forschung Gemeinschaft. He won the Ibn Sina State Prize in 2001. He also received the Badge of Honor, the Red Banner of Courage, the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Juraev has traveled to Germany, Japan, the United States, Austria, and Finland.

Juraev, Qandil

Tajik geographer Qandil Sharifovich Juraev was born in the village of Shuli of Gharm, on January 9, 1927. He joined the CPSU in 1952.

Juraev graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1948 and taught as a senior teacher of geography and natural sciences, and later was appointed the Dean of the same Institute. Between 1975 and 1980, he was the Head of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate degree in geography and became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1973. He became a professor in 1974. In 1983, Juraev became the Head of the Department of Economic Geography of the Soviet Union.

Juraev's research deals with the economic problems and geography of implementing productive forces in Tajikistan. His contributions include *Ahamiyyati Iqtisodii Obhoi Tojikiston (The Economic Importance of the Water Resources of Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1971)* and *Ocherkoi Tabiat va Iqtisodiyoti Khojagii Qishloqi RSS Tojikiston (Studies About the Nature and Economics of Agriculture in SSR of Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1973)*.

Juraev became a People's Singer of Tajikistan in 1946. He was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Science in Tajikistan in 1977.

He also received the Badge of Honor, the Red Banner of Courage, the 100th Anniversary of Lenin Prize, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Juraev passed away, no date is available.

Juraev, Sharif

Tajik singer and composer Sharif Juraev, also known affectionately as Akasharif, was born in the village of Lichak in Qala'-i Khum, Badakhshan, in 1896. Orphaned at an early age, he had to work for the feudal lord Mazhab Issatshoh without pay. Then, in Qarotegin, he learned about music and how to play the tambourine from Mirzo Ghulom. In 1922, he moved to Qurghonteppa and from there, in 1924, to Gharm.

From 1924 to 1935, he was Head of the *Red Teahouse* of Gharm. In 1935, Juraev was invited to Dushanbe to sing, as well as to collect folk lyrics. He selected and completed some of the best songs of the Kuhistan region. His contributions include "Jononi Man" ("My Beloved"), "Jurajon" ("Dear Friend"), "Intikhob Mekunem" ("We Choose"), "Kajmakajak" ("Serpentine"), "Bulbulon" ("Nightingales"), "Anor Ovardam" ("I Brought Pomegranate"), among others. He is skillful in playing the modes "Navo," "Iroq," "Dugoh," and others.

Juraev participated in the celebration of the first Decade of Tajik Art in Moscow in 1941. He also participated in the Decade of Tajik Literature and Art in Moscow in 1957. Towards the end of his life, he trained a number of students, including A. Nazriev, Z. Nozimov, I. Kobuliev, and others.

Juraev received the Badge of Honor and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan. He died in Dushanbe on October 2, 1966.

K

Kabilov

See Qobilov, Narimon.

Kabirova, Lutfi

Tajik actor Lutfi Rahimjonovna Kabirova was born into a worker's family in Samarqand on October 10, 1932.

After graduating from the Dushanbe School of Music in 1949, she entered the Vocal Division of the Moscow Conservatory. In 1954, she joined the Aini Theater for Opera and Ballet. Here she created a series of impressive roles including, Niso in *Bakhtiyor va Niso (Bakhtiar and Niso)*, by S. Balasarian, 1954; Gulru in *Pulod va Gulru (Pulod and Gulru)*, by Sh. Saifuddinov, 1957; Surma in *Domodi Nomdor (Famous Son-in-Law)*, by S. Urbakh, 1961; and Malohat in *Bozgasht (Return)*, by Y. Sabzanov, 1967. Kabirova also participated in operettas and achieved great success. The roles of Silva and Maritsa that she played in the operettas *Silva (Silva)* and *Maritsa (Maritsa)*, both by I. Kalman are examples of her dexterity in her craft.

Kabirova became a People's Artist of the Soviet Union in 1977.

She has traveled to and performed in the republics of the former Soviet Union, as well as in a number of foreign countries.

Kamol Aini

See Aini, Kamol.

Kamol Nasrullo

See Nasrulloev, Kamoljon.

Kamolov, A'zam

Tajik musician, director, and composer A'zam Kamolov was born in Samarqand in 1912. His first teacher was the famous Tajik *dutor* player, Muhiddin Mavlonov. Kamolov's career began in 1927 as a member of the *havaskoron* amateur group.

From 1929 to 1930, he played in many concerts. From 1930 to 1932 he was the Director of the Samarqand Regional Theater. From 1932 to 1936, he was the Director of the Jewish Theater of Samarqand, and between 1935 and 1938, he was the Director of the Lahuti Theater. From 1938 to 1942, he was the Director of the Local Instruments Ensemble of the Tajik Philharmonic Society. From 1941 to 1950, he was the Director of the Aini State Theater for Opera and Ballet. In 1941, he participated in the Decade of Tajik Literature in Moscow and directed *Kovai Ohingar (Kaveh the Blacksmith)* and *Shurishi Vose' (The Vose' Uprising)*, by S. A. Balasanian; as well as *Du Gul (Two Flowers)*, by A. S. Lenskii; *Lola (Tulip)*, by S. Saidmurodov; and *Guli Surkh (Red Rose)*, by R. Glier.

Kamolov, who participated in many local concerts, was an accomplished *nai* (flute) player. *Qarotegin (Qarotegin)* and *Pakhtachin Dukhtar (The Cotton-Picking Girl)* are examples of his work in this regard.

Kamolov became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1941 and was decorated with the Order of Lenin and the Red Banner of Labor. He died in Dushanbe on October 14, 1971.

Karamkhudoev, Bakhtuljamol

Tajik actor and director Bakhtuljamol Karamkhudoev was born into a farmer's family in Khorugh, Badakhshan, on February 12, 1919. Karamkhudoev received his early education in Khorugh, and from an early age, performed as part of the *havaskoron* amateur group. He joined the CPSU in 1958.

In 1940, he joined the Dance and Music Ensemble of Khorugh. He also participated in the First Decade of Tajik Art in Moscow in April, 1941. During the same year, he began working at the Music Theater of Khorugh. Within a short time, he was recognized as a skillful dancer, as well as an accomplished actor. The roles that he created include Sganarel' in *Tabibi Zuraki (Forced Doctor)*, by Zh. Moller, 1941; Mul-loruzi in *Nairangi Maisara (The Left-Field Trick)*, by H. Hakimzoda, 1943; Shmaga in *Gunahkoroni Bigunoh (Guiltless Sinners)*, by A. Ostrovskii, 1946; Khushvaqt in *Toshbek va Gulqurbon (Toshbek and Gulqurbon)*, by M. Mirshakar, 1947; and others. From 1963 to 1974, he was the Chief Director of the Rudaki Theater of Khorugh, where he

created more than forty roles. Karamkhudoev became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1962.

Karamshoev, Dodkhudo

Tajik linguist Dodkhudo Karamshoev was born into a farming family of the village of Vanj in Rushon, Badakhshan, on May 5, 1932. He joined the CPSU in 1957.

Karamshoev graduated from the Dushanbe State Pedagogical Institute in 1956. In 1959, he joined the Rudaki Language and Literature Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1967, he was appointed Director of Pamir Studies of the same institute. He received his doctorate degree in philology in 1980 and became a professor in 1987.

Karamshoev research deals with the languages and dialects of the peoples of the Pamir region, as well as with the folk literature of Pamir, an aspect of the region that is of great importance but to which little attention is paid. Karamshoev's contributions include *Olimoni Soveti dar Borai Pomir (Soviet Scholars' Views on the Pamirs, 1975)*, *Badzhuvskii dialekt shugnanskogo iazika (The Baljuan Dialect of the Shughnani language, Dushanbe, 1963)*, and *Shugnansko-russkii slovar' (A Shughnani -Russian Dictionary, 1988)*.

Karamshoev is the recipient of the Red Banner of Courage and the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin awards.

Karimov, Buri

Tajik politician Buri Karimov, also referred to as Buri Karim, was born in the village of Chorteppe in the Lenin district on December 9, 1957. He joined the CPSU in 1985.

Karimov graduated from the Tajikistan Polytechnic Institute in 1978 and, in absentia, from the Tajikistan State University in 1984. From 1984 to 1987, he was a candidate of science.

Karimov's career began in 1978. From then until 1981, he was the Superintendent and then Senior Superintendent of the mobile column of engineers of Hissar. From 1981 to 1983, he was the chief engineer of the Union #1 of Dushanbe Road Construction. From 1983 to 1987, he was a chief engineer, as well as the Head of the mobile column of engineers of Hissar. In 1987, he became the Minister of Roads and Construction of the Republic of Tajikistan. Karimov is the author of *Fariodi Solho (The Cry of Ages, Moscow, 1997)*. In this massive, but poorly or-

ganized book, Karimov explains how his good will towards both the Government and the Opposition resulted in his downfall.

Karimov, Hakim

Tajik author Hakim Karimov was born in 1905 to a family of merchants in Khujand. He received his early education in his birth place.

Karimov graduated from the Institute of Agriculture of Khujand in 1925. From 1927 to 1931, he served the Communist Party in Kulab and in Dushanbe. In 1932, he became the First Deputy of Soviet Writers of Tajikistan. Between 1941 and 1942, Karimov served at the front, where he died in action.

Karimov is one of the major prose writers of the early years of Soviet Tajikistan. Between 1925 and 1930, *Bidorii Tajik* published many of his early stories.

Oq Shuda (Unforgivable, 1965) and *Odam dar Khalta (Man in the Sack, 1959)* are two of his major works. The former, however, is recognized as embodying his main themes which deal with social and political issues of his time.

Karimov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1934.

Karimov, Hilol

Tajik educator Hilol Karimovich Karimov was born into a farming family of Konibodom on May 15, 1908. He joined the CPSU in 1941.

Karimov studied at the State Faculty of Central Asia from 1932 to 1935. Thereafter, he became the Inspector of Education for the Soviet Socialist Republic of Tajikistan. From 1941 to 1946, he served in the Soviet Army. Between 1946 and 1951, he was the Acting Minister of Education of Tajikistan. In 1951 Karimov joined Tajikistan State University as a teacher and, in 1961, became the Head of the Department of Persian Studies at the same institution.

Karimov's contributions include *Alifbo (The Alphabet)* which, after its original publication in 1933, has gone through 47 reprints.

An experienced Tajik educator, Karimov became a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Culture in 1960. He was also recognized as a Distinguished Teacher in Tajikistan (1963) and in the Soviet Union (1972).

Karimov was decorated with two Badges of Honor, several medals, and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan. He died in Dushanbe in 1985.

Karimov, Jamshid

Tajik economist Jamshid Hilolovich Karimov is the son of Hilol Karimov. He was born in Dushanbe on August 4, 1940. He joined the CPSU in 1965.

Karimov graduated from the Moscow Light-Industry Technological Institute in 1962. From 1962 to 1964, he was a Lecturer at the Department of Industrial Economics; for the next two years, he was the probationary economist for the Central Economics-Mathematics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. From 1965 to 1968, he was a post-graduate student at the same institute. Between 1969 and 1972, he was the Head of the Optimal Planning Division of the Economics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1972 to 1977, he was the Acting Director of Scientific Reports at the Institute of Economics and Mathematics. He received his doctorate degree in economics in 1975. In 1978, Karimov became the Director of the same institute.

Karimov's research deals with the mathematical and the comparative methods of accounting in economics. He is also active in planning and social organization. Between 1989 and 1991, he was the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Tajikistan. In 1992 and 1993, he was First Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as the Ambassador of the Republic to Moscow. He served as the Head of the Inter-Regional Trade Union in 1993, then as Ambassador to the CIS Coordinating and Consultants Committee in 1994. He was advisor on economic policy for the Office of the President and Prime Minister of Tajikistan between 1994 and 1996. His contributions include, *Metodicheskie osnovy razrabotki i vnedrenia ASPR Gosplana soiuznoi respubliky (Basic Foundation for the Operation of the ASPR in the Union Republic's Governmental Plan, 1971)* and *Ispol'zovanie sistem setevogo planirovaniya i upravleniya na promishlennikh predpriyatiyakh (The Systematic Employment of Planned Administration in Industrial Plants, 1972)*.

Karimov is the recipient of the Order of Lenin, the Badge of Honor, and other awards.

Karimov, Khurshed

Tajik physiologist and biochemist Khurshed Karimov was born into a worker's family in Samarqand on December 10, 1935. He joined the CPSU in 1966.

Karimov graduated from Moscow State University in 1958. In 1961, he became a Scientific Worker, working at the physiological and biological laboratories of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Thereafter, he served in various positions at the same institute. He received his doctorate degree in biology in 1974.

Karimov's main area of emphasis is plant growth in high altitude conditions. He is the author of a number of works dealing with the biology of plants. His contributions include *O zimnei vegetatsii i letnem pokoe rastenii Tadzhikistana (About the Winter Growth and Summer Dormancy of Tajik Plants, Dushanbe, 1964)*.

Karimov received the Red Banner of Courage, the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Karimov, Saidmamad

Tajik physicist and chemist Saidmamad Nosirovich Karimov was born in Uroteppa on May 20, 1936. He joined the CPSU in 1966.

Karimov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1959. From 1965 to 1972, he was the Head of the Department of Physics of Solids of Tajikistan State University. From 1968 to 1986, he was the Dean of Physics there. He received his doctorate degree in chemistry in 1984. In 1986, he became the Rector of the State Pedagogical Institute of Leni-nabad.

Karimov's research deals with the physics and mechanics of the polymers. The problems of foreseeing the strength of products, especially those produced from cotton, silk, and wool, forms a major part of his research. The other part deals with achieving optimal use and the best quality out of materials for a given geographical region.

Karimov, Temur

Tajik historian and pedagogue Temur Rustamovich Karimov was born into a worker's family in the village of Qizilqishloq in Khujand on February 5, 1928. He joined the CPSU in 1947.

Karimov graduated from the Leninabad Institute of History and Philology in 1946. From 1946 to 1948, he was the Director of the Uroteppa Institute of Pedagogy. The following year, he served as an inspector for public schools of Leninabad. From 1948 to 1964, he was the Dean of the Faculty of History and Philology of the Tajikistan State University. From 1964 to 1972, he taught Soviet History and Scientific Communism at the Kulab Pedagogical Institute. He became a Doctor of History in 1969, and a professor in 1970. In 1972, he became the Professor in charge of the instruction of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. In 1979, he became the Director of that institute. Karimov's contributions include *Pobeda Velikoi Oktiabrskoi Sotsialisticheskoi revoliu tsii v Severnom Tadjikistona (The Victory of the Great October Revolution in Northern Tajikistan, Stalinabad, 1957)*; *Revolutsiyai Solhoi 1905-07 dar Tojikiston (The 1905-1907 Revolutions in Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1965)*; *Shurishi Soli 1916 dar Tojikiston (The 1916 Revolution in Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1966)*; *Haidar Usmonov (Haidar Usmonov, Dushanbe, 1967)*; *Saidjon Nazarov (Saidjon Nazarov, Dushanbe, 1967)*; *Jura Zokirov (Jura Zokirov, Dushanbe, 1974)*; *Ghalabai Hokimiyati Soveti dar Tojikiston (The Victory of Soviet Rule in Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1974)*; and *Onho Avvalin Budand (They Were the First, Dushanbe, 1978)*.

Karimov was the recipient of the Red Banner of Courage, the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Karimov, Usmonjon

Tajik linguist and intellectual Usmonjon Karimov was born into a family of farmers in Kasansay in the Namangan province of Uzbekistan in 1934.

Karimov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1960, and in 1988, received his doctorate degree in language and literature. His early works deal with Tajik literature of the second part of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries. He studied the literary, stylistic, and aesthetic aspects of that literature, as well as the impact of that literature on Tajik society. Author of a considerable body of literature, Karimov also contributed to the compilation of the Russian *Ta'rikhi Adabiyoti Jahoni (History of World Literature)*. He is also the author of separate

volumes of *Adabiyoti Tojik (Tajik Literature)* for high schools and universities.

Karimzoda, Jamoliddin

Tajik poet Jamoliddin Karimzoda was born into a farming family in the village of Dashti Raz in Orjonikidzeobod on July 24, 1944.

Karimzoda graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1967. Thereafter, he worked for the Irfon Publishers and for Radio and Television of Tajikistan. In 1979, he became the Chief of the Board of Editors of the publications of the Ministry of Culture of Tajikistan.

Karimzoda's first collection, *Chashmai Khurshed (The Source of the Sun)* was published in 1973. His other contributions include *Armughoni Bahor (The Gift of Spring, 1975)*, *Tashnai Zindagi (Thirsty for Life, 1980)*, *Nakhati Umid (The Fragrance of Hope, 1983)*, and *Fasli Chaman (The Meadow Season, 1985)*.

The poetry of Karimzoda deals with patriotism, love for the Party, peace, the constructive labor of the Soviet people, and the love of the young people for each other.

Karimzoda joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1975.

Kasymov, Olim

Tajik physician Olim Kasymov was born on January 16, 1947, into an intellectual family of Dushanbe.

Kasymov graduated from the Avicenna State Medical University of Tajikistan in 1971. Thereafter, he continued his clinical studies at the Department of Sexually Transmitted Infections and Dermatology (STI) of the State Medical University until 1973. From 1976 to 1994, he was a junior member of the teaching staff at the Department of STI and Dermatology of the State Medical University. Kasymov received his candidate degree from the Moscow Central Institute of Scientific Research in 1983. His thesis was entitled *The Efficiency of Step-by-Step (hospital-sanatorium-clinic) Treatment of Psoriasis*. From 1994 to 1996, he was a Senior Lecturer at that department. In 1996, he received his doctorate degree from the St. Petersburg Russian Military-Medical Academy. His dissertation was entitled *Neurodermatitis of Affected Adults at Different Heights of Tajikistan*. Since 1996, he has served as the Head of the Department of Sexually Transmitted Infections and Dermatology of the Tajik Institute of Postgraduate Education of Medical Staff

(TIPEMS). Since 2001, he has been the chief specialist of STI and Dermatology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic.

Kasymov is a member of the Academic and Drafting Councils of TIPEMS, the Dissertation Council of SMUT, the Council of the Internal Diseases Experts, and he is on the Examination Board of the Ministry of Health of the Republic. He is the Vice-President of the Scientific Society of STIs and Dermatology specialists.

Kasymov's contributions include *The Efficiency of Consecutive (hospital-sanatorium-health-center) Treatment of Psoriasis*, Moscow, 1983; *Perfection of Therapy of Pyodermitis in Conditions of a Hot Subtropical Climate*, Dushanbe, 1995; *Prevalence and Features of Clinical Occurrence of Allergic Dermatitis at Different Heights of Tajikistan*, Dushanbe, 1995; *Neurodermatitis of Affected Adults at Different Heights of Tajikistan*, Saint Petersburg, 1996; and *Dermatovenerology (Dermatology and the science of venereal diseases)*, Dushanbe, 1999.

Kasymov is also the co-author of an Aga Khan Fund Project aimed at making medical workers more informed about AIDS and STIs; composed of a UNAIDS Project aimed at the mass media to cover AIDS, STIs and drug addiction problems; and the author of an UNDP Project called "Increasing awareness of girls from risk groups on consequences of HIV and STDs in Tajikistan."

Keldiev, Gulnazar

Tajik poet Gulnazar Keldiev, also referred to as Gulnazar, was born into a farming family in the village of Dardar in the district of Falghar in Zarafshan province on September 20, 1945. He received his early education in the New-Method schools of the region.

Keldiev graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in Tajiki language and literature in 1966. Between 1966 and 1973, he was the Editor of *Komsomoli Tojikiston*. In 1973, he took charge of the monthly *Sadoi Sharq*. In 1986, he became the Director of the Poetry Division of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan and, in 1991, he took over the editorship of *Adabiyot va San'at*. At the present, he is the Chief Editor of *Vahdat*.

Kaliev's first poem appeared in 1963. His poetry spans both traditional and new poetic genres. His contributions include "Rasmi Sarbozi" ("Military Custom," 1969), "Dastarkhon" ("Display," 1972), "Nardabon" ("Ladder," 1975), "Aghba" ("The Aghba Pass," 1979), "Pahno"

("Width," 1981), "Sitorai Ulughbeg" ("The Star of Ulughbeg," 1981), "Langar" ("Anchor," 1984), "Soyai Tut" ("The Shadow of the Mulberry Tree," 1985), "Pai Daryo" ("At the Sea," 1986), "Chashmi Nigin" ("Nigin's Eye," 1988), "Takhti Rustam" ("The Throne of Rustam," 1990), and "Tabkhola" ("Fever Blister," 1992).

Kaldiev's language is simple and he composes in *du-baitis* (couplets). His poetry has contributed a great deal to the enhancement of the works of the poets before him. His inclusion of a philosophic aspect to his couplets sets them apart from others.

Keldiev deals with the themes of patriotism, especially the goals of Lenin, as well as with the praise of mother, love, and nature. His "Askari Nobina" ("Blind Soldier") and "Takhti Rustam" ("The Throne of Rustam") exemplify these aspects of his poetry. In "Savdoi Zindagi" ("Zest for Life," 1972), for instance, he depicts Soviet life during World War II in a most realistic form. "Pai Daryo" ("At the Sea," 1986), similarly deals with the simple life of the Soviets during the war.

Keldiev joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1973. He is the winner of the Rudaki and Tursunzoda Literary Prizes, as well as being a People's Poet of Tajikistan.

Keldiev has traveled to Poland, Yugoslavia, and many of the Republics of the former Soviet Union

Kenjaev, Safarali

Tajik lawyer and politician Safarali Kenjaev was born in 1942 to a Tajik family of farmers in the village of Choryakkoron, Ispichek Qishloq, Pobeida Khojagi, Lenin District. In 1933, his family moved from the Tagob (Aini District) to Hissar. He was brought up and educated by his father, Kenja Rajabov, and his mother, Qimat Sharifova. His mother died in 1957 and his father in 1967. He attended school both in Choryakkoron and Ispichek. At age 15, he joined the *kolkhoz* system as a worker and received a salary. In 1960, after finishing high school, he entered Tajikistan State University.

Kenjaev began his political career as the regional Attorney General for Central Asian transport. On November 24, 1992, at the same time that Rahmon Nabiev was elected on the first ballot as President with (58% of the vote), Safarali Kenjaev (popularly known to be a Yaghnobi) was elected from among three contestants as the Leader of the

Supreme Soviet. In time, Kenjaev became a major decision-maker in the Nabiev presidency.

Kenjaev's politics combined his deep knowledge of the Soviet law, especially as it is applied to the republics of Central Asia (Tajikistan in particular), with a thorough understanding of Soviet government. His objections to illegal acts committed by those who operated outside the law indicated his commitment to and reverence for that law. In addition, he was proficient in the Islamic *Shari'a* law and had a deep understanding of the differences between the teachings of Imam Hanafiyyah and the edicts followed by the *Wahhabiyyah*.

Furthermore, Kenjaev was fully familiar with the Soviet military, and tried to use this knowledge to harness the energies of the youth of the republic for the common good. His organization of the National Front of Tajikistan, created and made operational within a short period of time, was indicative of the depth of his knowledge about military affairs and about attracting the youth of the nation around a single cause--liberation.

Kenjaev's decision to blockade Dushanbe using the forces of the First and Second National Front is a good example of his understanding of the non-combatant role of the military. By introducing the blockade, he paralyzed the economic, military, and ideological forces that contributed to the well-being of the Coalition Government. Stripped of its constant reinforcement, especially from Hissar, Shahri Nov, Tursunzoda, Yovon, Ghozimolik, Jillikul, Qabodion, and Shahrtus, the Coalition Government lost its base of authority and its militia fell victim to the fresh Tajik, Uzbek, and Russian forces emerging from Uzbekistan.

Finally, Kenjaev was fully familiar with the mission of the United Nations and of its constituent countries. He wrote letters, sent telegrams, and held meetings with people from different levels of society and with different UN constituents to further the welfare of weaker nations at the international level. Indeed, he made a strong case for international intervention in Tajikistan not only by Uzbekistan and Russia, but also by the United Nations.

Kenjaev was supportive of the people of Kulab and of Imomali Rahmonov. He asserted, however, that in the placement of the cadres, Rahmonov had committed major mistakes that would come to roost at his threshold and the threshold of the people of Tajikistan in the future.

Kenjaev is the author of the three-volume *Tabadduloti Tojikiston (Tajikistan Transformation)* published in 1993.

Kenjaev was assassinated in March, 1999, in Dushanbe.

Khairulloev, Saidullo

Tajik politician Saidullo Khairulloev was born on August 10, 1945, into a family of administrators in the Gharm district.

Khairulloev graduated from the Tajikistan Institute of Agriculture, with a degree in hydroelectric engineering, in 1966. From 1969 to 1975, Khairulloev was an engineer at the Gharm and Dushanbe Water Distribution Centers. Between 1979 and 1985, he was Deputy to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Gharm Council of Peoples Deputies. In 1979, he graduated from the High Party School in Tashkent, specializing in political science, and from 1985 to 1990, served as the First Secretary of the Sovietski District Committee of Khatlon Communist Party. In 1990 and 1991, he was the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Khatlon District Council of Peoples Deputies in Qurqanteppe. From 1992 to 1994, he was the Minister of Protection of the Environment. From 1995 to 1998, he was the Chairman of the Executive Committee in Charge of Precious Metals. From 1998 to 2000, he was the chairman of the Committee in Charge of Land Management.

In March 2000 Khairulloev was elected the chairman of the House of Representatives of the Supreme Council of the Republic. He is the recipient of a number of State awards, Orders, and Honors.

Khalilov, Muhammad

Tajik actor Muhammad Khalilov was born into a merchant family in Samarqand in 1909. He joined the CPSU in 1950.

Khalilov studied at the Samarqand Technical Cooperative and contributed to the efforts of amateur groups there. In 1931, he joined what is presently the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Here, emphasizing the outward aspects of characters, he created a number of important roles including, Temur and Khujayor in *Shodmon (Joyful)* and in *Kaltadoroni Surkh (Red Club Wielders)*, both by S. Ulughzoda, Mutavali and Qudrat in *Dukhtari Nokom* and *Dokhunda (Unrequited Girl, Dokhuda)*, by J. Ikromi, as well as roles in *Othello* and *Romeo and Juliet*, by W. Shakespeare.

Khalilov was also skilled in adding local color to satiric and comic roles, intensifying their impact. He participated in a series of films produced by TajikFilm.

Khalilov became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1956.

Khodoidodzoda, Boboyunus

Tajik poet Boboyunus Khodoidodzoda was born in the village of Kostrash in Khatlan province in 1870. He received no formal education other than learning the poetic meters from the poet Mirzo Sho'ir. Eluding the Governor of Baljuan for most of his youth, he was in hiding in Khujand, Ferghana, Quqand, Tashkent, and Samarqand. In 1916, he was sent to Russia for service behind the front and did not return until 1919.

His artistic career begins when he returns from the front in 1919. He sang the *Kuroghli* epic with exceptional skill, and taught it to some twenty-five novices, including Sodiq Razzoq, Haqnazar Kabud, and Qurbonali Rajab. His contributions include *Shi'r va Dostonho* (*Poetry and Stories*, 1941), *Bahoduroni Maidoni Jangi Mihani* (*The Warriors of the Battlefield of the Great Patriotic War*, 1943), *Mahabbati Khalq* (*The Love of People*, 1951), and *Surudhoi Hofiz* (*The Songs of Hafiz*, 1967).

Khodoidodzoda died in the village of Chilchila in the Khatlan province in 1945.

Khojaev, Muhiddin

Tajik author Muhiddin Olimovich Khojaev was born on November 3, 1938, into the family of Mudarris Khujandi, who lived in exile in the village of Nicholai Alexandrovskaya in the Stavropol province of Russia. He joined the CPSU in 1979.

Khojaev graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1961 and, for a while, was responsible for the prose division of *Sadoi Sharq* and the translation department of TajikFilm studios. He also served as the Associate Director of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan.

Khojaev first collection of short stories, entitled *Ba Joi Puzish* (*In Place of an Apology*), was published in 1961. In his stories, Khojaev examines social, ethical, and spiritual issues. His other contributions include *Noni Halol* (*Kosher Bread*, 1971), *Nishoni Mihr* (*Indication of Love*, 1974), *Otashi Ziri Khokistar* (*Embers Under the Ashes*, 1965),

Asrori Niokon (Secrets of the Ancestors, 1970), and *Shikori Vopasin (The Last Hunt, 1975)*.

Khojaev joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1964. He received the Badge of Honor and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Khojaev, Zikrullo

Tajik neurosurgeon Zikrullo Pochoevich Khojaev was born in Khujand on May 9, 1916.

Between 1933 and 1939, Khojaev was a student at both the Dushanbe and Tashkent Medical Institutes. From 1939 until 1941, he interned at the Dushanbe surgery clinic of the Republic. After the War, he became a Lecturer, and later, Assistant Professor and Director of the Surgery Department of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. From 1957 to 1965, he was Dean of the same institute. He received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1970, and became a professor in 1971.

Khojaev's research deals with various types of problems involving surgery, including neurosurgery. He is the founder of Department of Neurosurgery in the Republic. His contributions include *Klinika i lechenie yazvi zheludka i dvenadtsatiperstnoi kishki (The Care and Treatment of Stomach and Duodenal Ulcers)* in *Healthcare in Tajikistan*, Vol. 5, 1965.

Khojaev became a Distinguished Scientific Contributor to Tajik Health in 1959. Hospital No. 3 in Dushanbe is named after him. In addition, he is the recipient of the Order of Lenin, the Order of Red Star, the Order of the Patriotic War, nine medals, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Khojaev died in Dushanbe on December 13, 1973.

Khojaeva, Inoyat

Tajik poet Inoyat Khojaeva, also referred to as Farzona, was born on November 3, 1964, in Khujand. She received her early education in the public schools of Khujand.

Khojaeva graduated from the Khujand Pedagogical Institute in 1985. Thereafter, she worked for *Haqiqati Leninobod*. For a while, she was a poetry consultant for the Union of Writers of Tajikistan's Khujand Division. At the present, she is the Deputy Director of the Kamol Khujandi and Bobojon Ghafurov Prizes.

Khojaeva's early poetry was published in 1982. Her poetry is read by a wide international audience in Europe, Japan, and the republics of the former Soviet Union. The themes of Khojaeva's poetry include the philosophy of life and death, love and society.

Khojaeva's contributions include "Soyai Ghazal" ("Shadow of a Sonnet"), "Rishtaboron" ("Downpour"), "Oyati 'Ishq" ("The Love Verse"), "Paiyomi Niokon" ("The Message of the Ancestor"), "Bargi Sabz" ("Green Leaf"), and others.

Khojaeva joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1988.

Khojaeva, Mo'ina

Tajik poet Mo'ina Khojaeva was born in Samarqand in 1941.

Khojaeva graduated from Samarqand State University in 1963 with a degree in Tajiki language and literature. Thereafter, she began teaching at Samarqand schools. Her short stories have appeared in *Firuza*, *Sadoi Sharq*, *Jumhuriyyat*, and *Ovozi Tojik*. No further information is available about her.

Kholdorov, Usmon

Tajik biologist Usmon Kholdorov was born into a family of workers in Khorugh, Badakhshan, on July 17, 1936. He joined the CPSU in 1966.

Kholdorov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1958. From 1958 to 1964, he was senior intern, post-graduate student, and senior teacher at the Department of Biology of Tajikistan State University. In 1964, he became the Director of the Tajikistan Experimental Forestry Station. He received his doctorate degree in biology in 1985, and became a professor in 1988.

Kholdorov's research deals with botanical issues, especially in relation to the preservation of the forests. He is also interested in the development and spread of walnut plantations in Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and the northern Caucasus. His contributions include "*Gretskii orekh i perspektivi ego virashchivania*" ("*The Walnut and its Cultivation*") and "*Flora i rastitel'nost' ushchel'ya reki Varzob*" ("*The Flora and the Vegetation of the Varzob River Valley*"), Leningrad, 1971.

Kholdorov received the Silver and Bronze medals for organizing the agricultural achievements of the Soviet Union, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Kholiqov, Toji

Tajik roentgenologist Toji Kholiqovich Kholiqov was born in the village of Kuchkak in the district of Konibodom of Leninabad on November 20, 1941.

Kholiqov graduated from Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1964. From 1969 to 1972, he was a Scientific Worker and the Acting Director of the Institute of Gastroenterology of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Later, he became the Director of Roentgenology and radiology of the same institute. He received his doctorate in medicine in 1979.

He and his staff introduced new principles of comparative roentgenographics of catheterization and made them operational.

Kholiqov's research deals with the diagnosis of diseases of the digestive system and dilution of the roentgenology of the veins.

Kholmatov, Isroil

Tajik otolaryngologist Isroil Bobojonovich Kholmatov was born in the village of Oqteppa of the Nov district of Leninabad on February 2, 1928. He joined the CPSU in 1953.

Kholmatov graduated from Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1950 and began to work there. He received his doctorate in medicine in 1972, and became a professor in 1976.

Kholmatov's research deals with chronic closure of the throat, as well as problems of hearing. He is the chief otolaryngologist for children in Tajikistan. His contributions include *Nekotorie voprosi izucheniia nasledctvennosti pri otoskleroze (Questions Regarding an Understanding of Inherited Otosclerosis, Moscow, 1973)*.

Kholmatov became a Distinguished Scientist of the Soviet Union in 1968, and a recipient of the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan in 1978.

Kholov, Mahmaddullo

Tajik politician Mahmaddullo Kholov was born into a farming family in the village of Boloshar in Gharm on January 2, 1920. He participated in the Great Patriotic War. He joined the CPSU in 1947.

Kholov graduated from the Republican Party School at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan in 1954, and the Advanced Party School at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1969.

Kholov's career began in 1940. From 1947 to 1951, he was the Secretary to the Komsomol Committee of Shulmak. From 1956 to 1959, he was the Party Committee Secretary for Mikoianabad and First Party Committee Secretary of Obigarm. From 1959 to 1963, he was the Head of the Executive Committee of the Representatives of the Laborers of Kuybishev and the First Party Committee Secretary of the Moskva district. From 1964 to 1984, he was the Acting Head of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Kholov is the recipient of two Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, and two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor. He was also awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, 2nd Class, the Badge of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Kholov retired in 1984 and passed away thereafter.

Kholzoda, Said

Tajik popular poet Said Kholzoda was born into a shoemaker's family in the village of Marzich in Aini in 1916.

Kholzoda graduated from a seven-month pedagogical course in Leninabad in 1937. He went to Hissar and contributed to the digging of the Varzob canal. His early poems include "Mu'allimoni Surkhi Shuro" ("The Red Teachers of the Soviet," 1937) and "Bo Rohbarii Lenin" ("With Lenin's Leadership," 1938). In his story entitled "Du hayot" ("Two Lives"), published in 1957, he compared the past and present lives of his people and pointed out the benefits of socialist life. In 1960, he wrote the second part of this story, which includes "Partavi Hayoti Nav" ("The Light of the New Life"). The collection is entitled "Taronahoi Navruzi" ("New Year Songs"). His subsequent contributions deal with the freedom of women and girls under socialism. This series included Inqilob (Revolution), which was written in two volumes and published in 1960 and 1967. Other poems in the series are "Taasurot az Moskva" ("Impressions of Moscow," 1962), and "Imdodi Lenin" ("Lenin's Assistance," 1967).

Kholzoda's Chohkan Ziri Choh (The Well Digger Under the Well), published in 1964-65, depicts the struggle of the people of Palestine against the people of Israel. The language of his creations is simple.

Khromov, Albert

Soviet Orientalist, philologist, and Iranist Albert Leonidovich Khromov was born into a worker's family in Novgorod on August 28, 1930.

Khromov graduated from Moscow State University in 1954. Between 1954 and 1964, he was a Junior, and later, Senior Scientific Worker at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1964 until 1968, he was the Director of Foreign Languages of Tajikistan State University. From 1968 until 1971, he was a Senior Scientific Worker in the Department of Tajiki Language, and, later Assistant Professor at Tajikistan State University. He received his doctorate degree in philology in 1970 and became a professor in 1971. In the same year, he became Professor of Persian Language in the Department of Persian Language of the same university. In 1981, he became a Senior Scientific Worker at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Although Khromov's research began with a study of the Mastchohi Kuhi dialect of Tajiki, later, it expanded to include Yaghnobi and Sughdian as well. It also deals with questions of the toponymy of the past and the present areas now known as the republics of Central Asia, as well as with a comparison among Iranian languages, the history of Iranian philology, and the jargon and languages of Iranian people.

Khromov was an expert in Sughdian which he learned through electronic means. His contributions include *Govori tadzhikov Matchinskogo raiona (The Tajik Dialect of the Maschah Region, Dushanbe, 1962)*; *Istoriko-lingvisticheskoe issledovanie Yagnoba i Verkhnego Zeravshana (Historical and Linguistic Studies of Yaghnob and Upper Zarafshan, Dushanbe, 1970)*; *Yagnobskii yazik (The Yaghnobi Language, Moscow, 1972)*; *Sogdiiskii yazik (The Sughdian Language, Moscow, 1981)*.

Khromov died in 1993.

Khudonazarov, Davlatnazar

Tajik cinematographer, producer, director and presidential candidate Davlatnazar Khudonazarov was born into a worker's family in Khorugh, Badakhshan, on March 13, 1944. He joined the CPSU in 1982.

Khudonazarov graduated from the Badakhshan All-Soviet Institute of Cinematography in 1965. His career began in 1958 as an assistant cinematographer in the TajikFilm studios. His first recording, *Alla*

(Alla), was completed in 1966. He was author, director, or cinematographer for the following: *Lavhai Chand az Afghoniston (Several Pieces from Afghanistan, 1969)*; *Mirsaid Mirshakar (Mirsaid Mirshakar, 1972)*; *Khorugh (Khorugh, 1972)*; *Isfara (Isfara, 1976)*; *Salom Moskva (Hello Moscow, 1977)*; *12 Ruz dar Baghdod (12 Days in Baghdad, 1978)*; *Jashni Abu Ali Sino (The Avicenna Festival, 1981)*; and *Rohi Dusti (Path of Friendship, 1981)*.

Khudonazarov was also the cinematographer and producer for the following: *Dostoni Rustam (The Story of Rustam, 1971)*; *Rustam va Suhrob (Rustam and Suhrob, 1971)*; *Dostoni Pakhta (The Story of Cotton, 1974)*; *Dostoni Siavosh (The Story of Siyavosh, 1976)*; and others.

Two of Khudonazarov's films, *Subhi Nakhustini Javoni (The First Day of Youth, 1981)* and *Mardi Roh (Man for the Road, 1982)*, point to his dexterity as a cinematographer. Khudonazarov also created a number of documentaries on the occasion of the anniversaries of the Republic. In 1986, he was the First Secretary of the Union of Cinematographers of Tajikistan, and in 1990, he became the Secretary of the Union of the Cinematographers of the Soviet Union.

Khudonazarov won the Rudaki State Prize in 1972, and was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Culture in 1977. He also received the Badge of Honor, as well as other medals.

Khujandi, Farzona

Tajik poet Farzona Khujandi was born in Khujand in 1964.

Khujandi graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in Tajiki language and literature in 1985. Thereafter, she taught at the same university. Her poetry was published in *Omuzgor, Jumhuriyyat, Javononi Tojikiston, Sadoi Sharq, and Farhang*. Several prominent Tajik authors and poets, including Sotim Ulughzoda, Rahim Musalmonion, Safar Abdullo, and Loiq Sherali, have subjected her poetic works to positive critical investigation. A major theme of her works is the interrelationship among the various Iranian peoples and the Tajik people. Her major works include *Tulu'i Khandariz (Laughter-Sprinkling Dawn, 1986)*, *Shi'rho (Poems, 1988)*, and *Shabikhuni Barf (The Surprise Attack of Snow, 1989)*.

Khujandi joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1988.

Khushmuhammadzoda, Ali

Tajik author and publicist Ali Khushmuhammadzoda, also referred to as Ali Khush, was born in 1912 in the Gharm region of southern Tajikistan to a family of poor farmers. He received his early education in the schools of Qarotegin in the Kuhistan. Later, he joined the local Nusratabad (now city of Novobod) Revolutionary Committee as a secretary.

In 1928, Ali Khush attended the Samarqand Pedagogical Institute for two years. In 1930, upon the recommendation of the Central Committee of the Tajikistan Komsomol, Khush entered journalism as a literary staff member and director of public relations of *Tojikistoni Surkh*.

His first story, entitled "Dar Palatai Raqami 2" ("In Cabinet Number 2"), was published in *Tojikistoni Surkh* in 1932. His later works, appearing in pamphlet form, include "Shestopalov" ("Shestopalov," 1934), "Shurishi Usmon" ("The Usman Uprising," 1934), and "Javononi Dalir" ("The Brave Youth," 1937).

Khush also contributed pieces with social overtones to the journals of the 1930s. "Talabhoi Qat'ii Imruza" ("Today's Definite Requirements"), "Mulohizahoi Mo dar Jibhai Adabiyoti Proletori" ("Our Concerns Regarding the Literary Front for the Proletariat"), "Maso'ili Ma'orifi Zanon dar Tojikiston" ("The Problems Facing Education for Women in Tajikistan"), "Niqobi Rui Millatchian Midarad" ("The Mask on the Face of the Nationalists Is Torn"), and "Bisiartar Hushiyori Inqulobi" ("More Revolutionary Consciousness") are among his most well known publicist works.

Another field to which Ali Khush contributed is the less studied field of folklore. His *Dar Baghali Kuhho* (*On the Side of the Mountains*), a collection of short stories dealing with the subject, was published by Irfon Publications in 1962.

Ali Khush joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1934. He was imprisoned on slander charges in 1937 and died in prison in 1942.

Khushvaqtov, Khushbakht

Tajik painter Khushbakht Davlatovich Khushvaqtov was born in the village of Rushon, Badakhshan, on December 9, 1926. He joined the CPSU in 1962.

Khushvaqtov graduated from the Moscow Painting Institute in 1960 and became a painting instructor in Dushanbe. From 1961 through

1982, he was Head of the Union of Painters of Tajikistan. His first contribution, called *Vodii Oloi* (*The Oloi Valley*), set the pace for his forthcoming contributions both in tone and in the exactitude and perfection that became the hallmark of his work. In Khushvaqtov's works, scenery takes a prominent place. Many of the unforgettable natural beauties of his homeland, such as "Khorugh" ("Khorugh"), "Bigohii Vodii Alichur" ("Morning in the Alichur Valley"), "Piki Lenin" ("The Lenin Peaks"), and others, are eternalized in his works.

Khushvaqtov pays special attention to color and light. Additionally, he has created many pieces that deal with the social, political, and especially, revolutionary aspects of life. In these regards his contributions include "Zamini Navkoram" ("Newly Seeded Earth"), "Khotirot" ("Reminiscences"), "Solioni Pishin" ("Past Years"), and "Sarbozoni Inqilob" ("Soldiers of the Revolution").

Khushvaqtov has particularly paid attention to the contributions of the founders of the Norak Hydroelectric Station. His contributions in this regard include "Hangomi Istirohat" ("When Resting"), "Sozandagoni Norak" ("The Builders of Norak"), and "Subhi Norak" ("Morning at Norak").

Khushvaqtov became a People's Painter of Tajikistan in 1974. He was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Arts in 1967. He was also a recipient of the Rudaki State Prize (1977). He also garnered the Badge of Honor and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Khushvaqtov left Dushanbe for Moscow in the early 1990s.

Kimiagarov, Bension

Tajik director, actor, and author Bension Arievich Kimiagarov was born on September 30, 1920, in Samarqand. Kimiagarov's early youth was spent in an orphanage in Khoqand. He joined the CPSU in 1944.

Kimiagarov graduated from the Moscow State Institute of Cinematography in 1944, and began production of documentary films for Tajik-Film studios. His major themes cover various aspects of Tajik history and culture, including *Tojikiston* (*Tajikistan*, with L. Stepanov, 1945), *Dar Kuhhoi Pomir* (*On the Pamir Mountains*, 1946), *Sadriddin Aini* (*Sadriddin Aini*, 1949), *Tojikistoni Soveti* (*Soviet Tajikistan*, 1951), and *Chor Surud dar Vasfi Tojikiston* (*Four Songs about Tajikistan*, 1965).

Starting in 1956, he worked with artistic films such as *Dokhunda* (*Dokhunda*, 1957), based on the works of Sadriddin Aini. Other such contributions include *Vazifai Oli* (*Noble Duty*, 1958), *Qismati Sho'ir* (*The Lot of the Poet*, 1959), and others.

Kimiagarov's fame, however, is due to a series of films that Davlat Khudonazarov and he created together. These films are based on the eleventh century Perso-Tajik epic, the *Shahname*, written by Abu al-Qasim Firdowsi. These contributions include *Kovai Ohingar* (*Kaveh the Blacksmith*, 1961), *Dostoni Rustam* (*The Story of Rustam*, 1970), *Rustam va Suhrob* (*Rustam and Suhrab*, 1971), and *Dostoni Siyovosh* (*The Story of Siyavosh*, 1976).

Kimiagarov received the Bronze Prize for International Documentary Films at Venice in 1945. He became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1960. He also earned the Badge of Honor, the Red Banner of Labor, and other medals. Kimiagarov died in Dushanbe on April 18, 1979.

Kiromov, Qutbi

Tajik poet Qutbi Kiromov was born on December 18, 1932, into a worker's family in Zahmatobod.

Kiromov graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1953 and from the Gorkii Faculty of Literature in Moscow, in 1967. For a while, he was an instructor, then he joined Irfon Publishers, and later, Sido va Simoi Tojikiston.

Kiromov's first collection of poetry was published in 1962. It was entitled *Parvozi Mihr* (*The Flight of Love*). His other works include *Surudi Qullaho* (*The Anthem of the Mountain Peaks*, 1976), *Ziri Kuhsor* (*Under the Mountains*, 1970), *Ostini Baland* (*The Long Sleeve*, 1972), *Khoki Paivandi* (*The Terrestrial Attraction*, 1974), *Dili Barodar* (*The Brother's Heart*, 1986), *Rishtai Kuh* (*The Mountain Chain*, 1979), *Puli Miyoni Zamonho* (*The Bridge Gapping the Times*, 1983), *Chishmai Nur* (*The Source of Light*, 1983), *Dostonho va Ash'or* (*Stories and Poems*, 1986), *Dostoni Ontuan* (*Anthony's Story*, 1974), and *Qatli Tughrul* (*The Murder of Tughrul*, 1993).

Kiromov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1963. In 1994, he won the Rudaki State Prize for literature.

Kiromov passed away in 1994.

Komilov, Mirzo

Tajik philosopher Mirzo Komilov was born into a farming family of Konibodom in northern Tajikistan on January 16, 1928. He joined the CPSU in 1957.

Komilov graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1957. Thereafter, he taught in the middle school and, from 1959 to 1962, he became a post-graduate student in the Department of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1962 and 1963, he became the Director of the Institute of the History of Dialectical Materialism of the Academy. In 1970, he became the Head of the Department of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy and Scientific Communism of the Institute of Agriculture. He received his doctorate in philosophy in 1971.

Komilov's studies deal with the problems of historical materialism and scientific Communism. Komilov's contributions include *Shakhs va Jam'iyat (Individual and Community, 1969, Izmenenie sotsial'noi sredi i formirovanie novoi lichnosti (Social Transformation and Personality Formation, 1971), Formirovanie sotsialicheskogo soznonia lichnosti (Socialist Formation of Personal Instinct, Moscow, 1974). Formirovanie Novoi lichnosti: filosofskiie i sotsialocheskie aspekti (Formation of New Personality: Philosophical and Social Aspects, Moscow, 1975).*

Kucharov, Alamkhon

Tajik linguist and literary critic Alamkhon Kucharov was born in the village of Sarichashma in Shurabad, Khatlan, on February 4, 1946. He received his early education in the schools of Khatlan.

Kucharov graduated from the Philology Department of Tajikistan State University in 1969. Thereafter, he was sent to the school districts of Khatlan, where he served in various positions until 1997. From 1972 to 1976, he was an absentee post-graduate student at Tajikistan State University. He defended his thesis, entitled *Mas'alahoi Matnshinosii Qissai "Odina"-i S. Aini (Textual Problems of the Story "Odina" by Sadriiddin Aini)*, in 1978. In 1982, he became an Assistant Professor, and in 1997, he defended his post-doctorate dissertation entitled *Mavqi'i Naqdi Matn dar Adabiyotshinosii Tojik va Mas'alahoi Matnshinosii Nasri S. Aini (The Place of Textual Criticism in Tajik Literary Criticism and the Textual Problems of Sadriiddin Aini's Prose)* and received his

doctorate in Linguistics. In the same year, he joined the Department of Philology, Journalism, and Translation of Tajikistan State University. He taught courses on literary criticism, emphasizing new approaches to the study of the modern contributions of Perso-Tajik authors.

Kucharov's contributions include *Tadqiqi Tekstologii "Odina"-i S. Aini (Textual Study of Sadriiddin Aini's "Odina"*, Dushanbe, 1982); *Matni Ilmii "Odina"-i S. Aini (The Scholarly Texts of Sadriiddin Aini's "Odina"*, Dushanbe, 1992); *Mas'alahoi Matnshinosii Adabiyoti Tojik (Problems Related to the Study of Tajik Literary Texts*, Dushanbe, 1994); and *Naqdi Matn va Mas'alahoi Matnshinosii Nasri S. Aini (Textual Criticism and its Problems when Applied to the Prose of Sadriiddin Aini*, Dushanbe, 2001).

Kucharov joined the Union of Tajik Journalists in 1996, and joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1997.

Kuhzod, Urun

Tajik author Urunbai Jum'aev Kuhzod was born in the village of Ghazza in the district of Panjakent, Zarafshan province, on March 15, 1937. He joined the CPSU in 1970.

Kuhzod graduated from the Panjakent Pedagogical Institute in 1955 and from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1959. He taught at the latter institution for a while. In 1960 and 1961, he was an employee of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Between 1964 and 1987, he worked in various capacities in *Khorpushtak*, *Ma'orif va Madaniyat*, and the *Tajik Soviet Encyclopedia*. Then from 1980 to 1992, he worked for *Sadoi Sharq* and for the State Adib Publications. In 1993, he became the Chief Editor of the monthly *Sadoi Sharq*. His first stories were published in 1963 in the monthly *Khorpushtak*. His two satirical works appear in *Sari va Savdoi (Some Kind of Love*, 1971) and *Yak Sar va Sad Khiol (One Head and a Hundred Thoughts*, 1983). His works are centered on social, political, and ethical subjects.

Kuhzod's first work of fiction is entitled *Rohi 'Aqaba (The 'Aqaba Road*, 1974). The work, which consists of two parts, deals with some of the ethical issues of his time. Kuhzod's other contributions include *Kini Khumor (The Revenge of the Addict*, 1976), *Yak Ruzi Daroz, Yak Ruzi Bisiyor Daroz (A Long Day, A Very Long Day*, 1977), *Dar Borai Zindagii Sadriiddin Aini: Ham Kuhi Baland, Ham Shahri 'Azim (About the*

Life of Sadriddin Aini: Both A High Mountain and a Magnificent City, 1983), *Taqvimi Rohgum (The Misguided Calendar*, 1989), and others.

Kuhzod joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1975.

Kurbonmamadov, Khushqadam

Tajik poet Khushqadam Buniyodovich Kurbonmamadov, also referred to as Shirin Buniyod, was born into a farming family in the village of Rijist in Shughnon, Badakhshan, on December 14, 1941. He joined the CPSU in 1976.

Kurbonmamadov graduated from the Tajikistan State University in 1973. For several years, he was the Acting Director of the Drama Theater of Khorugh. In 1980, he became the Director of the Education Division of *Badakhshoni Sovieti* journal. His first poem appeared in 1965. His contributions include *Bomdod (Morning*, 1982), and *Zartiq (Golden Sword*, 1984).

The main themes of his compositions are the joy in contemporary life, a praise of the endeavors of the founders of the new society, a glorification of the efforts of the soldiers at the front, and an homage to the artists and creators of the physical and spiritual contributions to modern Soviet society.

Kurbonmamadov joined the Union of the Writers of the Soviet Union in 1983.

L

Lahuti, Abulqosim

Iranian-born Tajik poet Abulqosim Lahuti was born on December 4, 1887, into a family of shoemakers in Kirmanshah, Iran. Influenced by the contemporary social consciousness stemming from the demands of the workers for a better life, he published his first work at the age of 16. It was entitled "Masnaviye Ranjbar" ("An Ode to the Worker"). Soon after that, he joined the revolutionary groups.

After the establishment of the constitution, he found employment in the gendarmerie. In 1914, on charges of the execution of a major local figure without acquiring permission from higher authorities, he was sentenced to death by hanging. He fled to Turkey. Soon after, he clandestinely returned to Kermanshah and established the worker's party. In 1918, he accompanied the deposed governmental figures to Turkey, where he established the *Pars* journal. In 1920, he returned to Iran via the Azerbaijan border and was pardoned by the governor of Azerbaijan. After participating in an uprising against the governor who had pardoned him, he fled Iran for the last time and went to the Soviet Union. He lived in a number of places in the Soviet Union, including Tajikistan. He joined the CPSU in 1924. In 1925, he came to Dushanbe and joined the friends of Sadriddin Aini. His poetry, which appeared first in *Baroye Adabiyoti Sotsialisti*, was welcomed by audiences and gained him the position of the founder of Soviet Tajik poetry.

Lahuti's works include on the one hand, a series of love sonnets and lyrical pieces about love and patriotism and, on the other hand, a number of ethical and social pieces centered on the theme of revolution. Their combined impact on Tajik Soviet society of his time elevated him to the level of the first Persian-speaking Communist poet.

Tajiks, however, know Lahuti mostly for the composition of their national anthem. Lahuti's other works include "Kovai Ohingar" ("Kaveh the Blacksmith," 1947), "Qasidai Kremel" ("Ode to the Kremlin," 1923), and "Toj va Baira" ("The Crown and the Banner," 1935). His collection of poetry, in six volumes, was published between 1960 and 1963.

Lahuti died on March 16, 1957, in Moscow.

Latifi, Otakhon

Tajik politician and journalist Otakhon Latifi was born in Panjakent in 1936. He joined the CPSU in 1956.

Latifi graduated from the Faculty of Journalism of Leninabad State University in 1963. Thereafter, he worked for Irfon Publishers and served as Editor for *Komsomolets Tadzhikistana* and *Komsomoli Tojikiston*. From 1964 to 1973, he was a special reporter for *Komsomolskaia Pravda* in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. In 1973, he became *Pravda's* special reporter in Tajikistan.

Latifi joined the Communist Party in 1956 and left the party in the latter part of the 1980s after he became an advocate of Gorbachev's *perestroika* (openness). Between 1989 and 1991, he was Tajikistan's Vice-Premier. As a founder of the *Rastokhez* Movement, after the defeat of the Opposition in 1993, he fled to Moscow and stayed away from Tajikistan for the next four years.

Latifi played a major role in the United Tajik Opposition, and returned to Dushanbe after the Government and the Opposition signed a peace accord in Moscow.

Latifi's contributions include *Tiramohi Zarrin* (*The Golden Summer*, 1974) and *Ruzgori Sohibdilon* (*The Days of the Wise*, 1985), which he wrote with the cooperation of A. Rabiev.

Latifi received the Badge of Honor and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

He was assassinated in September, 1998.

Loiq Sherali

See Sheraliev, Loiq.

Lutfi

See Obidkhojaev, Lutfullo.

M

Mahkam Pulod

See Pulodov, Mahkam.

Mahkamov, Burhon

Tajik poet Burhon Mahkamov, also referred to as Burhon Farrukh and Burhon Farrukh, was born into a family of workers in Konibodom in 1929. He joined the CPSU in 1952.

Mahkamov graduated with a degree in Tajiki language and literature from the Khujand State University in 1944. Between 1950 and 1956, he worked for the Communist Party. Thereafter, until 1962, he worked for *Pioniri Tojikiston* and *Mash'al*. From 1962 to 1965, he was employed by Education Publications. Finally, from 1965 to 1977, he was an employee of the Ministry of Publications. His poetry depicts the social and political trends of his time.

Mahkamov's contributions include "Subhi Bahor" ("A Spring Morning," 1946), "Asrori Yak Noma" ("The Secrets of a Letter," 1965), "Vasfi Javoni" ("Describing Youth," 1970), "Gunbadi Asror Omiz" ("The Mysterious Dome," 1974), "Surudi Zindagi" ("The Anthem of Life," 1976); "Khandai Iqbol" ("The Laughter of Fortune," 1980), and "Okharin Ishtiboh" ("The Last Mistake," 1984).

Mahkamov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1965. He received the Badge of Honor and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Mahkamov passed away, no date is available..

Mahkamov, Qahhor

Tajik engineer and politician Qahhor Mahkamov was born into a worker's family in Khujand on April 16, 1932. He joined the CPSU in 1957.

Mahkamov graduated from the Dushanbe Industrial Technicom in 1950 and from the Leningrad Institute of Kuhkori (mountain mining) in 1953. From 1953 to 1961, he was a professor, a relief head engineer, and the Director of Mine No. 1/5-6 of Shurob of Isfara, as well as the

Head of the government of Tajik Coal. He was also the Head of the Committee of the Representatives of the Workers of Leninabad. He was appointed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan in 1963. From 1963 to 1982, he was the Head of the Central Planning and the Vice-Director of the Cabinet of the Ministers of Tajikistan. He was the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Tajikistan from 1986 to 1991, and the President of the Republic from March to September of 1991.

Mahkamov was appointed to the senate by the order of the President in 2000.

Mahkamov was recognized as a Distinguished Engineer in 1966. He is a recipient of three Orders of the Red Banner of Labor and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Mahmudov, Bobokhon

Tajik literary scholar Bobokhon Mahmudov was born in the village of Kuhna Baljuan in 1950. He received his early education in Kulob. Mahmudov graduated from the Institute of Library Management in 1969. From 1971 to 1975, he studied at the Marxist-Leninist University of the Communist Party. From 1975 to 1990, he served in various capacities in institutions dealing with the publication of books. From 1992 to 1994, he was the Minister of Press and Information of Tajikistan. From 1994 to 1997, he was the Minister of Education and Press of Tajikistan.

In 1997, Mahmudov defended his dissertation entitled *Falsafai Siosii Kalom (The Political History of Kalom)* in 1997. From 1997 to 2001, he was the Minister of Education. Most recently, he has been the Head of the Social Program of the Office of the President of Tajikistan.

Mahmudov's contributions include *Hich Ganji Nist az Farhang Bih (There is No Treasure Better than Education)*. Mahmudov is a recipient of the Union of Tajikistan Press Award (1997). He is also recognized as a Major Contributor to Soviet education.

Mahmudov, Homidjon

Tajik producer Homidjon Mahmudov was born in Dushanbe on February 24, 1900. He was one of the founders of professional theater in Tajikistan. He joined the CPSU in 1930.

Mahmudov studied at the Theater Studio attached to the Bukhara Culture Center in Moscow in 1927, and worked for a while at the Hamza Theater in Uzbekistan. In 1928, he was the Leader of the Music and Drama Group of Bukhara. From 1929 to 1934, he was the founder and first director of the State Theater for Tajikistan's Cultural People's Commissariat (now the Lahuti State Theater for Dramatic Arts). From 1934 until he retired, he was the producer and the artistic leader of the Music Drama Theater of Leninabad. Under his leadership, a number of well-known performers joined Tajik theater, adding to its growing prestige. He also attracted many musicians and dancers to the Tajik stage.

Mahmudov was the first to introduce classical works to the Tajik stage. These include *Malakai Turandot (The Turandot Queen)*, by K. Gotstsi, *Tabibi Zuraki (Forced Doctor)*, by Zh. Moliere, *Isiyon (Insurrection)*, by D. Furmonov and S. Polivanov, and *Tifli Bigona (Strange Child)*, by V. Shkvarkii. Mahmudov also brought a series of national pieces to the stage. These works, which were centered on the problems of the time and their resolution, include *Arsalon* by Fitrat, *Domi Boion (The Trap by the Rich)*, *Duruya (Two-Faced)*, and *Rafiqon (Friends)*, by L. Latifov, as well as *Navruz va Gulbahor (Navruz and Gulbahor)*, by A. Aminzoda, and others.

Mahmudov died in Bukhara on March 12, 1977.

Majidov, Rahim

Tajik philosopher Rahim Majidovich Majidov was born into a family of workers in Samarqand on March 5, 1930. He joined the CPSU in 1964.

Majidov graduated from Samarqand University in 1951. He worked in the Samarqand schools and as the Director of Marxism-Leninism of the Samarqand Pedagogical Institute until 1961. From 1961 to 1964, he was a graduate student at the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. In 1964 and 1965, he was a Junior Scientific Worker at the Department of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In the following years, he was an Assistant Professor from 1966 to 1970, and the Head of the Department of Scientific Atheism of Tajikistan State University between 1970 and 1973. In 1983, he became the Head of the Religion and Scientific Atheism Division of the same institute. He received his doctorate degree in philosophy in 1983, and became a professor in 1987.

Majidov's research deals with issues related to scientific atheism, establishment of atheistic worldview in socialist societies, factors leading to acceptance of religion, methods for eradicating remnants of religion from society, freedom of belief, and the like.

Majidov's contributions include *Oio Dinhoi Haqiqi Hastand? (Are There Such Things as Real Religions?)*, Dushanbe, 1970); *Vazifahoi Muhimmi Propogondai Ilmi-Ateisti (The Important Duties of Scientific Atheism)*, Dushanbe, 1971); *Rivoji Ateizm dar Tojikiston (The Spread of Atheism in Tajikistan)*, Dushanbe, 1975); *Ta'sirnokii Targhiboti Ilmi-Ateisti (The Impact of the Persuasion of Scientific Atheism)*, Dushanbe, 1977); *Osobennosti formirovania nauchno-ateisticheskogo mirovozzrenia zhenshchin (The Peculiarities of the Formation of Women's Scientific Atheism)*, Dushanbe, 1977); *Islom (Islam)*, Dushanbe, 1980); and *Tarzi Haioti Sotsiolisti va Ateizm (Socialist Lifestyle and Atheism)*, Dushanbe, 1984).

Makhsun, Nusratullo

Tajik politician Nusratullo Lutfulloevich Makhsun was born on July 1, 1881, in the village of Chashmai Qizilbek in the Gharm district. He joined the CPSU in 1920.

Makhsun began his career in 1895 as a factory worker. In 1906, due to his revolutionary activities, he was dismissed. Thereafter, until 1920, he worked for a landlord. Between 1921 and 1923, he was the representative of the Central Executive Committee of the People's Republic of Bukhara in Eastern Bukhara, as well as a member of the Extraordinary Dictatorial Committee responsible for East Bukharan affairs. In 1923-24, he was the acting chair of the Executive Committee of Gharm. After the establishment of the Autonomous Republic of Tajikistan in 1924, he became the first head of its Revolutionary Committee.

Makhsun was decorated with two Orders. He died on December 15, 1938.

Makhsunov, Akbar

Tajik politician and agriculture expert Akbar Nusratulloevich Makhsunov was born in Kokand, in present-day Republic of Uzbekistan, on May 2, 1928.

Makhsunov graduated from the Institute of Agriculture of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1948. In 1963, he became an Aca-

demic. From 1962 to 1965, he was the Chief Scientific Secretary to the President of the Academy of Sciences. Between 1961 and 1971, he was the Minister of Agriculture. Thereafter, until 1975, he was the Associate Chairman of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

A distinguished contributor to Tajik science, Makhsumov received the Ibn Sina Prize, and was decorated with the Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, October Revolution, and the Badge of Honor as well. Makhsumov died in Dushanbe in 2001.

Mamadkhonov, Hassan

Tajik author and translator Hassan Alikhanovich Mamadkhonov, also referred to as Irfon, was born March 22, 1900, in Samarqand.

After finishing the gymnasium and two years of the Petrograd Commercial and Industrial School, in 1919 he joined the only Tajiki journal of the time, *Shu'lai Inqilob* (The Flame of Revolution), as a writer and translator. During his long career, he served as translator, director of publication, and language teacher. He retired in 1960.

Irfon's career as a translator and literary contributor began in 1926. His translations were liked by Sadriddin Aini, to the point that he edited some of the translations. Irfon's well-rounded knowledge of world literature allowed him to translate some of the best literatures of the world (Gorkii, Defoe, and Tolstoi, for example) into Tajiki.

As a writer, Irfon followed Sadriddin Aini's example in the *Reminiscences*, Irfon wrote *Du Yor az Du Diyor* (*Two Friends from Two Places*, 1962) and *Dar Kulbai Kosibon* (*In the Hut of the Retailers*, 1964). The latter is the first novel to deal with the lives of the merchant classes of Central Asia and Khorasan. Irfon skillfully examines the social life, the difficulties of labor, and the causes of the poverty, and with the revolutionary zeal of the 1905 to 1907 era, calls the workers of all climes to unity. These were the inhabitants of Herat, Samarqand, and the Fergana Valley, which itself includes Khujand, Quqand, Margilan, and Namangan.

The new-method school was one of the major topics of discussion at the turn of the century in Central Asia. The social, political, and economic status of the region was, for a time, tied to this subject which, after being mixed with religion, caused civil disturbances and, later, civil war. Irfon was in support of the new-method school, and his works

clearly indicate his inclination for a different society than that of medieval Central Asia.

Irfon died in Samarqand in June 22, 1973.

Mamatqulov, Usmon

Tajik botanist Usmon Kobulovich Mamatqulov was born in the village of Khishrav in Samarqand on September 10, 1933. He joined the CPSU in 1973.

Mamatqulov graduated from the Faculty of Biology of Uzbekistan State University in 1956. From 1956 to 1961, he was a teacher and a post-graduate student at the Samarqand Cooperative Pedagogical School. In 1973 and 1974, he was the Director of Scientific Affairs. In 1975, he became the Director of Division of Flora and Plants with Spore at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate degree in biology in 1983. Mamatqulov's research deals with the flora, plant systems, geography, and the culture of the Tajik moss. He was a member of the commission organizing the Soviet "Red Book" containing vital data on the endangered plants of the USSR.

Mamatqulov's contributions include *Listvennie mkhi Darvazskogo khrehta* (*Leaf Mosses in the Darvoz Range of Mountains*, Dushanbe, 1975). *Flora sporovikh rastenii Tadzhikskoi SSR* (*Flora and Spore Plants of Tajik SSR*, 1985).

Ma'murov, Saidali

Tajik poet Saidali Ma'murov, also referred to as Saidali Ma'mur, was born into a family of farmers in the village of Yakkabogh in Uro-teppa on December 28, 1944.

Ma'murov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1966. Between 1966 and 1975, he was Chief Editor of the literary division of the Radio and Television Committee of the Republic. From 1975 to 1977, he was Acting Director of *Komsomoli Tojikiston*, and from 1977 to 1981, the Directory of the Propaganda Division of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan. Between 1981 and 1983, he was Acting Director of *Madaniyati Tojikiston*. In 1983, he became the Director of the Soviet literary *fond* (reserve) in Tajikistan. His contributions include "Tashnagi" ("Thirst," 1977), "Nasimi Bahor" ("Spring Breeze," 1983), "Zavraqi Umid" ("The Ship of Hope," 1967), "Savgand" ("Oath," 1972), "Rozi Daryo" ("The Secret of the Sea," 1977), "Rohi Baland"

("The Long Road," 1983), and "Chashmi Sitora" ("The Eye of the Star," 1990).

Maniyofov, Abduqodir

Tajik literary critic and translator Abduqodir Maniyofov was born on August 22, 1930, into a worker's family in Konibodom. He joined the CPSU in 1953.

Maniyofov graduated from the Tajikistan State University with a degree in history and philology in 1956. Between 1969 and 1972, he was one of the main editors of the *Ensaiklopidiai Sovetii Tojik (Soviet Tajik Encyclopedia, 1978-1988)*. He also taught Tajiki language and literature at the Rudaki Institute. In 1972, he became the Assistant Director of that Institute. He became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1981.

Maniyofov's research in the 1960s was centered on the early works of Sadriddin Aini. He intended to gauge the impact of Aini's contribution on the early Soviet Tajik society. Maniyofov's literary career, however, dates to 1956, when his critical articles appeared in Tajik journals.

Maniyofov's major contribution in the field of literary criticism is a better understanding of the milieu in which S. Aini worked. His *Risohalo va Nazmi Ustod Aini (Essays and Poetry of Ustod Aini, 1958)* is an example of that.

Maniyofov joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1963. He received the Red Banner of Courage, the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Mansurov, Ghafur

Tajik painter Ghafur Mansurov was born in 1888 into a family of painters in the village of Chorbagh in Khujand. He received his early education in painting from his father, Mullomansuri Naqqosh. By the age of twelve he was already recognized as a talented painter. Many of the mosques and houses in Konibodom, Qistakuz, Shurqurghon, Altimariq, Margilan, Andijan, Osh, Tashkent, Uroteppa, and Nov are decorated with his paintings. Before the Revolution, he cooperated with Mirzorahmat Olimov, working on woodcarving and on designing columns. Parts of the architecture of Dari Shikof mosque in Khujand illustrate their work. During the 1930s, along with his students, he worked on the decoration of a number of teahouses. His designs, consisting of

fields, animals, and birds are not completely compatible with traditional Tajik painting designs. "Guli azhdar," "Guli butta," "Guli sada," and "Nilufar" are among the designs he employed frequently.

During the 1950s and 1960s, he directed his efforts toward the classical and modern styles, and as a result, contributed a great deal to the art of Tajik painting. He has painted a number of the prominent government buildings still in use in and around Khujand. The Palace of Civilization in the Urun Khujav region and the Pushkin Theater for Music in Leninabad can be cited as examples of his later contributions.

Mansurov became a distinguished Artist of Tajikistan in 1965. He also received the Red Banner of Labor, two medals, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan. He died in Khujand in 1977.

Mansurov, Hamid

Tajik therapist Hamid Huseinovich Mansurov was born on December 20, 1925, in Samarqand. He joined the CPSU in 1948.

Mansurov graduated from the Samarqand Medical Institute in 1947. Thereafter, he became a post-graduate working under the supervision of A. L. Miasnikov. Between 1951 and 1954, he was an Assistant Professor in, as well as the Director of, the Department of Therapeutics of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute Hospital. From 1954 to 1975, he was a therapist at the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. He became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, and a professor in 1961. He became an Academician there in 1978. Mansurov's research deals with gastroenterology--mostly cardiology, hematology, and pulmonology.

Mansurov's contributions include *Instrumental'naia Diagnostika zabolevania pecheni (Diagnostic Instruments of Liver Disease*, Moscow, 1965); "Bolezni pecheni i zhelchnikh putei," in *Spravochnik terapeveta* ("Liver Diseases and Bile," in *Therapeutics Encyclopedia*, Moscow, 1973).

Mansurov received the Order of Lenin and other medals.

Mansurova, Farida

Tajik physician Farida Homidovna Mansurova was born on May 2, 1952, into a family of physicians of Samarqand. She is the daughter of Academic Homid Mansurov, and the late Irina Gafarovna Mansurova.

She received her early education in Russian schools between 1959 and 1969.

Mansurova graduated from the Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1975. From 1975 to 1977, Mansurova was an intern in the Department of Internal Medicine of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. Between 1977 and 1982, she was a Scientific Worker in the Division of Biochemistry of Medicine at the Scientific Institute of Gastroenterology. From 1982 until January 2002, she was the Head of the Biochemistry Division of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute.

Mansurova defended her scientific work at the Sechenov Academy of Moscow in 1984, and in 1998, defended her doctoral dissertation with distinction at Tajikistan State Medical Institute. Since February 1, 2002, Mansurova has been Assistant Director of the Research Institute of Gastroenterology.

Mansurova's contributions include a study in 1995 for a new treatment of an illness usually referred to as the Mirochnic-Mansurov disease.

Mansurova, Irina

Tajik biochemist Irina Jafarovna Mansurova was born in Bukhara on November 15, 1925.

Mansurova graduated from the Samarqand Medical Institute in 1948. Between 1951 and 1959, she was an intern at the Department of Contagious Diseases at the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. Between 1959 and 1976, she was a Senior Scientific Worker and, later Director of the Biochemistry Division of Medical Research of the Republic. She became a doctor of medicine in 1967, and a professor in 1969. In 1976, she became the Director of the Biochemical Laboratories in the Nature Preservation Division of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Mansurova was the first in the Soviet Union to discover the principles governing the resolution of microchemical points on the liver-points that can be extracted with special needles from the fabric of the liver. She also worked with the various types of ferment constellations. Under Mansurov's supervision, the reasons for the prolongation of diseases, as well as the effects of herbal medicine in transformation of matter in organisms was studied. The three-volume *Ekspperimental'naya patologiya pecheni* (*Experimental Liver Pathology*) was published under her supervision. Mansurova's other contributions include *Biokhimia*

pecheni pri bolezni Botkina i botkinskikh tsirrozakh (The Biochemistry of the Liver During Hepatitis and Psoriasis of the Liver, Dushanbe, 1964) and Izbrannie lektsii po klinicheskoi biokhimii (Selected Lectures About Biochemistry, Dushanbe, 1971).

Mansurova was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Health Services of the Soviet Union in 1967. She was decorated with a number of medals.

Mansurova, Muborak

Tajik biologist Muborak Umarovna Mansurova was born on September 11, 1920, in Bukhara.

Mansurova graduated from the Central Asian Institute in Tashkent in 1942 with a degree in biology. For a while, after graduation, she worked at a silkworm farm in Bukhara. In 1946, she became the Director of Silkworm Production and, later, Instructor of Anatomy and Zoology at the Institute of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan. In 1969, she became the Director of the Department of Anatomy and Histology of the same institute. She received her doctorate in biology in 1973, and became a professor in 1974.

Mansurova's research deals with the morphology of domesticated animals. Her dissertation, which she defended in 1973, is entitled *Taghiroti Khususiyathoi Anatomii Histology va Khimiyovii Gusfandoni Hsori Vobasta ba Sinnu Sol (Changes in the Specifics of the Anatomy, Histology, Chemistry, and Physiology of the Skeletal Frame of Hisari Sheep with Respect to Aging)*. In 1974, she started a study of the Pamiri bison. Mansurova's other contributions include *Khimicheskii sostav kostnoi tkani razlichnikh porod i klassov ovets razvodimikh v Tadzhikistane (The Chemical Bone Structure of the Various Types of Sheep Raised in Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1960)*.

Mansurova received the Badge of Honor, as well as other medals.

Ma'ruf Bobojon

See Bobojonov, Ma'ruf.

Marupov, Rahim

Tajik physicist Rahim Marupov was born in Uroteppa on November 27, 1936.

Marupov graduated from the Tajikistan State University in 1959. From 1961 to 1963, he was a graduate student at the Academy of Sciences of Belarus. Thereafter, he was a Senior Scientific Worker (1964-66) and the Acting Director of the scientific affairs of the Faculty of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan (1966-86). He received his doctorate degree in technology in 1984. In 1986, he became the Director of the Spectroscopy Laboratory of the same institute.

Marupov's research deals with the physical structure of different polymers and the spectroscopy of cotton yarn. His contributions include *Spektroskopia khlopa (Spectroscopy of Cotton, Moscow, 1976)* and *Spektroskopia voloknoobrazyushchikh polimerov (Spectroscopy of Mahin-nakh Polymers, Dushanbe, 1977)*.

Marupov is the recipient of the Red Banner of Courage and the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize.

Masov, Rahim

Tajik historian Rahim Masovich Masov was born into a farming family in the village of Mdekhav of Vanj, Badakhshan, on September 1, 1939. He grew up in Vanj, and received his early education at an international school there. He joined the CPSU in 1976.

Masov graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in history in 1961. In the same year he became a Senior Lecturer at the Institute of History and Archaeology and Anthropology of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Masov defended his doctorate dissertation at the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union in 1967, and his post-doctorate dissertation at the same institution in 1980. In 1988, he became Director of the Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography, of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Masov's research has opened new vistas in understanding Tajik history, especially with regard to historiography and proper use of source materials. He has especially paved the way for the study of Tajik history during the Soviet period. Today, he is the historian par excellence for contemporary Tajik history. Three works by Masov have contributed immensely to our understanding of the history of the Tajiks in recent decades. Their importance lies in the fact that they probe the less clear aspects of Soviet involvement in Tajik affairs, and document processes that thus far had been safeguarded in Soviet archives. He is the Chief

Editor of the multi-volume *Ta'rikhi Khalqi Tojik (The History of the Tajik People)*.

Masov's contributions include *Istoriografia sotsiologicheskovo preobrazovanie sel'kovo khoziostvo v Tadzhikistone (Historiographical Problems of Agriculture in the Organization of the Kolkhozes of Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1974)*; *Istoriografia sotsiologicheskovo stroitel'stva v Tadzhikistone (The History of Socialist Historiography in Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1988)*; *Ta'rikhi Tabar Taqsim (The History of a National Catastrophe, Dushanbe, 1991)*; *Tojikon: Ta'rikhi Komilan Serri (Tajiks: A Top Secret History, Dushanbe, 1995)*.

Maston Sherali

See Sheraliev, Maston.

Ma'sumi, Nosirjon

Tajik intellectual and poet Nosirjon Asadovich Ma'sumi was born into a family of steel workers in Hissar on May 2, 1915. He joined the CPSU in 1945.

Ma'sumi graduated from the two-year Language Instruction Institute in 1928, and from the Samarqand Pedagogical Institute in 1936. In between, he taught at the Panjakent Technical Institute for six years. In 1940, he completed a degree at the Dushanbe Pedagogical College concentrating on the Persian and Tajiki languages and literatures. Between 1940 and 1948, he served at the same college as an Assistant Director. From 1948 to 1953, he was the Director of the Literature Division of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Ma'sumi's early poems were published in *Baroi Adabiyoti Soveti* in 1935. In the 1940s, he contributed several anti-Fascist pieces, of which his 1944 "Mulki Sa'odat" ("The Land of Prosperity") is an example. Ma'sumi's own youth is the subject of a piece in verse entitled "Dar Javonii Man" ("During My Youth").

Another area in which Ma'sumi made a worthy contribution is in shedding light on the lives of his predecessors. Authors about whom Ma'sumi has provided information include S. Aini, Lahuti, Mirzo Tursunzoda, Yusefi, Pulodi, Ansori, and Rahimi. About the latter, he provided a volume entitled *Muhammadjon Rahimi (Muhammadjon Rahimi, 1961)*.

Ma'sumi's major contributions, however, are in the area of linguistics and literary criticism. The following works are examples of his studies in these fields: "Dar Borai Vaz'iyat va Digarguniho dar Tarkibi Lughavii Zaboni Adabii Tojik dar Sadahoi 10 to 19 Milodi" ("About the Situation and the Changes in the Semantic Construction of Literary Tajiki During the 10th to the 19th Centuries," 1951), "Khislathoi Asosii Inkishofi Zaboni Adabii Tojik dar Avokhiri Sadai 19 va Avoili Sadai 20" ("The Essential Peculiarities of the Discovery of Literary Tajiki of the End of the 19th and Beginning of the 20th Centuries," 1955), *Folklori Tojik (Tajik Folklore, 1952)*, *Zaboni Adabii Tojik dar Oghozi Sadai 20 Milodi (Literary Tajiki at the Beginning of the 20th Century, 1954)*, *Pisateli Tadzhiqistana (Tajik Intellectuals)*, Dushanbe, 1981.

Ma'sumi joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1940. He received two Orders of the Badge of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Ma'sumi died in Dushanbe in 1974.

Mavjuda

See Hakimova, Mavjuda.

Mavlonov, Sharof

Tajik chemist Sharof Mavlonovich Mavlonov was born in Samarqand on May 6, 1935. He joined the CPSU in 1966.

Mavlonov graduated from the Samarqand State University in 1958. From 1958 to 1961, he was a post-graduate student at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1962, he became the Director of the Semiconductor Physics Laboratories of the Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He became a doctor of chemistry in 1980.

Mavlonov studies the physical and chemical processes of crystallization and segregation of mixtures and determines their use as technical devices in electronics. His contributions include *Segregatsionnoe Yavlenie pri kristallizatsii poluprovodnikov (The Separation Processes During the Crystallization of the Semi-conductors)*, Dushanbe, 1979.

Mavlonov is the recipient of the Red Banner of Courage and the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize.

Mavlonova, Hanifa

Tajik singer Hanifa Mavlonova was born in Leninabad on January 30, 1924. She is the daughter of People's Musician Muhiddin Mavlonov. She joined the CPSU in 1952.

Attracted to music from an early age, Mavlonova graduated from Leninabad Institute of Music in 1936. From 1952 to 1959, she studied at the Moscow Conservatory. Thereafter she worked at the Youth Theater (1937-1939) and at the Leninabad Musical Theater (1939-1943). Her role as Sanavbar in R. Jalil's *Sanavbar* (*Sanavbar*) launched her career. In 1943, she became a soloist at the Aini State Theater for Opera and Ballet. Her best roles at this theater include Mahin in A. S. Lenskii's *Mahin va Zuhro* (*Mahin and Zuhro*), Tatiana, Liza and Maria in Tchaikovsky's *Evgeni Onigin* (*Evgeni Onegin*), Desdemona in G. Verdi's *Otello* (*Othello*), Gulru in Sh. Saifiddinov's *Pulod va Gulru* (*Pulod and Gulru*), Niso in Balasarian's *Bakhtiyor va Niso* (*Bakhtiar and Nisa*), Malohat in Y. Sabzanov's *Bozgasht* (*Return*), Surma in S. Urbakh's, *Domodi Nomdor* (*Famous Son-in-Law*), and others.

Mavlonova's voice is strong, rich, pleasant, and impressive. She portrays the characters she plays naturally and expresses their feelings with clarity. She has appeared in concerts and on radio and television, and has performed Tajik, as well as western characters. She has also contributed to the development of cadre for opera in the same way that she has contributed to the development of other genres. In 1967, she became an Assistant Professor in the Department of Voice and Training for Opera of the Tajik State Institute of Arts. Soon after, she became the Director that institute.

Mavlonova became a People's Artist of the Soviet Union in 1968. She received the Order of Lenin, the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, and a number of medals.

Mehmon Bakhti

See Muhabbatzoda, Mehmon

Mirojov, Ghiosiddin

Tajik physician Ghiosiddin Qudbiddinovich Mirojov was born in Gharm on October 12, 1944. He joined the CPSU in 1983.

Mirojov graduated from the Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1968. From 1968 to 1971, he was a post-graduate student at the Mos-

cow Medical Institute. In 1971 and 1972, he was a Senior Scientific Worker at the Institute of Gastroenterology of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1972, he became Acting Director and Head of the Morphology Division of the same institute. He received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1981.

Mirojov's research deals with the morphology of the liver and the various causes of its malfunction, including the use of alcoholic beverages and the "B" jaundice virus. In cooperation with H. H. Mansurov, he discovered the clinical and morphological properties of hereditary fibers of the liver, and suggested principles for its diagnosis. Mirojov's contribution, which he shares with H. H. Mansurov, is entitled "Markeri virusa gepatita B v tkani pecheni nositelei HBs-antigena" ("Symptoms of Hepatitis B in the Structure of the Patients' Livers") in *Arkhiv Patologii*, No. 4, 1984.

Mirojov became a Distinguished Physician of the Soviet Union in 1977, and a member of the Association of Pathologists and Gastroenterologists of the Soviet Union in 1983.

Miroqilov, Temur

Tajik economist Temur Mirzohidovich Miroqilov was born on November 7, 1929, in the city of Quqand (in present-day Uzbekistan). He joined the CPSU in 1953.

Miroqilov graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1952. Between 1952 and 1953, he was a Lecturer at the Department of Political Economy of the same institute. He became a doctor in economics in 1969, and a professor in 1971.

Miroqilov's research, beginning in 1955, deals with the socialist economy's establishment of checks and balances in industry. His contributions include *Hisobi Khojagi va Daromadnoki, Arzish va Arzishi Asli* (*Agricultural Accounts and Benefit, Worth and Original Worth*, 1961), *Hisobi Khojagi va Rohhoi Mustahkam Kardani On dar Sano'at* (*Agricultural Accounts and Methods for Solidifying Them in Industry*, 1966), and *Hisobi Khojagi dar Kolkhozho* (*Agricultural Accounts in the Kolkhoz System*, 1969). His other contributions include *Khozaschiotnie fondi potreblenia kak forma raspredeleniya po trudu* (*The Sources for Agricultural Accounts As a Means for Division According to Labor*, Dushanbe, 1969); and *O sisteme khozaschiotnikh kategorii* (*About Rural Bookkeeping Patterns*, Dushanbe, 1975).

Miroqilov's work has been noticed by the other Central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union, and has been implemented in the assessment of their industrial accounts.

Miroqilov received the Badge of Honor, the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan and other medals.

Miroqilova, Mu'azzama

Tajik pediatrician Mu'azzama Mirsobitovna Miroqilova was born into a family of workers in Dushanbe on January 9, 1934. She joined the CPSU in 1980.

Miroqilova graduated from the Ibn Sina State Institute of Medicine of Tajikistan in 1959. Thereafter, she was a clinical intern from 1959 to 1962, a Lecturer from 1963 to 1983, and Assistant Professor from 1984 to 1985 at the same institute. In 1983, she became the Director of the Department of Children's Diseases there. She received her doctorate degree in medicine in 1986.

Miroqilova's research deals with creating an appropriate correspondence between children's blood mixture and high altitude conditions. Her contributions include *Kartina krovi v norme i patologii u deti-zhitelei Pamira (The Role of Blood in Normal Situations and the Pathology of Children in Pamir Settlements, Dushanbe, 1977)*.

Miroqilova was a Distinguished Contributor to Health Services in the Soviet Union.

Mirsaidov, Ulmas

Tajik chemist Ulmas Mirsaidov was born in Uroteppa on November 10, 1945. He joined the CPSU in 1983.

Mirsaidov received his Master's degree in chemistry from the Moscow Chemical-Technological Institute in 1967. From 1970 to 1985, he was a post-graduate student, a Junior and Senior Scientific Worker, and the Head of the Scientific Laboratories of Inorganic Hydrates at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1983, he became the Acting Director of Scientific Affairs of the same institution, as well as the Director of the Institute of Chemistry of the Academy. He received his doctorate from the Moscow Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry in 1985, and he became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1987. He was elected President of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1995.

Mirsaidov's research deals with the chemistry of hydrides. His contributions include *Boron Hydrides of Transitive Metals*, Dushanbe, 1985); *Physical and Chemical Properties of Simple and Complex Hydrides of I A and II A Groups' Elements and Elements of Rare-Earth Metals*, Dushanbe, 1994); *Tetra-Hydro-Borates' Properties of Alkaline Metals*, Dushanbe, 1994); *Thermal Treatment and Hydrolic Aid Decomposition of Caoline from ZYDDY Deposit of Tajikistan*, Dushanbe, 1995); and *Ecological Problems and Complex Processing of Minerals and Industrial Waste*, Dushanbe, 1999.

Mirsaidov is the Chairman of the Commission of the Republic of Tajikistan on Co-operation with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). He is also the President of the Atomic Energy Agency of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, Chief Editor of the Academy of Sciences' Reports, and the Chairman of the Committee of the National Assembly on Social Problems, Science, Education, Women and Youth Problems. In 1997, he became a member of the International Academy of Sciences, Industry, Education and Art (USA).

Mirsaidov is the holder of over 70 patents. He is the recipient of the Lenin Komsomol Prize of Tajikistan (1980) and the Order of *Dusti* (Friendship) of the Republic of Tajikistan (1999).

Mirshakar, Mirsa'id

Tajik poet and playwright Mirsa'id Mirshakar was born on May 5, 1912, into a family of herders in Badakhshan. He received his early education in Dushanbe, and worked for the *Kommsomol-Tajikistan Daily*. He joined the CPSU in 1942.

From 1940 to 1960, he was the secretary and associate director of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan. Between 1966 and 1975, he was the Associate Director for the Committee that awards the Rudaki State Prize. And in 1978, he became the head of that committee.

Mirshakar published his first long poem, entitled "Lavoi Zafar" ("The Banner of Victory") in 1934. He also was active in the production of materials for children. As a result of his untiring efforts, the works of Muhammad Iqbal and Khalil Somoni were published in Tajikistan for the first time in 1958.

Mirshakar's major contributions include "Rubo'iyot dar borai Lenin" ("Quatrains About Lenin," 1938), "Bahori Jovid" ("Eternal Spring," 1940), "Dostoni Qishloqi Tilloi" ("The Story of the Golden

Winter Quarter," 1942), "Qasami Tisha Boi" ("Tisha Boi's Oath," 1942), "Dostoni Odamoni az Bomi Jahon" ("The Story of the People of the Top of the World," 1943), "Kalidi Bakht" ("The Key to Prosperity," 1947), "Lenin Zinda Ast" ("Lenin Lives," 1947), "Panji Noorom" ("The Uneasy Panj," 1947-1949), "Tu Zindai" ("You Are Alive," 1948), "Namoyeshnomai Shahri Man" ("A Play About My Town," 1951), "Mo az Pomir Omadim" ("We Came from the Pamirs," 1954), "Da'vati Vatan" ("The Invitation of the Motherland," 1954), "Farzandi Vatan" ("The Child of the Motherland," 1955), "Onhoro Dust Midoram" ("I Love Them," 1957), "Bahori Tojikiston" ("Tajikistan Spring," 1958), "Bachchagoni Hinduston" ("Children of India," 1961), "Ishqi Dukhtari Kuhsor" ("The Love of the Mountain Girl," 1966), "Bairaqi Maktab" ("The Banner of the School," 1969), "Bo Rohi Pidaron" ("On the Path of the Forefathers," 1971), "Korvoni Bakht" ("The Caravan of Luck," 1978), "Gulhoi Kuhi" ("Mountain Flowers," 1979). Between 1970 and 1974, Mirshakar's collected works were published in three volumes.

Mirshakar joined the Union of the Writers of the Soviet Union in 1934. He won the Soviet State Prize in 1950, the Rudaki State Prize in 1964, and the Komsomol Prize in 1972. In 1962, he was recognized as a People's Poet of Tajikistan. He has also received two Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, two Orders of the Badge of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan. Mirshakar died in Dushanbe in 1993.

Mirzoev, Abdulghani

Tajik intellectual and literary critic Abdulghani Muhammadovich Mirzoev was born in 1908 to a religious family in Kitab in the Qashqadariya region of Uzbekistan.

Mirzoev graduated from the Institute of Oriental Studies of the State University of Leningrad in 1939. Thereafter, until 1942 he taught linguistics and Persian literary history at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. Between 1942 and 1961, when he became a professor, he served in a number of important positions both at the Republic and the Union levels. These include Soviet Attaché in Iran (1942-1944), Director of the literature division of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union (1945-1947) and as the Director of the division itself (1947-1951), Director of the literature division of the Academy of

Sciences of Tajikistan (1951 to 1958), and Director of the Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences (1956-76). He became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences in 1951, and an Academician in 1957, after he received his doctorate degree, and in 1961, he became a professor.

Mirzoev's early articles appeared in *Ovozi Tojik*, *Bidorii Tojik*, *Tojikistoni Surkh*, and *Baroi Adabiyoti Sotsiolisti*. His studies in folklore include *Saido va Maqomi U dar Adabiyoti Tojik (Saido and His Position in Tajik Literature, 1947)*. He also has a number of publications dealing with the lives and works of the historical figures of the Perso-Tajik peoples, *Divoni Muntakhabi Saido (An Anthology of Selected Poems of Saido, 1944)*. Mirzoev's other contributions include *Rudaki va Inkishofi Ghazal dar Sadahoi Dah to Ponzdahi Milodi (Rudaki and the Discovery of Ghazal during the 10th to the 15th Centuries, 1958)*, "Risola yo Mukhtasari az Ta'rikhi Saltanati Amironi Manghitiyai Ahmad Donish" ("Risola or a Brief Note on Ahmad Danish's History of the Rule of the Manghit Amirs of Bukhara," 1960), *Osori Rudaki (Rudaki's Works, 1958)*, *Osori Jomi (Jami's Works, 1964)*; *Amir Alisher Navoi va Abdurrahmon Jomi (Amir Alisher Navoi and Abdurrahman Jami, 1968)*, *Sizda Maqola (Thirteen Articles, 1977)*, and others.

Mirzoev joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1948. He received two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Mirzoev died in Dushanbe in 1976.

Mirzoev, Ghaffor

Tajik poet Ghaffor Mirzoev was born on January 5, 1929, to a family of farmers in Khavaling in the Kulab province. Orphaned very early in life, he grew up in an orphanage.

Mirzoev graduated from the Kulab Pedagogical College in 1945 and from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1949. Before 1952, he worked for several journals, including *Haqiqati Kulob*, *Bolsheviki Khovaling*, and *Sadoi Sharq*. He also served on the Tajikistan Committee for Peace.

Mirzoev's fort  is poetry. He started writing poetry as early as his high school days; he made a considerable impact not only on Tajik audiences but on many other Soviet lovers of poetry as well. In

addition, Mirzoev wrote a number of noteworthy articles, two of which are "Yak Chand Fikr va Mulohi'za Raji' ba Tanqidi Adabii Nazm" ("Some Thought and Considerations Regarding Literary Criticism of Poetry," 1954) and "Vazifai Asosii Mo Omukhtan va Mahorati Khudro Baland Bardoshtan Ast" ("Our Duty Lies in Learning and in Keeping Our Skills Sharp," 1975).

Finally, in addition to a number of works that Mirzoev contributed to children's literature, he wrote *Az Samimi Qalb (From the Bottom of the Heart, 1952)*, *Hazor Rahmat (Thanks a Million, 1956)*, *Dil Bar Kafi Dast (Heart in the Palm of the Hand, 1962)*, *Rui Surkh (Red Face, 1971)*, *Az Gahvora to Maidon (From the Cradle to the Field, 1981)*, *366 Pahlu (366-sided, Vols. I-IV, 1963-72)*, and *Farzandi Hukumat (Offspring of the Government, 1983)*.

Mirzoev joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1952.

Mirzoev, Karomatullo

Tajik author Karomatullo Mirzoev was born into a worker's family in the village of Nilkan of Lenin on January 21, 1941. He joined the CPSU in 1979.

Mirzoev graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1963. Thereafter, he taught at the area high schools for a year. He then worked for *Pioniri Tojikiston*, *Komsomoli Tojikiston*, and *Tojikistoni Shavravi*. Between 1984 and 1987, he was the director of the literature department of Ma'orif Publications. In 1987, he became the Chief Editor of Adib publishers.

Mirzoev's first story was published in 1968. His prose works include "Sitorai Umid" ("The Star of Hope," 1978), *Ma'oshi Avval (First Salary, 1982)*, *Shabi dar Kabudjar (A Night in Kabudjar, 1984)*, *Dardi 'Ishq (The Pain of Love, 1986)*, *Surudi Mahabbat (Anthem of Love, 1988)*, and *Dar Orzui Pidar (Wishing for a Father, 1990)*.

Mirzoev's works deal with the structure of socialism in Tajikistan, the youth culture, and the individual's role in society. His most famous work is entitled *Dardi 'Ishq (The Pain of Love)*.

Mirzoev joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1982. In 1993, he won the Rudaki State Prize for Literature.

Mirzoev, Rustam

Tajik economist Rustam Qurbonovich Mirzoev was born in Dushanbe on January 28, 1942.

Mirzoev graduated from the Moscow Institute of Agriculture in 1969, and received his doctorate in economics in 1984. From 1969 to 1972, he taught industrial economics at Tajikistan State University. From 1972 to 1975, he was the Head of the Committee on Prices at the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic. Between 1975 and 1977, he was a Junior, then Senior Scientific Worker at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1977, he became the Instructions Director of the Production Division of the same institution.

Mirzoev's research deals with discovering generative methods for the production of industrial goods, methods for increasing public utilities, and ways for putting reservoirs of labor to work. Mirzoev's contributions include *Nauchno-tehnicheskii progress i povishenie effektivnosti proizvodstva (Scientific-Technical Progress and the Rise in Production Benefits, Dushanbe, 1982)*.

Mirzozoda, Kholiq

Tajik intellectual Kholiq Mirzozoda was born on May 11, 1911, into a family of poor farmers in the village of Ravonak, near Samarqand. He joined the CPSU in 1946.

Mirzozoda graduated from the Philology Department of Samarqand State University in 1935, after which he relocated to Dushanbe, where he taught at the high school and college levels. From 1958 to 1959, he served as the director of the language and literature division of the Academy of Sciences; between 1959 and 1985, he served as the head of the literature division of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. Between 1987 and 1991, when he passed away, he was a professor at Samarqand State University.

Mirzozoda's major works include *Abu Abdullo Rudaki Asosguzori Adabiyoti Tojik (Abu Abdullo Rudaki, Founder of Tajik Literature, 1958)*, *Adabiyoti Kelosiki Tojik (Classical Tajik Literature, 1958)*, *Aqoidi Ziddi Dini dar Adabiyoti Tojik (Anti-Religious Ideas in Tajik Literature, 1966)*, *Nuqta Nazari Ziddi Dini dar Adabiyoti Kelosiki Fors va Tojik (Anti-Religious Points of View in the Literatures of the Persians and the Tajiks, 1978)*, and *Ta'rikhi Adabiyoti Tojik (The History of Tajik Literature, 1976)*.

He joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1944 and received a number of medals.

Muborakshoeva, Nazarbegim

Tajik politician Nazarbegim Muborakshoeva was born in the Rushon district of Badakhshan in 1952.

Muborakshoeva graduated from the Tajik Agricultural Institute in 1974 and from the Tashkent Communist Party High School in 1991. She began her professional career in a Shughnan kolkhoz, where she served as agronomist. Between 1975, when she entered the Komsomol organization, and 1983, Muborakshoeva was as an instructor in the Badakhshan Komsomol Organization, both as the first secretary of Rushon and of Khorugh Komsomol Committees. Between 1983 and 1987, she was an instructor at the Khorugh City Committee of the CPT. From 1987 to 1991, she was the first secretary of the Rushon District Committee of the CPT. From 1991 to 1997, Muborakshoeva chaired the Executive Committee of the Rushon District Council of People's Deputies. She became the chair of the same committee in 1997. A presidential decree appointed Muborakshoeva to the National Assembly on March 20, 2000. On April 17, 2000, she became the chair of the National Assembly.

Muhabbatov, Kholnazar

Tajik geographer and philologist Kholnazar Muhabbatov was born on June 25, 1943, into a family of workers in the village in Shul of Gharm.

Muhabbatov graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1966 with a degree in geography and philology. Drawing the maps for the Tajik Atlas, in 1970 he entered post-graduate studies and lived in Moscow for three years. During this time, he wrote and defended his thesis in economics. In 1977, he became a Senior Scientific Worker, and in 1980 became the Head of a Sector. In 1990, he became the head of the Department of Geography and Ecology at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. After defending his dissertation, he became the Head of the Department of Geography and Ecology. Since 2001, he has worked at the Center for Human Social Problems.

Muhabbatov's contributions include *Inson va Tabi'at (Man and Nature, Dushanbe, 1984)*; *Tabi'at va Sarvati Kuhsor (Nature and the*

Wealth of the Highlands, Dushanbe, 1990); *Tajikistan*, Paris, 1999; and *Zakhirahoi Kuhsori Tojikiston (The Treasures of Tajik Highlands*, 1999).

Muhabbatov has received several Orders of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, and was recognized by the Professionals Unions of Tajikistan and of the Soviet Union.

Muhabbatov has traveled to Iran, the United States, India, China, and the Netherlands.

Muhabbatzoda, Mehmon

Tajik creative artist Mehmon Bakhti Muhabbatzoda was born on March 25, 1941, in the village of Shul in the district of Gharm. His early education was in the Shul region.

He graduated from the State Pedagogical University Named after Shevchenko with a degree in history and philology. Between 1963 and 1973, he worked in the division of literature and drama of television, and later in the youth division. From September 1973 to June 1975, he studied literature at the Gorkii Institute in Moscow. Between 1978 and 1980, he was the Director of the Tursunzoda Scholars' House. Between 1981 and 1991, he assisted the creative youth of Tajikistan at the Union of Writers of Tajikistan. From 1991 to the present, he has been the director of the Office of Promotion of Literature at the Union of Writers of Tajikistan. At the same time, from 2000 to 2001, he was the head of the Translation Division and the Publication Apparata of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic. Between 1995 and 2000, Muhabbatzoda was a member of the Parliament and the Head of the Committee on Culture.

Muhabatov's poetic career began in the 1960s. His contributions include "Korvoni Dusti" ("Friendship Caravan," 1968), "Nuqra Rahmatova Misaroyad" ("Nuqra Rahmatova Composes," 1970), "Lahzai Jovid" ("The Eternal Moment," 1967), "Mushtoqi Muloqot" ("Eager for the Meeting," 1969), "Javoni Ai Javoni" ("Youth, Ah Youth," 1973), "Rohzan va Kuzagar" ("The Thief and the Potter," 1974). Between 1981 and 1987, he published two collections of short stories, entitled *Ohi Sabuk (Light Sigh)* and *Ruhi Tavono (Able Soul)*. His other contributions include *Khayoli Shirin (Sweet Images)*, Dushanbe, 1987); *Shoh Ismo'ili Somoni (Samanid Shah Isma'il)*, 1999); and *Firdavsi (Firdowsi)*, Tehran, 1999).

Muhabbatzoda is a recipient of the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union Award for *Youth, Ah Youth* (1977), the Nicolai Ostrovskii Prize (1982), the Lenin Komsomol Prize (1986), a Distinguished Artist (1994), the Rudaki State Prize (1998), the Order of Sharaf (1999), and the Badge of Honor.

Muhabbatzoda has traveled to Yugoslavia, Rumania, Finland, India, Afghanistan, Iran, and Russia.

Muhammad Ghoib

See Ghoibov, Mahmud.

Muhammadiev, Ergash

Tajik mathematician Ergash Muhammadiev was born on August 10, 1941, in Asht in northern Tajikistan. He received his early education in Asht.

Muhammadiev graduated with distinction from the Tajikistan State University with a degree in physics and mathematics in 1964. He then continued his education into post-graduate work at Voronezh, where he defended his dissertation in 1967. He became a doctor of Physics and Mathematics in 1980. He worked from 1967 at the University of Voronezh. In 1973, he joined the faculty of Tajikistan State University, and serving in the Department of Analytical Physics. In 1976, he became the Acting Director of the Institute of Mathematics of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1981, he became the Director of Practical Mathematics of the same institute.

Muhammadiev's research deals with the calculation of the turns of certain vector fields, the functional structure for differentials, and the general resolution of differentials.

Muhammadiev, Fazluddin

Tajik short-story writer and novelist Fazluddin Aminovich Muhammadiev was born into the family of a bookbinder on June 15, 1928, in Samarqand. He joined the CPSU in 1951.

Muhammadiev attended the Moscow Aviation Department which he gave up after his father's death to work on the farm. For a time he was the Secretary of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan. Between 1947 and 1949, Muhammadiev was a contributing correspondent for *Tajikistoni Surkh*. After graduating from the Central Komsomol in Moscow, he

joined the Communist Party, and between 1951 and 1960, contributed to *Zanoni Tajikiston* and *Sadoi Sharq*.

Muhammadiev graduated from the Gorkii Institute of Literature in Moscow in 1962. In the same year, he became the Editor of the satiric journal *Khorpushtak* (1962-64). From 1964 to the end of his life, he dedicated his time to the production of documentaries and to creative writing.

Muhammadiev began his career as a simple reporter in the 1950s, but quickly rose to the level of a credible author. His *Porchai Ostin* (*The Sleeve Material*, 1955), as well as other works dealing with the social and civilizational issues, were received enthusiastically. Two of his works, *Raisi Nav* (*The New Boss*, 1955) and *Muhojiron* (*The Immigrants*, 1956), dealing with the needs of the rank and file of the collectives, clearly place him in the forefront of social reformers of the decade.

In the 1970s, Muhammadiev traveled extensively to the isolated hamlets of the republic talking to industrial workers in Norak, Roghun, and Berghozi. "Shirai Zamin" ("The Essence of the Earth," 1981), "Oini Muqaddas" ("The Sacred Custom," 1982), and "Savolu Javobhoi Enajon Boimatova" ("The Questions and Answers of Ainajan Baimatova," 1986) reflect his assessment of the industrialization process in the former republics of the Soviet Union.

The clash between tradition and modernization also occupied some of his time. Investigation of the complex inner aspects of life was Muhammadiev's goal from the beginning. *Maktubi Dust* (*The Friend's Letter*, 1958), *Savdoi Umr* (*The Zest for Life*, 1958), and *Roh* (*The Road*, 1962) are indicative of that, as is *Odamoni Kuhna* (*Traditional Folks*, 1963), which deals with the generation gap, bribery, and sponging on society. The translation of *Traditional Folks* into Russian included Muhammadiev among the best Soviet writers of the time.

Muhammadiev considered religion to be a historical stage in man's development. He believes that religion can dull a person's creative intellect and limit his worldview. Was it not Islam, he argued, at the base of the *bai*-feudal system that treated women like chattel? Neither are his characters ignorant of the tenets of the Islamic faith. In fact, it is after a thorough examination of the said tenets that they become more devoted to their socialist homeland and the Communist ideology.

Muhammadiev's last two novellas, *Shohi Yoapon (King of Japan)*, 1982) and *Varta (Precipice)*, 1983), examine the Tajik worker's status in the community, as well as the ways he has to cope with difficult living conditions. The major characters in both works recognize the significance of being responsible individuals.

Muhammadiev influenced Tajik prose between 1960 and 1980 by establishing a new and fresh direction. He openly criticized aspects of socialism that were not true to the legacy of the early leaders. In the same breath, he also denounced Islamic dicta that were not congruent with a well-balanced life.

Muhammadiev was the recipient of the Rudaki State Prize for *A House on the Outskirts*. He also received the Badge of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan, and other Republics.

Muhammadiev died on June 10, 1986, in Samarqand.

Muhammadjonov, Ato

Tajik actor Ato Saimuddinovich Muhammadjonov was born in Dushanbe to a Bukharan family of workers on September 2, 1940. After completing high school in 1958, Muhammadjonov joined the Lahuti State Theater for the Dramatic Arts in Dushanbe, performing mostly comic roles.

Muhammadjonov's first role was in Mirsaid Mirshakar's spectacle, *Toshbek va Gulqurbon (Toshbek and Gulqurbon)*. Later on, he played Suhrab in Ghani Abdullo's *Rustam va Suhrob (Rustam and Suhrab)*. His other roles include Asad Makhsum in J. Ikromi's *Dilhoi Suzon (Burning Hearts)*.

Muhammadjonov was a born actor. He recognized the various aspects of the roles he was given and provided appropriate devices for portraying them on the stage.

Later on, he moved to the movie world and played such major figures as Adham created by S. Ulugzoda, Claudius by W. Shakespeare, and Afrasiyob in *Dostoni Siyovosh (The Story of Siyavosh)*, and Mirzo in *Darvishi Lang (The Lame Dervish)*. Altogether, he played in more than 30 films.

Muhammadjonov recited Persian poetry very well.

Muhammadjonov became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1981, and became a Laureate of the Soviet State in 1984. He also received the Order of *Dusti* (Friendship) of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Muhammadjonov died in Istarafshan on September 9, 2002.

Muhammadkhozayev, Ahmadjon

Tajik scholar Ahmadjon Muhammadkhozayev was born in the village of Rokharv in Badakhshan on February 10, 1941.

Muhammadkhozayev graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in Persian language and philology in 1961. After a stint in the army, he worked in the high schools of Kokhozabad. From 1965 to 1968, he was a post-graduate student in the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1991, he defended his thesis on *Jahonbinii Faridaddin Attor (Farid al-Din Attor's Worldview)* and became a candidate of science. In 1992, he defended his dissertation entitled *Ideologioi Naqshbandiya (The Naqshbandiya Ideology)*. Muhammadkhozayev was elected a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1997. At the present, he is the Head of the Department of History of Philosophy.

Muhammadkhozayev's contributions include *Jahonbinii Faridaddin Attor (Farid al-Din Attor's Worldview)*, 1974; *Nazariyai Ma'rifati Tasawuf (Theory on Sufic Gnosis)*, 1991; *Ideologiai Naqshbandiya (The Naqshbandi Ideology)*, 1991; and *Khoja Ahror--Hayot va Ta'limot (Khoja Ahror--His Life and Teachings)*, 2000.

Muhiddinov, Badriddin

Tajik roentgenologist Badriddin Najmiddinovich Muhiddinov was born on December 16, 1924, in the city of Bukhara.

Muhiddinov graduated from the Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1944. From then until 1947, he was the Director of the Gharm Division of the Health Services of Tajikistan. From 1948 to 1950, he was the chief physician at the Obigarm resort. He returned to his supervision of the Gharm Division of the Health Services in 1951, and continued his service there until 1955. Thereafter, until 1957 he worked at the Ministry of Health. Between 1958 and 1969, he was a post-graduate, intern, and an Assistant Professor. He became a doctor of medicine in 1968, and a professor in 1970. In the same year, he became the Head of

the Department of Roentgenology and Radiology of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute.

Muhiddinov's research is centered on balneology and issues related to radioactive isotopes in the diagnosis of various diseases. He studied the effect of the water of Khojaobgarm on the intestine, and determined the possibility of using radioactive phosphor (^{32}P) for the intestine. He also studied the impact of roentgenology and radiology in diagnosing the swelling that results from cancer. Muhiddinov's contributions include *Radiatsionnaia diagnostika zabolevanii predstatel'noi zhelezi i priamoi kishki (Diagnosis of the Diseases of the Male Reproductive Glands and the Intestine Using Radiation, Dushanbe, 1975)*.

Muhiddinov was decorated with a number of medals.

Muhiddinov, Ikromiddin

Tajik ethnographer Ikromiddin Muhiddinov was born into a farming family of the village of Tajik-2 of Kommunist on February 6, 1933. Muhiddinov graduated from Qurghontepa Pedagogical Institute in 1952 and from the Tajikistan State University in 1957. From 1957 to 1959, he was an intern and a Junior Scientific Worker. From 1959 to 1986, he was a post-graduate student, and later, a Scientific Worker at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate degree in history in 1985. In 1986, he became the Head of the Ethnography Department of the same institution. Muhiddinov's research deals with public occupations (farming, gardening, irrigation) and civic life conditions (housing, clothes, food). He also deals with family affairs, and with ancient customs and their reflection on modern socialist society.

Muhiddinov's contributions include *Zemledelie pamirskikh tadjikov Vakhana i Ishkoshima v XIX-nachale XX vv. (The Agriculture of the Pamiri Farmers in Wakhan and Ishkashim, 1975)*, *Osobennosti Traditsionnogo zemli-delcheskogo khozstva pripamirskikh narodnostei v XIX-nakh XX v. (Traditional Peculiarities of Pamir Farming Communities from the 19th to the Beginning of the 20th Centuries, Moscow, 1984)*, and *Obriadi i obichai pripamirskikh narodnostei, sviazannie s tsiklom sel'sko-khozaistvennikh rabot (Traditions and Rituals of the Peoples of Pamir that Relate to Places of Worship, Moscow, 1986)*.

Muhiddinov was decorated with the Red Banner of Courage.

Mukhtorov, Ahror

Tajik historian Ahror Mukhtorov was born in Uroteppa on November 5, 1924. He received his early education in the traditional schools. He joined the CPSU in 1952.

Between 1939 and 1941, Mukhtorov studied at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute and from 1942 to 1947 he served in the Soviet army.

Mukhtorov graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1951. In 1955, he became an instructor and a post-graduate student at the same institute. In 1959, he became the Director of the Medieval History Division of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate degree in history in 1971, and became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1978.

Mukhtorov's research deals with the history of the Tajiks during the Middle Ages. In this context, he has edited and published many documents that shed light on aspects of the history of the region. His contributions, in addition to the three-volume *Ta'rikhi Khalqi Tojik (The History of the Tajiks)*, include *Materiali po istorii Ura-Tiube, Sbornik aktov XVII-XIX vv. (Materials for the History of Uroteppa, Collection marked 17th to 19th Centuries, Moscow, 1963)*; *Ocherk istorii Ura-Tiubinskogo vladenia v XIX v. (Essay on the History of Uroteppa in the 19th Century, Dushanbe, 1964)*; *Rez'ba po derevu v doline Zarafshana (Wood Carving in the Zarafshan Valley, Moscow, 1966)*; *Dil'shod i ee mesto v istorii obshchestvennoi misli tadzhikskogo naroda v XIX-nachale XX vv. (Dilshod and His Status in the Intellectual History of the Tajiks at the End of the 19th and Beginning of the 20th Centuries, Dushanbe, 1969)*; and *Bobojon Ghafurov (Bobojon Ghafurov, Dushanbe, 1992)*.

Mukhtorov was decorated with three medals and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Mulloahmadov, Mirzo

Tajik literary scholar Mirzo Mulloahmadov was born in the village of Darbar in the Aini district in 1948. He graduated from Tajikistan State University with distinction in 1969. From the same year until the present, he contributes as part of the staff of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

From 1978 to 1980, Mulloahmadov worked in Iran as a translator. In 1983, he joined the staff of Tajikistan State University as a teacher of language and literature, as well as history and oriental studies. In 1994, he worked in Iran at the University of Isfahan. In the same year, he became a member of the Union of Tajik Writers. He is currently the Head of the Iran-Tajikistan Friendship Association.

Mulloahmadov's work is dedicated to research in the history of Iran and Tajikistan from ancient times to the present. He has prepared and published many of the major works from Persian literature including the *Quatrains of Omar Khayyam*, the *Qabusnoma* of Kaikavus, and the *Diary of Iskandarbek*. Mulloahmadov is one of the editors of "Anis." In 2000, he became a member of the prestigious *Iranian Encyclopedia of Anthropology*. He was also one of the editors of the *Literary Persian Encyclopedia* published in Tehran in 2001.

Mullo Boqi Maschohi

See Boqi, Mullo.

Mullojonov, Mas'ud

Tajik critic and publicist Mas'ud Mullojonov was born into a worker's family in Dushanbe on November 3, 1929. He joined the CPSU in 1959.

Mullojonov graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1949. After that, he became a post-graduate student while working for the republic's journals, television and radio, especially the propaganda divisions. He also worked for TajikFilm. In 1968, he became the Chief Editor of *Pamir*, as well as the secretary of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan. In 1970, he became a correspondent for *Literaturnaya Gazieta*. Mullojonov began publishing articles in 1951.

His contributions include "Hamdami Zamon va Hamnafasi Khalq" ("A Friend of Time and a Partner of the People," 1962), "Naqshi Zamon" ("The Role of the Times," 1977), "Kholiq Mirzozoda" ("Kholiq Mirzozoda," 1963), "Portretho" ("The Portraits," 1981), "Norak" ("Norak," 1974), "Hududi Shujo'at" ("The Limits of Bravery," 1976), and *Hikoyaho dar borai Tojikiston* (*Stories About Tajikistan*, 1977). The latter two works are in Russian.

Mullojonov was a recipient of the Red Banner of Courage, the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan and Belarus.

Mullojonova, Shoista

Tajik singer Shoista Rubinovna Mullojonova was born on September 3, 1925, in Dushanbe. Her career as a singer began in 1941 as part of the Rubab Player Ensemble of the Tajikistan Philharmonic Society.

Mullojonova graduated from the Stalinabad Women's Pedagogical School in 1943 while still working at the Society. Between 1947 and 1953, she studied at the Moscow Conservatory. Thereafter, she skillfully blended the nuances of classical Russian music with those of national Tajik music. Between 1953 and 1958, she performed at the Aini Theater for Opera and Ballet. The roles that she developed include Mahin in *Tohir va Zuhro (Tohir and Zuhro)*, by A. Lenskii; Gulizor in *Shurishi Vose' (The Vose' Uprising)*, by S. Balasanian; Marfa in *Arusi Shoh (The Bride of the King)*, by N. Rimskii-Korsakov; and others.

Between 1958 and 1975, she served as a soloist singer for the Tajik State Philharmonic. Here she performed not only classical Tajik music, but the music of other Soviet republics and of Eastern peoples in general. In 1975, Mullajonova became a senior instructor at the Tajikistan State Institute of Arts.

Mullojonova became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1957. She also received the Order of Lenin, the Red Banner of Labor, two Orders of the Badge of Honor, four medals, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan and other republics.

Mulloqandov, Avner

Tajik singer and composer Avner Kuinovich Mulloqandov was born into a family of workers in Samarqand on March 28, 1911. He joined the CPSU in 1940.

Mulloqandov graduated from the Leninabad School of Music in 1931. Between 1933 and 1934, he performed with the Jewish Musical Theater of Samarqand. In 1940, after finishing the one-year directorial course at the Uzbekistan Dramatic Theater, he relocated to Tajikistan to work at The Aini State Theater for Opera and Ballet. The roles he created in this theater include Ni'mat in *Halima (Halima)*, by Gh.

Zafari, 1937; Firuz in *Lola (Lola)*, by S. Balasarian and S. Urbakh, 1941; Nazir in *Shurishi Vose' (The Vose' Uprising)*, by S. Balasarian, 1944; Onigin in *Evgini Onigin (Evgeni Onegin)*, by P. I. Tchaikovsky, 1946; Rigoletto in *Rigoletto (Rigoletto)*, by G. Verdi, 1953; Vali in *Arshin Mololon (Arshin Malalan)*, by Hojibekov, 1955; Akram in *Pulod va Gulru (Pulad and Gulru)*, by Saifuddinov, 1957; and others.

Between 1961 and 1962, he worked at the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts. In 1963, he turned to teaching to transfer his skills to the younger generation of artists.

Mulloqandov became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1941. He also received the Red Banner of Labor, two Orders of the Badge of Honor, and a number of other medals.

Mu'min Qano'at

See Qano'atov, Mu'min.

Murodi, Ali Muhammad

Tajik poet Ali Muhammad Murodi was born in Khatlan in 1945. Upon his graduation from Tajikistan State University in 1969, he entered the teaching profession. From there he went into journalism and, eventually, following Bozor Sobir, he became a poet.

Murodi's first collection of poems, *Ob va Obodoni (Water and Rehabilitation)*, was published in 1980. His other contributions include *Dasti Nihol (The Hand of the Sapling, 1983)*, *Nozi Navruz (The Coquetry of the New Year, 1988)*, and *Rohi Ruh (The Path of the Soul, 1993)*.

Murodi joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1987.

Murodov, Jurabek

Tajik singer and composer Jurabek Murodov was born on December 24, 1942, in the village of Kurud in the Aini district of Leninabad. He joined the CPSU in 1967.

A student of Hoji Abulaziz and Boymuhammad Niyozov, he knows the intricacies of classical songs more than any of the other composers.

Murodov graduated from Leninabad Pedagogical Institute in 1962. He spent the next year teaching at the same institute. In 1963, he became a soloist for the Tajik Philharmonic Society. In 1993, he became a soloist at the Khujand Theater Named After Kamal Khujandi.

His immense abilities as a singer and conductor date to that time. His repertoire is rich and varied. In the main, however, he deals with lyric songs, popular ditties, and the music that belong to all the peoples of the Soviet Union. His themes include praise of the motherland, the beauties of nature, love and kindness, youth, ethics, and sadness and happiness. Among these, there is a series based on the poetry of M. Tursunzoda, including "Vatan" ("Homeland"), "Dili Modar" ("A Mother's Heart"), "Norizo" ("Dissatisfied"), "Ohanrabo" ("Magnet"), "Oshiyoni Baland" ("Lofty Nest"), "Munojot" ("Incantation"), and "Savti Miskin" ("The Voice of the Poor"), which are well-known. Other songs based on the works of medieval masters include "Khush Naboshad" ("It Would Not be Pleasant") and "Didori Yor" ("The Sight of the Beloved"), by Hafiz of Shiraz, "Ramzi Shunav" ("Listen to a Secret"), by Jalol al-Din Rumi, and "Guli Sadbarg" ("A Hundred Petalled Flower"), by B. Rahimzoda.

Murodov is an insightful and innovative composer. He has incorporated the essence of the classical and popular music of the Tajiks into more than one hundred songs. His poetry revives the works of Sharif Juroev, himself an icon in the eyes of his peers. In addition, Murodov has revived some of the old songs. More importantly, he has enhanced some of the songs that were originally not as forceful as they could have been. A collection of his songs was published in 1982 in Dushanbe. It was called *Surudhoi Jurobek Murodov (Jurobek Murodov's Songs)*.

Murodov is one of the most well-known singers of classical and popular Tajik songs. He received the Lenin Komsomol Prize in 1975, and became a People's Artist of the Soviet Union in 1979. He also received the Badge of Honor and won the Rudaki State Prize in 1987. In addition, he received the Red Banner of Courage and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Murodov has traveled to Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Belgium, India, Canada, United States, Yemen, Pakistan, Syria, and Japan.

Murodov, Mukhtor

Tajik anesthesiologist Mukhtor Qodirovich Murodov was born in the village of Khamirjuy in Konibodom on February 20, 1936.

Between 1959, when he graduated from Tajikistan State Medical Institute, and 1964, he served as doctor of anesthesiology and reanimatology of the Republic working at TB Hospital No. 1. Between

1964 and 1967, he became an intern in the Department of General Surgery. He earned a doctorate degree in anesthesiology and in reanimatology in 1970. He became a professor in 1974. Between 1974 and 1978, he was the Director of the Anesthesiology and Reanimatology Department of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. In 1978, he became the Director of the same institute.

Murodov was instrumental in introducing new technologies for the care of the aged and for artificial limbs. Murodov's research deals with pathogeny and care of difficulties in breathing after surgery and with pathophysiological changes in very grave cases. Murodov's contributions include *Diagnostika i lechenie milliarnogo atelektaza liogkikh* (*Diagnosis and Treatment of the Diseases of the Lung*, Dushanbe, 1973).

Murtazoev, Bakhtiyor

Tajik poet and journalist Bakhtiyor Murtazoev, also referred to as Murtazoev Buri, was born into a family of workers in the village of Yabuz in Qabodion on May 23, 1940. He joined the CPSU in 1970.

Murtazoev graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in Tajiki language and literature in 1963. Between 1963 and 1967, he worked at *Komsomoli Tojikiston*. From 1986 to 1991, he worked first for *Adabiyot va San'at* (until 1986), then for *Sadoi Sharq*. Beginning in 1991, he served the Associate Editor for the state newspaper, *Sadoi Mardum*.

Murtazoev's first stories appeared in the Tajik press in the 1960s. His contributions include "Qasidai Barodari" ("Ode to Brotherhood," 1975), "Jon Bokhtai Rohati" ("Dead for Leisure," 1975), and "Chinor dar Soloni" ("The Plane-Tree of Soloni," 1983). This latter work deals with the contributions of the Tajiks to the construction of the Baikal-Amur railway. His other contributions include "Odami Javhardor" ("A Man of Substance," 1983), "Jui Navdiz" ("The Nadiz Stream," 1984), "Ihyoi Bishkent" ("The Revival of Bishkent," 1984), and "Chasmhai Oftob" ("The Source of the Sun," 1987).

Murtazoev joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1983. He won the Order of the Red Star.

Murtazoev Buri

See Murtazoev, Bakhtiyor.

Musoeva, Rafiqa

Tajik politician Rafiqa Musoeva was born in 1953.

Musoeva received her engineering degree from the Moscow Institute of Engineers of Civil Aviation in 1979, then became a Lecturer at the Tajik Politechnical Institute. She was appointed Secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Tajikistan in 1980, and First Secretary of the Central District of the Dushanbe CPT Committee in 1987. She was elected to the Parliament in 1989 and to the Parliament's successor, the National Assembly, in 1994. In the same year, she also became the Chair of the State Building Committee of the Tajik Congress (*Majlisi Oli*). Since 1995, Musoeva has been a leading figure in the CPT, as well as in the Tajik Congress.

Musulmonqulov, Rahim

Tajik literary critic and linguist Rahim Musulmonqulov was born into a farmer's family in the village of Yovuz in Qadodian on January 21, 1938.

Musulmonqulov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1962, and became a Scientific Worker in Arabic in 1963. Between 1967 and 1979, he taught at the Department of Soviet Tajik Literature of Tajikistan State University. He received his doctorate in linguistics in 1980, and became the Director of the same Department.

Musulmonqulov's first article, entitled "Nakhustin Povesti Navisandai Jahon" ("The First Work of the World Writer"), was published in 1960. It discusses a work of B. Ortikov entitled *Ta'til* (*Holiday*). Musulmonqulov's works deal with the history of Tajik literature and with the interaction among the intellectuals of contemporary society and their predecessors. Musulmonqulov's contributions include "Yodgori Mufid va Jomi" ("A Useful and All-Inclusive Souvenir," 1972), "Dar Borai Sokht va Mundarajai 'Badoyi' ul Afkor fi Sanoi'ul Ash'or' of Koshifi" ("About the Structure and Contents of Koshefi's 'Best Thoughts in the Art of Poetry,'" 1973), "Mafhumi 'Qasida' dar Sarchashnahoi Nazariyavii Asrhonii XI-XV" ("The Meaning of 'Qasida' or Ode in the Theoretical Sources of XIth and XVth Centuries," 1979), and others.

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Nabiev, Abdukholiq

Tajik literary critic Abdukholiq Nabiev was born into a family of farmers in the village of Revad in Aini, Sughd, on November 20, 1946. He received his early education in the region of Sughd.

Nabiev graduated from the Leninabad State Pedagogical Institute in 1967 and worked there for a while. In 1967 and 1968, he served in the army. He returned to the same institute after the war, and continued teaching in the Department of Tajiki Literature as an Assistant Professor. In 1981, he defended his thesis, entitled *Mas'alai Pesikhologizm dar Nasli Muosiri Tojik (The Psychological Problems of Contemporary Tajik Youth)*. In 1984, he was transferred to Dushanbe, where he joined the Rudaki Institute of Language and Literature at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan

Nabiev's scientific and creative era began in 1969, when he wrote a series of critical essays on the stages of growth in the career of professional authors. In these essays, he studied not only the depth and the style of particular works of art, but the emergence of an author's persona through the creative endeavor. In this vein, he presented studies on the works of S. Aini, J. Ikromi, S. Ulughzoda, M. Tursunzoda, R. Jalil, P. Tolis, F. Muhammadiyev, U. Kuhzod, S. Tursun, M. Shakuri, A. Hakimov, and others. He also wrote critical pieces about the plays staged in the theaters of Khujand.

Nabiev's contributions include "S. Aini va Inkishofi Nasri Shavravii Tojik" ("Sadriiddin Aini and the Development of Soviet Tajik Prose," 1978); "Ijodi Badi'i: Inson va Zamon" ("Artistic Creation: Man and Time, Dushanbe," 1983); "Tasviri Olami Botinii Inson, Navisanda va Zamon" ("Depiction of Man's Inner World: Writer and Time," Dushanbe, 1987); "Adabiyot va Naqdi Adabi" ("Literature and Literary Criticism," Dushanbe, 1993); and "Narzulloi Bektosh va Ilm u Adabi Tojikii Solhoi 20- to 30-i Sadaii Bist" ("Narzullo Bektosh and Tajik Science and Literature during the 1920s and 1930s," Dushanbe, 2000).

Nabiev joined both the Union of Writers of Tajikistan and the Union of the Writers of the Soviet Union in same year (1984).

Nabiev, Jurabek

Tajik composer Jurabek Nabiev was born in the village of Ghulakandoz in Poletar on February 10, 1941.

Nabiev graduated from the Leninabad Pedagogical Institute in 1963. In 1962, however, he became the soloist for the Republican Comedy-Music Theater of Leninabad. In 1993, he established the "Durдона" Dance and Music Ensemble. He became a professor in the Department of Fine Arts in Khujand University in 1996.

His repertoire consists of more than 500 songs. He has at least 100 songs composed in the *mughul* mode exclusively for *Shashmaqom*. The following musical modes: "Bebokcha," "Sarakhbori Oromijon," "Bozurgoni," "Ushshoq," "Qashqarchai Ushshoqi Sodirkhon," "Mughulchai Dugoh," and "Guluzoram" are performed best in his rendition.

Nabiev's voice is fine and his repertoire is rich and varied. It includes not only Tajiki but also Russian, Uzbeki, Azerbaijani, Iranian, Indian and Afghan songs.

Nabiev was a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1980, and won the Komsomol Prize of Leninabad in 1982. He holds the "gold disc" of Melody for Tashkent in 1981, and for France in 1998. He also received medals and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Nabiev has traveled to India, Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Kuwait, Germany, and Yugoslavia.

Nabiev, Rahmon

Tajik politician and Communist Party leader Rahmon Nabiev was born into a farmer's family in the village of Shaykh Burhon of Khujand on November 5, 1930. He joined the CPSU in 1961.

He served on the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan from 1961 until 1992. He began his political activity in 1946 as the accountant for Janovi *Kolkhoz* in the region of Khujand. In 1949, he served as a technician for the village of Leninabad.

Nabiev graduated from the Tashkent Engineering and Irrigation Institute with a degree in Agricultural Engineering in 1954. In 1954 and 1955, he was the head engineer for the Machine Tractor Stations (MTS) of Isfisor. From 1956 to 1960, he became first the engineer, and later the head engineer for the Khujand region. From there, he moved to the

government sector and served at the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic. His duties in the Party began in 1961 as Acting Director of the Division and then as the Director of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. From 1971 until 1973, he was the Minister of Agriculture. Between 1973 and 1982, he was the Head of the Cabinet of Ministers of Tajikistan.

Nabiev became the First Secretary of the Communist party of Tajikistan in 1982. He was removed from the office of the First Secretary in 1986 to serve as the Chairman of the newly formed Central Council for Environmental Protection. In 1991, he was appointed Chairman of the Supreme Soviet and, soon after, was elected the President of the Republic.

Under Nabiev, Tajikistan became involved in a civil war. As a result, he was forced to resign in September 1992. He resigned officially in the 16th parliament in Khujand, and soon after, retired from politics.

Many articles by him and also about him have appeared in the newspapers and journals of the Republic.

He was recognized with three Orders of the Red Banner of Labor and other medals.

Nabiev died in March, 1993, in Khujand.

Nabieva, Rohat

Tajik historian Rohat Abduvahobona Nabieva was born into a family of workers in Khujand (present-day Sughd), on November 6, 1936.

Nabieva graduated from the Department of History and Philology of Tajikistan State University with a degree in history in 1959. Between 1959 and 1975, she served as a post-graduate student, a teacher, and an Assistant Professor of history at the Department of Soviet History of Tajikistan State University. She received her doctorate degree in 1975. After 1975, she became the Head of the Department of Tajik History at Tajikistan State University.

Nabieva's research is centered on the role of Tajik women in Soviet society, their contribution to the labor force, and to the promotion of agriculture and industry. Her contributions include *Zanoni Tojikistoni Soveti* (*Women of Soviet Tajikistan*, 1967), *Vatandustii Javononi Tojikiston* (*The Patriotism of the Tajik Youth*, 1969), *Zanoni Tojikiston* (*Women of Tajikistan*, 1992), and *Sahmi Zan dar Jomi'a* (*The Share of Women in Society*, 1999).

Nabieva received the Order of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Na'imi, Qodir

Tajik author and journalist Qodir Na'imi was born into a religious family in Khujand on May 5, 1914. From 1929 to 1931, he voluntarily joined the Red Army. He joined the CPSU in 1947.

Na'imi graduated from the Department of Journalism of Moscow University in 1931. Between 1941 and 1945, he served as a translator at the Russian Embassy in Iran. Following that, he worked for *Bulsheviki Tojikiston*, *Javononi Tojikiston*, and *Tojikistoni Shavravi*. He also served on the Committee for Radio and Television of Tajikistan. Na'imi joined the staff of the Tajikistan State University in 1984.

Na'imi's stories were published in *Bulsheviki Tojikiston* as early as the 1930s. His works include *Man bo Shumoyam*, *Rohi Durust*, *Ruzi Ravshan (I Am With You, the Right Way, a Bright Day, 1957)*, *Solhoi Sanjish (The Years of Comparison, 1982)*, and *Namoyeshnomai Soli Hazoru Nuhsadu Shonzdah (The Play for the Year 1916)*.

Na'imi joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1984. He was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Culture in the same year. He was decorated with the medals and honors of the Soviet Union.

Naimov, Mirzoodil

Tajik historian Mirzoodil Naimov was born in the village of Rarz in the Aini district of Sughd on January 14, 1930. He received his early education at the Aini District School No. 7, and his higher education at the Panjakent Pedagogical Institute (1945-1947). He joined the CPSU in 1952.

Between 1955 and 1959, Naimov studied at the Tashkent Institute of Politics majoring in history. From 1972 to 1988, he was the Director of the Publications Department of Irfon Publishers. Thereafter, until 1997, he was a Senior Member of the Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1997, he became a Professor of History at the Tajikistan Russian Slavic University.

Naimov's contributions include *Bo Rohi Dusti va Barodari* (*Following the Path of Friendship and Brotherhood*, 1983), *Asoshoi Sosioliu Iqtisodii Baham Nazikshavii Millatho* (*The Social and Economical Means for Bringing Nations Together*, 1986), and *Ma'lumotnomai Mas'alahoi Milli* (*Monograph on Problems of Nationality*, 1989).

Naimov received the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize, the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan (1962), and the Order of the Red Banner of Courage (1970).

Najmuddinov, Muti'ullo

Tajik author and journalist Muti'ullo Najmuddinov was born in 1927 to a teacher's family in the village of Varzik of the district of Chust in Namangan. He joined the CPSU in 1959.

Najmuddinov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1954. For a while, he worked for *Tojikistoni Shavravi*, *Komsomoli Tojikiston*, *Ma'orif va Madaniyat*. In 1982, he joined the staff of the Ministry of Education. A follower of the school of socialist realism, he joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1968.

The themes of Najmuddinov's stories deal with contemporary issues and his characters arise from among the active members of present-day Tajikistan. His contributions include "Odamoni Sarbaland" ("Proud People," 1964); "Ghulomi Sarbaland" ("Proud Slave," 1965); "Daryo Majroi Nav Mijuyad" ("The River Seeks a New Outlet," 1968); "Odamoni Zamini Barumand" ("People of a Brave Land," 1982); "Si Qissa" ("Three Stories," 1986); and "Razzoqi Olam" ("Caterer to the World," 1989).

Najmuddinov received the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviets of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize, and the Red Banner of Courage.

Narziqulov, Ibodullo

Tajik economist Ibodullo Qosimovich Narziqulov was born on November 12, 1909, in Samarqand. He joined the CPSU in 1931.

Narziqulov graduated from the Leningrad Technical Institute in 1931, and from the Leningrad Industrial Institute in 1935. From 1937 to 1938, he was the economist for the bread division of the People's Commissariat of the Food Industry. From 1938 to 1941, he was the

economist, and the Head of the Division of Planning of the Economy of Food Industries. From 1941 to 1943, he was Assistant Director of the People's Commissariat. From 1943 to 1950, he was a post-graduate student at the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1950, he became the Head of the Presidium of the Tajik Division of the Soviet Union. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1953. In 1956 and 1957, he was the Acting Director of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic. From 1957 to 1966, he was the First Associate of the President of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Then from 1960 to 1968, he was the Acting President of the Academy.

He became a Distinguished Scientific Worker of Tajikistan in 1964. Narziqulov's research deals with the history of Tajik industry, industrial forces, and the problems arising from the establishment of regional complexes in southern Tajikistan. His contributions include *V. I. Lenin i razvitie proizvoditel'nikh sil sovetskogo gosudarstva (V. I. Lenin and the Increase in Soviet Governmental Production Forces, 1969)*.

Narziqulov was recognized with two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Narziqulov died in Dushanbe on April 3, 1973.

Narzulloev, Bahrullo

Tajik physicist Bahrullo Narzulloevich Narzulloev was born on May 2, 1927, in Samarqand. He joined the CPSU in 1958.

Narzulloev graduated from the Samarqand State University in 1948. In 1954 and 1955, he was a Senior Scientific Worker in the Earthquake and Seismology Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1955, he became the Director of Experimental Physics. Between 1956 and 1958, he was the Dean of the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics. In 1968, he became the Prorector of Scientific Affairs. He received his doctorate degree in physics in 1969 and became a professor in 1970. From 1978 to 1982, he was the Director of the Department of Hard Substances at Tajikistan State University.

Narzulloev's research dealt with the solidification of matter. In this respect, he studied the impact of the outside world, be it chemical or physical, on matter.

In 1977, he became a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Science, and Education.

Narzulloev died in Dushanbe on June 17, 1982.

Nasriddinov, Husayn

Tajik composer Husayn Nasriddinov was born into a family of musicians in Hissar on December 10, 1929. He received his education in music from his father, Nasriddin Ghafurov (a famous singer from Hissar) and his early general education at the Orjonikidzeobod Pedagogical School (1949-53).

Nasriddinov career was launched when he participated in a general music competition in Dushanbe in 1952, where he garnered high marks. He also was a participant at the 40th Anniversary of the Republic of Tajikistan, held at the Kremlin in 1964. Nasriddinov made many trips to the other Soviet republics with the purpose of promoting Tajik music.

Had he not become a musician, Nasriddinov would have made a fantastic teacher. He graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1971. His repertoire holds more than 500 songs, mostly classical and popular songs. He has put the works of some 40 Tajik poets, including those by Nozim, Shavkat, Saido, and Vasli into music. In addition, he created musicals from a number of famous Tajik stories including the *Qumrinoma (Book of the Ringdove)* of Jalal al-Din Rumi, *Nasihatinoma (Book of Advice)* of Nasir Khosrow, and stories from Sa'di's *Guliston (Rose Garden)*.

Nazriev is a versatile poet and musician. Both the themes of his songs and the venues in which they are created vary in content and in genre. He became a People's Singer of Tajikistan in 1963, and received the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Nasrulloev, Kamoljon

Tajik poet Kamoljon Nasrulloev, also referred to as Kamol Nasrullo, was born into a scholarly family in the village of Panjrud in the Panjakent district of Zarafshan province on December 25, 1950.

Nasrulloev graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1971. Between 1974 and 1976, he worked for the monthly *Mash'al*, and from 1976 to 1981 for *Sadoi Sharq*. Thereafter, until 1986, he was the

Director of the *Targhibi Adabiyot* Foundation at the Union of Writers of Tajikistan. In 1986, he became the Chief Editor of *Chashme*.

Nasrulloev's first poems were published in late 1960s. He composes his poetry in both the traditional and the modern genres. His contributions include "Bargi Zuf" ("The Hyssop Leaf," 1981) and "Guzargohi Dil" ("Pathway of the Heart," 1983). His other contributions are "Nomai Boli Kabutar" ("The Pigeon-wing Letter," 1986); "Nomai ba Oftob" ("A Letter to the Sun," 1988); "Bui Vatan" ("The Fragrance of the Motherland," 1994); and "To Dami Nolaho Garmand" ("For a While the Laments Are Warm," 1994). He is also the author of "Roh Sui Oftob" ("Pathway to the Sun"), about the construction of the Baikal-Amur railway and "Chehrai Bakht" ("The Face of Fortune"), about peace and friendship among people.

Nasrulloev's style is simple and the theme of his poetry consists of the aspirations of the Communists, the labor of the farmers, and the kindness of the younger generation.

Nasrulloev joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1979.

Nazarov, Abdushukur

Tajik economist Abdushukur Abdurahimovich Nazarov was born in Leninabad on May 10, 1944.

Nazarov graduated from Moscow State University in 1967. In 1967 and 1968, he was the Scientific Secretary to the Optimal Planning and Production Association at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1969 to 1972, he was a post-graduate student at the Center for Economics and Mathematics of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. From 1974 to 1981, he was the Head of the Economics Division of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1981, he became the Director of the Productivity Division of the Tajik branch of the Research Institute of the State Committee of the Soviet Union regarding labor and social issues. He received his doctorate degree in economics in 1983.

Nazarov's research deals with the theoretical aspects of socialist labor, especially factors affecting increase in labor productivity. His contributions include *Hosilnokii Mihnati Muhimtarin Omili Samarai Istihsolot (Labor Productivity As the Most Important Factor in Production Results*, Dushanbe, 1978) and "Analiz sotsial'no-ekonomicheskikh faktorov rosta proizvoditel'nosti truda" ("An Analysis

of Socio-Economic Factors in the Rise of Labor Benefits," *Planovoe Khozyaistvo*, No. 9, 1980).

Nazarov, Haqnazar

Tajik historian Haqnazar Nazarov was born to a family of workers in the village of Sangvor of Tavildara on April 20, 1931. He joined the CPSU in 1957.

Nazarov graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in history in 1953. In 1953 and 1954, he was a teacher at the Kulab Pedagogical Institute. From 1955 to 1958, he was a post-graduate student at Tajikistan State University. Between 1958 and 1963, he was a Senior Scientific Worker at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He was an Assistant Professor in the Department of Modern History at Tajikistan State University from 1963 to 1981. He received his doctorate in history in 1979. In 1981, he became the Director of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Since 1993 he has been serving the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan as the leading researcher in the Institute of Oriental Studies and Written Heritage.

Nazarov's research deals with the history of the peoples of Tajikistan and Afghanistan and their interactions over the centuries, especially at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. He is particularly interested in the people's quest for freedom, and the resulting establishment of liberal institutions. His contributions include *Ravobiti Bukhoro va Afghoniston az Barpo Shudani Davlati Durraniho to Ghaltidani Amorati Bukhoro (The Relations Between Bukhara and Afghanistan from the Establishment of the Durrani Dynasty to the Fall of Bukhara, 1963)*; *K kharakteristike narodnikh dvizhenii kontsa XIX v. v Afganistane (A Description of the People's Movements in Afghanistan During the Latter Part of the 19th Century, 1968)*; *Iz istorii dvizhenii narodnikh mass Afganistana v nachale XX v. (Concerning the History of the People's Movements in Afghanistan at the Beginning of the 20th Century, 1969)*; *Narodnie i prosvetitel'sko-antifeodal'nie dvizhenia v Afganistane konets XIX-nach. XX vekov (Peoples Movements and Anti-Feudalism in Afghanistan [End of 19th and Beginning of 20th Centuries], 1976)*.

Nazarov was recognized as Distinguished Contributor to Science in Tajikistan and a Distinguished Contributor to Education in the Soviet Union. He also received the Red Banner of Labor.

Nazarov has traveled to Afghanistan, Iran, and the republics of the former Soviet Union.

Nazarov, Mihrubon

Tajik statesman and playwright Mihrubon Nazarov was born in 1922 in the village of Shidz in the Rushon province of Badakhshan.

Nazarov graduated from the Stalinabad (Dushanbe) Institute of Fine Arts in 1940. He also graduated from the University of Leningrad in 1951 with a degree in Dramatic Studies. He spent a few years in government administration, including working as the Minister of Education between 1966 and 1979 and Director of the Tursunzoda Institute of Fine Arts between 1979 and 1982. Throughout his literary career, he produced and directed many productions, including some 30 plays which he directed in the theaters of Khorugh, Dushanbe, and Kabul. Nazarov's contributions include *San'ati Khalqi Tojik (The Art of the Tajik People, 1961)*, *Dustii Khalqi Tojik bo Khalqi Rus (The Friendship of the Tajiks with the Russians, 1968)*, *Hunar Insonhoro ba Ham Nazdik Mikunad (Art Brings Human Beings Together, 1973)*, *Orizu (Desire, 1964)*, *Dasti Dust (A Friend's Hand, 1968)*, and *Shikasti Odat (Breaking a Habit, 1970)*.

Nazarov died in 1994 in Dushanbe.

Nazarov, Odil

Tajik conductor and composer Odil Nazarov was born on August 23, 1929, in Khujand. He joined the CPSU in 1963.

Nazarov graduated from the Leninabad Music School in 1945. However, starting in 1943, he was already performing for the Leninabad Orchestra. In 1957, he became the conductor of the same orchestra. In 1965, he became the Chief Conductor.

Nazarov is also a teacher. He began teaching in 1945 and continued teaching throughout his musical career. His contributions include "Marshi Idona" ("Celebration March"), which was composed on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Republic in 1949, "Mutribon" ("Musicians"), based on the poetry of M. Aminzoda, "Ba Dodi Dil

Biras" ("Consider the Case"), "Overturai Idona" ("Celebratory Overture"), and many others.

Nazarov's composing talent is particularly noteworthy in "Ghulomi Siyoh" ("Black Slave"), by I. V. Ikoninkov, "Shahlo" ("Shahla"), by A. Shukuhi and H. Askar, and "Isiyoni Aruson" ("The Revolt of the Brides"), by Said Ahmad.

Nazarov became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1960, and a member of the Union of Composers of the Soviet Union in 1977. He was decorated with a number of medals.

Nazarov, Talbak

Tajik economist and politician Talbak Nazarov was born on March 15, 1938, in the village of Kangurt of Danghara in the province of Kulab. He joined the CPSU in 1963.

Nazarov graduated from the Leningrad Economics Institute in 1960. Between 1960 and 1982, he was a teacher, post-graduate researcher, and Director of the Department of Finance and Credit, as well as the Dean and Pro-rector of Tajik State University. He received his doctorate degree in economics in 1975, and became a professor in 1976. He became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1981. From 1980 to 1982, he was the Minister of Education of Tajikistan. From 1988 to 1990, he was the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers. In 1991, he became the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan.

Nazarov's research deals with finances, government budget, and credit issues. His publications include *Korkhonahoi Sano'ati dar Sharoiti Nav (Industrial Plants in the New Conditions, 1969)*, *V. I. Lenin dar borai Moliyai Sotsializm va Mas'alahoi Havasmandonii Iqtisodii Istihsolot (V. I. Lenin about Socialist Capital and the Problems of Economic Industrial Stimulation, 1971)*, *Financial Credit Methods of the Efficiency of Capital Investment, 1982*), *Razvitie gosudarstvennogo biudzheta Tadzhijskoi SSR posle perestroiki upravlenia narodnim khoziaistvom (Financial progress of the Government of Tajikistan After the Reconstruction of Agriculture, 1964)*, and *O fonde razvitia proizvodstva (About the "fond" (reserve) for Economic Progress, 1976)*.

Nazarov received the Badge of Honor and other medals.

Nazarova, Khairi

Tajik actor Khairi Nazarova was born into a merchant's family in Khujand on October 13, 1923.

From 1942 to 1951, she performed as a dancer and singer at the People's Theater of Qurghonteppa. She also played a number of roles including Zuhro in *Tohir va Zuhro* (*Tohir and Zuhro*), by S. Abdullo; Oikhon in *Nairanghoi Maisara* (*Left-Field Tricks*), by H. Hamza; and Raihon in *Arusi Panjsuma* (*The Five-"Sum" Bride*); by M. Urdubodi.

In 1951, discovered by Director Mitelman, Nazarova was invited to the Lahuti State Theater of the Academy of Dramatic Arts. There, she became acquainted with major actors like M. Qosimov, A. Burhonov, and T. Fozilova, and learned a great deal about the intricacies of acting, whereupon she became a well-known artist. She was particularly impressive in roles that delve into the inner world of characters. A sensitive actor, Nazarova played her roles naturally and credibly. The outstanding roles that she created include Kumri in *Dil Dili Zainab* (*Heart-Heart of Zainab*), by Sh. Qiomov and A. Moroz, 1955; Nigina in *Rudaki* (*Rudaki*), by S. Ulughzoda, 1958; Masha in *Soati Burji Kremel* (*The Kremlin Tower Clock*), by N. Pogodin, 1960; Arkhonta in *Muborizon* (*Fighters*), by S. Karas, 1976; and Zebunniso in *Zebunniso* by Sh. Qiomov and M. Sherali, 1977, as well as roles in *King Lear* and *Romeo and Juliet*, by W. Shakespeare.

Nazarova played in a number of motion pictures and created memorable roles in TajikFilm productions. These include *Dusti Man Navruzov* (*My Friend Navruzov*, 1957), *Vazifai Oli* (*Excellent Duty*, 1958); and *Duvozdah Soati Hayot* (*The Twelve Hours of Life*, 1964). She also contributed to the dubbing of over three hundred films.

Nazarova became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1964. She has traveled to Afghanistan, Russia, Iran, Turkey, Cyprus, Tunis, France, Italy, Malta, India, and Egypt. She is retired and lives in Dushanbe.

Nazarshoev, Moyonsho

Tajik historian Moyonsho Nazarshoev was born into a farmer's family in Badakhshan on December 17, 1929. He joined the CPSU in 1953.

From 1947 to 1952, Nazarshoev studied at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. Then, for a year, he studied sociology at the State University of Central Asia (Tashkent). Between 1953 and 1960, he was a senior instructor of the History of Communism at the Kulab

Pedagogical Institute. From 1958 to 1960, he was the Director of the Department of Marxism-Leninism of the same institute. From 1960 to 1962, he was a senior teacher at Tajikistan State University, simultaneously serving as the Secretary of the Party. In 1962, he became the Director of the Ideology Division of the Central Committee of the Republic. From 1963 to 1970, he was the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Badakhshan. In 1970, he became the Prorector of the Scientific Studies of Tajikistan State University. He received his doctorate degree in history in 1980.

Nazarshoev's research deals with the leadership and structure of the Communist Party of Badakhshan and with the spread of Communist ideology in the Pamirs. His contributions include *Tashkiloti Partiyovii Badakhshoni Kuhi dar Muboriza Baroi Inkishofi Ma'orifi Khalq dar Pomir* (*The Party Structure of Gorno-Badakhshan in the Struggle for the Development of Education Among the Peoples of the Pamirs*, 1971), *Tantana'i Idiahoi Lenini Revolutsiyoi Madani dar Pomir* (*Echoes of the Revolutionary Ideas of Lenin in the Pamirs*, 1974), *Partiinaia organizatsia Pamira v bor'be za sotsializm i kommunizm* (*Pamir Party Structure in the Struggle for Socialism and Communism*, 1970), and *Sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoe polozhenie dorevoliutsionnogo Pamira* (*The Social and Economical Situation in Pamir Before the Revolution*, 1975).

Nazarshoev was decorated with the Red Banner of Labor, the Red Banner of Courage, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Nazir, Usmon

Tajik intellectual, journalist, and researcher Usmon Nazir was born in Mascho in 1940. He received his early education in Mascho.

Nazir graduated from Khujand University, and thereafter, taught and researched the works of Nisori of Bukhara, the subject of his thesis for candidate of science. For his doctorate degree he studied the historical development of the *Rubo'i* (quatrain) genre, focusing on the *Quatrains* of Umar Khayyam.

Nazir is a member of the Union of Tajik Writers as well as the Union of Tajik Journalists. A Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Culture, Nazir has received a number of State awards. He has traveled extensively in Iran and the republics of the former Soviet Union.

Naziri, Na'imjon

Tajik poet Na'imjon Naziri was born in Uroteppa on August 20, 1936. He joined the CPSU in 1965.

Naziri graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1959 with a degree in Persian language and literature. Thereafter, he worked for *Khorpushtak* and *Rohi Komunism*, as well as for Radio Tajikistan. He began his poetic career while he was a student at the university. In 1960, he wrote a story, entitled "Khato'i Nasim" ("Nasim's Fault") about the lives of his contemporary Tajik students. His contributions, mostly satirical, appear in the collections *Khushaho* (*Bunches*, 1971); *Tuhfai Bahor* (*The Gift of Spring*, 1974); *Rozi Dil* (*Secrets of the Heart*, 1983); and *Baqoi Umr* (*Lasting Nature of Life*, 1987). His satirical poems appear in *Khirsaki Kajpo* (*Crooked-Legged Bear*, 1981).

Naziri joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1975. He received the Red Banner of Courage, and the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize.

Nazriev, Abdullo

Tajik singer and composer Abdullo Nazriev was born in Qala'-i Khum on September 20, 1930.

From 1949 to 1955, he was the leader of the amateur group that performed in the Music Hall of Qala'-i Khum. In 1966, he joined the Aini State Theater for Opera and Ballet. In 1967, he became the singer for the State Committee on Radio and Television. Nazriev's repertoire consists of themes dealing with Lenin, the Party, and homeland. His contributions in this regard include "Ba Lenin" ("To Lenin"), based on the poetry of A. Sharifi; "Asri Man" ("My Century"), based on the poetry of M. Tursunzoda; *Khalqi Buzurgvoram* ("My Distinguished People"), based on the poetry of B. Rahimzoda; and "Mehri Vatan" ("Love of the Motherland") based on the poetry of M. Farhat. Nazriev's voice is pleasant and penetrating.

Nazriev is also the creator of a series of dances including, "Lenin-Vatan" ("Lenin-Motherland"), "Lenin-Partia" ("Lenin -Party"), "Lenin-Partia-Oktober" ("Lenin-Party-October"), "Taronahoi Mihnati" ("Songs of Labor"), "Bio Yoram" ("Come Here, My Love"), and "Murghi Sahar" ("Midnight Bird").

Nazriev participated in the Decade of Tajik Art in Moscow in 1957, as well as in the Fourth Festival of Youths and Students (Moscow,

1959). As a member of various artistic groups, he traveled to Afghanistan and Iran.

A student of Sharif Juraev, Nazriev became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1955. He received the Badge of Honor, medals, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Nazriev, Jurabek

Tajik artist Jurabek Nazriev was born in the village of Navruhon in the district of Khavaling, Khatlan, on June 23, 1946. He received his early education in the village of his birth.

Nazriev graduated from the Institute of History and Philology of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1968. In the same year he became a post-graduate candidate at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1969 and 1970, he served in the Soviet Army. In 1974, he defended his thesis entitled *Maktabi Shirozi va Matni Ilmi-Intiqodii Masnavii "Laili va Majnun"-i U (Shirazi's School and the Scientific-Critical Text of His "Layli and Majnun")*. This work was published in Dushanbe in 1983.

In 1975 and 1976, Nazriev worked in Afghanistan as a translator. Upon his return, he was employed as a Senior Scientific Worker at the Rudaki Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Between 1981 and 1991, he served in various positions there, including the Director of the Institute of Written Heritage. From 1991 to the present he has been the Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies and Written Heritage. In 1996, he defended his dissertation entitled *Rivoyoti 'Biblio' vo 'Qur'an' Roji' ba Sulaimon va Tahavvuli on dar Adabiyoti Forsu-Tojik (Bible Stories and Stories in the Qur'an About Solomon and their Development in the Literature of the Fars-Tajik Peoples)*. This work was published in Dushanbe in 1996.

Nazriev's other contributions include *Noma va Noma Nigori dar Shohnoma (Letters and Letter Writing in the Shahname, Tehran, 2000)*; *Layli va Majnuni Maktabii Shirozi va Matni Ilmi-Intiqodii On (Maktani Shirazi's Layli and Majnun and Its Scientific-Critical Text)*; *Qissai Sulaimon va Malikai Sabo dar Nazmi Forsi-Tojiki (The Story of Solomon and Sheba In Perso-Tajik Poetry)*.

Nazriev has traveled to Afghanistan, India, Iran, Pakistan, Germany, Greece, Turkey, United States, and the Czech Republic.

Nazriev, Rahmat

Tajik poet Rahmat Nazriev, also referred to as Rahmat Nazri, was born in Kulab on October 15, 1951.

Nazriev graduated from the Tajikistan State University's Journalism Department in 1973. Thereafter, he worked in the *Ma'orif va Madaniyat*, and *Adabiyot va San'at* journals. He joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1979 and, since 1989, he has been a consultant to the prose division of that Union.

Nazriev began composing poetry when he was only twelve years old. His first poems were published in *Mash'al* in 1966, when he was still attending high school. Supported by Boqi Rahimzoda, his first collection of poetry, *Bargi Sabz (Green Leaf)* was published in 1977. This was followed by other collections including *Sitorai Ruz (Day Star, 1982)*, *Lolai Otash (Fire Tulip, 1984)*, *Sarnavisht (Fate, 1988)*, and *Mehrob (The Altar, 1991)*.

In composing his verses, Nazriev follows the school of poetry of Bozor Sobir. He praises the heritage of the Iranian peoples and advocates the safeguarding of the ancient relics of the Tajiks.

Nazriev has received the Tajikistan Komsomol Prize (1988), the Mirzo Tursunzoda Prize (1993), and the Rudaki State Prize (2000). He has traveled to Germany and Iran.

Nazriqulov, Muhammadqul

Tajik entomologist Muhammadqul Nazriqulov was born in 1914. He received his early education in Samarqand.

Nazriqulov graduated from Uzbekistan State University, and in 1942 and 1943, served at the front.

Nazriqulov received his doctorate degree in biology in 1958 and became a professor in 1961. He became an associate member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1957 and a full member in 1966. From 1942 to 1972, Nazriqulov was the Director of the Institute of Physiology and Parasitology. From 1966 to 1971, he was the Chief Secretary of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1967, he was the Secretary of the Biological Sciences. He was also the editor of the scientific journal of the Institute of Biology.

Nazriqulov was the author of a number of publications dealing with both the practical and theoretical aspects of the field. His contributions include *Magashoi Vodii Vakhsh (The Flies of the Vakhsh Valley)*, 1954, and *Nabototi Tojikiston, Magashoi Biologii Vakhsh va Navohii Digari*

Osioi Miona (Plants of Tajikistan and the Biological Flies of Vakhsh and Other Regions of Central Asia), 1969.

In 1980, Nazriqulov was recognized as a major contributor to Tajik science. He was the recipient of two Red Banner of Labor awards and a Badge of Honor award. Nazriqulov died in 1987.

Negmatov

See Ne'matov, Nu'mon.

Ne'matov, Nu'mon

Tajik archaeologist Nu'mon Ne'matovich Ne'matov, also referred to as Negmatov, was born to a farming family in Khujand on March 5, 1927. He joined the CPSU in 1947.

Ne'matov graduated from the Leninabad Pedagogical Institute in 1948 with a degree in history. From 1948 to 1952, he was a post-graduate student at the Institute of the History of Material Civilization at the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union in Saint Petersburg. In 1953, he defended his thesis entitled *Ustarafshan dar Asrhoi VIII-X Milod (Istaravshan From the 8th to the 10th Centuries AD)*. In the same year, he became a Senior Scientific Worker at the Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1969, he defended his dissertation, entitled *Khujand va Ustrushana dar Davrai Qadim va Asrhoi Miona (Khujand and Istaravshan in Ancient and Medieval Times)*. He received his early education in Khujand. He received his doctorate degree in history in 1969, became a professor in 1972, and a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1978. In 1970, he became the Director of the History Division of the same institute. Between 1954 and 1974, he was a member of the archaeological excavations in northern Tajikistan. In 1974, he became the Director of the Archaeological Expedition to northern Tajikistan.

Ne'matov's research deals with the ancient and medieval history of Central Asia. He was the first to study the governmental structure of Istaravshan. Under his leadership, the capital of Istaravshan, Bunjikat, and its surrounding ruins were investigated. The excavations unearthed architectural remains, paintings, carvings, and the like. Ne'matov is a major contributor to our understanding of the history of Khujand and Uroteppa, an understanding that would not have been possible without

his mastery of both medieval manuscripts and modern technology. His contributions include *Ustrushana v drevnosti i rannem srednevekovie (Istaravshan During Ancient and Medieval Times, Stalinabad, 1957)*; *Srednevekovii Shahrستان (Shahrستان in Medieval Times, Dushanbe, 1966)*; *Kashfioti Panjakenti Qadim (Discoveries in Ancient Panjakent, Dushanbe, 1969)*; *Asrori Istaravshon (The Secrets of Istaravshan, Dushanbe, 1972)*; *Urtakurgan i Tirmizaktepa (Utrakurgan and Termizaktepa, Dushanbe, 1973)*; *Gosudarstvo Samanidov Maverannakhr i Khorasan v 9-10 vv. (Samanid Government, Transoxania and Khurasan During the 9th and 10th Centuries, Dushanbe, 1977)*; and *Dar Borai Problemahoi Madaniyati Tojikiston (About the Civilizational Problems of Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 2001)*.

Ne'matov was decorated with the Badge of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Ni'matulloev, Sobit

Tajik seismologist Sobit Habibulloevich Ni'matulloev was born in Uroteppa on September 16, 1937. He joined the CPSU in 1966.

Ni'matulloev graduated from the Tajikistan Polytech Institute in 1961. In 1966, he became the Associate Academic and Secretary for physics, mathematics, geology, and chemistry, as well as the Director of the Department of Seismology of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1972. Under his leadership, the first laboratory for measuring seismic tremors was established. His contributions include *Skhimahoi Hisobu Kitobi Dinomikii Binoho va Lappishhoi Ozodi Onho (Schemes for the Calculation of Building Dynamics and Their Free Swashes, 1971)* and *Problemahoi Hozirazamoni Sizmologiyoi Inzheneri va Nazariyai Zilzilabardori (Contemporary Seismological Engineering Problems and the Theory of Earthquake Zones, 1976)*.

Ni'matulloev is a recipient of the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Niyoz Nurmuhhammad

See Niyozmatov, Nurmamat.

Niyoz, Foteh

Uzbek/Tajik author and journalist Foteh Niyoz was born on April 18, 1914, into a family of workers in Samarqand. He joined the CPSU in 1941.

Niyoz graduated from the Samarqand Pedagogical Institute in 1929, and from the Tashkent University in 1950. His earlier poems, which were in Uzbeki, include "Yosh Leninchi" ("Young Follower of Lenin") and "Lenin Yoli" ("Lenin's Path"). His other contributions in Uzbeki include "Bu Kunin Ghazeli" ("Today's Sonnet," 1938) and "Sevgi" ("Love," 1940).

Niyoz moved to Dushanbe in 1934. Between 1952 and 1956, he was the Chief Editor of *Sharqi Surkh*. Before that he worked at *Haqiqati Uzbekiston*, *Mu'allimon*, and *Tojikistoni Surkh*. He also served as the Secretary of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan, and as an Assistant to the Committee of Sado va Simoi Tojikiston. Niyoz became a member of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1938. His major works include *Vafo (Loyalty, Vol. 1, 1949; Vol. 2, 1958)*, *Har Bisha Gumon Nabar ki Kholist (Don't Take It for Granted that Every Forest Is Empty, 1974)*, *Dukhtari Hamsoya (The Neighbor's Daughter, 1955)*, *Diruz, Imruz, Fardo (Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow, 1964)*, and *Sarbozoni Bisiloh (Soldiers Without Arms, 1986)*. Between 1974 and 1978, Niyoz's *Asarhoi Muntakhab (Selected Works)* was published in four volumes.

Niyoz became a People's Poet of Tajikistan in 1968, and won the Rudaki State Prize (1977). He also received two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, two Badges of Honor, eleven Orders of the Patriotic War, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

He died in Dushanbe in 1992.

Niyoz, Shavkat M.

Tajik literary critic Shavkat Muhammadovich Niyoz was born into a family of workers in Samarqand on December 19, 1927. He is the brother of Foteh Niyoz, a famous Tajik author. He joined the CPSU in 1962.

Niyoz graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1948. From 1948 to 1957, he served as a teacher at the same institute and contributed articles on literary criticism to journals. In 1957, he became the secretary of the Tajik literary division of the Union of Writers of the

Soviet Union. Then, for a while, he was a Senior Scientific Worker at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, and an Assistant Professor at the Lunacharskii State Institute of Dramatic Arts. Niyozī's research deals with aspects of Soviet Tajik literature. His contributions include "Nazmi epikii Sovetii Tojik dar Solhoi Jangi Buzurgi Vatani" ("The Soviet-Tajik Epic Poetry During the Years of the Great Patriotic War," 1968), "Surudi Chashmasor" ("The Song of the Fountain," 1956), "Rohhoi Taraqiyoti Adabiyoti Sovetii Tojik dar Solhoi 1954 to 1959" ("Paths of the Development of Tajik Literature from 1954 to 1959"), and "Oid ba Mas'alai An'ana va Navovari dar Nazmi Tojik" ("Regarding the Question of Tradition and Innovation in Tajik Poetry," 1971).

Niyozī joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1959. He was recognized as a Distinguished Educator of Tajikistan in 1976 and of the Soviet Union in 1978.

Niyozī, Shavkat N.

Tajik linguist Shavkat Norovich Niyozī was born into a farming family in Bukhara in 1905. He grew up in an orphanage. After finishing his education, he taught in the schools of Dushanbe and Samarqand.

From 1930 to 1939, Niyozī taught--first at the Tashkent Pedagogical School and, later, at the Tashkent Pedagogical Institute. From 1940 to 1947, he served at the research center of the Ministry of Education. From 1947 to the end of his life, he was a Scientific Worker and the Director of the Rudaki Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Niyozī's research deals with the application of methodology to education. He was a major supporter of Latinizing the Tajik script. His contributions include a two-volume work, *Grammatikai Zaboni Tojiki Phonetika va Morfolgia* (*The Grammar of the Tajiki Language: Phonetics and Morphology*, 1941) and *Grammatikai Zaboni Tojiki Sintaksis* (*The Grammar of the Tajiki Language: Syntax*). He also has a number of other works dealing with word and sentence structure of Tajiki, written specifically for pedagogical use.

Niyozī died in Dushanbe in 1962.

Niyozmatov, Nurmamat

Tajik poet Nurmamat Niyozmatov, also referred to as Nioyzi Nurmuhammad, was born into a family of workers in the village of Rumon in Khujand on January 3, 1947. He joined the CPSU in 1980.

Niyozmatov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1969, then worked for *Pioniri Tojikiston*, *Mash'al*, and *Adabiyot va San'at*. He also served as a teacher in Khujand and worked for Sado va Simoi Khujand. Nioyzi's poetry stresses the themes of patriotism, the evils of war, and the union of generations. His first piece was published in *Haqiqati Leninobod* in 1960. His contributions include "Niholi Navbar" ("Promising Sapling," 1980), "Sangi Sabz" ("Green Stone," 1983), "Bui Bihi" ("The Smell of Quince," 1986), and "Otashsang" ("Flint," 1990).

Niyozmatov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1980.

Niyozmuhammadov, Bobojon

Tajik linguist Bobojon Niyozovich Niyozmuhammadov was born into a family of shoemakers in the village of Firuzabad in Konibodom on May 5, 1906. He joined the CPSU in 1931.

Niyozmuhammadov graduated from the Tashkent Pedagogical Institute in 1929. From then until 1932, he taught school in Konibodom. In 1938, he completed his post-graduate work, and until 1941, served as the Head of the History and Linguistics Department (Tajikistan Division) of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. He received his doctorate degree in philology in 1948, became a professor in 1952, and a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajik in 1951. From 1941 to 1944, he was the Director of the Institute of History and Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. Between 1958 and 1976, he was the Director of the Rudaki Institute of Languages and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He retired in 1976.

Niyozmuhammadov's contributions include *Shivai Tojikoni Shahrtuz* (*The Dialect of the Tajiks of Shahrtuz*, 1960), *Shivai Tojikoni Konibodom* (*The Dialect of the Tajiks of Konibodom*, 1961), and *Sintaksisi Jumlahoi Soda dar Zaboni Adabii Tojik* (*The Syntax of the Simple Sentence in Tajiki*, 1960). In addition, Niyozmuhammadov has studied the syntactic variations in the works of major Tajik authors like

Nosiri Khosrow, Ahmad Donish, Sadriddin Aini, A. Dehoti, M. Tursunzoda, and others.

Niyozmuhammadov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1980 and became a People's Distinguished Scientist of Tajikistan in 1964. He received three Badges of Honor.

Niyozmuhammadov died in Dushanbe on October 25, 1979.

Niyozova, Sofia

Tajik physician Sofia Niyozova was born into a family of workers in Samarqand on December 24, 1919. She joined the CPSU in 1948.

Niyozova graduated from the Samarqand Institute of Medicine in 1941. In 1942, she became the Health Inspector for Tajikistan. During the War, she served as a doctor until 1946, when she returned to Tajikistan. From 1953 to 1976, she was a Lecturer at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. She became a Doctor of Medicine in 1956, an Associate Professor in 1961. In 1976, she went into retirement.

Niyozova was recognized as a Distinguished Tajik physician in 1956. She was also a distinguished Tajik teacher in 1969 and a distinguished doctor at the Union level in 1970. She received the Red Banner of Labor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Nizom Qosim

See Qosimov, Nizom.

Nodir

See Egamov, Dodokhon.

Nosirov, Yusuf

Tajik biologist Yusuf Nosirov was born in Khujand on August 24, 1932. He joined the CPSU in 1955.

Nosirov graduated from the Leninabad Pedagogical Institute in 1950. From 1954 to 1960, he was a Senior Scientific Worker and the Head of the Laboratory of the Physiology of Plants at the Institute of Botany. From 1960 to 1964, he performed the same task for the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan's Division of Physiology and Biophysics. In 1964, he became the Director of the Institute of Biology

and Biophysics of the Academy. He received his doctorate, and became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1966. He became a professor there in 1968, and an Academic in 1981.

Nosirov's research deals with the structure of experimental biology. He was the first to use photosynthesis in his research, and created new avenues in plant production using photosynthesis.

Nosirov's contributions include *Fotosintez i yrozhai khlopchatnika* (*Photosynthesis and Harvesting Cotton*, Dushanbe, 1956), *Genetika Fotosinteza i selektsiya* (*Genetics, Photosynthesis, and Selection*, Moscow, 1982).

Nosirov is a recipient of the Badge of Honor and other medals.

Nosirova, Ashura

Tajik dancer Ashura Nosirova was born in the village of Qistakuz of Khujand in 1924. She is the daughter of the well-known musician, Nosiri Surnaichi. She joined the CPSU in 1951.

Nosirova received her education at the Women's Technical School in Stalinabad (1934-39). Her dancing career began as an amateur at school. In 1939, she participated in one of the republican reviews of rural talent and was noticed. That same year, she was invited to dance at the Stalinabad *Kolkhoz*. From 1940 to 1960, she was a dancer at the Tajikistan State Philharmonic Society. For several years, she learned the intricacies of professional dancing by working with the Ensemble of Soviet Dancers. During the war, she accompanied Tajik artists to the front and danced for the troops. In her dances, she incorporates the unforgettably unique aspects of traditional Tajik dance. She is particularly successful in blending classical Tajik dance with elements of ballet dancing. Her contributions in this regard include "Naqorabazm" ("Drum Party"), "Shodiona" ("Joyful"), "Bozii Kalon" ("The Big Game"), "Pakhta" ("Cotton"), Tovus ("Peacock"), "Kabutari Surkh" ("Red Pigeon"), "Vokhuri" ("Meeting"), and "Dilbar" ("Ravisher").

Nosirova became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1947. She also received the Red Banner of Labor, three Badges of Honor, and other medals.

Nozimov, Zafar

Tajik singer and composer Zafar Nozimov was born in the village of Saqov in Gharm on June 2, 1940. His talent as a singer and composer became apparent when he performed as a member of an amateur group.

In 1958, Nozimov became a soloist for the Tajik State Committee for Radio and Television. In 1962, he became a soloist for the Tajik State Philharmonic Society. His work reflects his conviction that, in a composition, the lyrics and the music must support each other.

Nozimov's contributions include the popular songs "Saharnoz" ("Saharnaz"), "Bahor" ("Spring"), and "Ai Shukh" ("O You Coquette"), which is based on the music by Qodiri. His own creations include "Nozukbadan" ("Delicate Stature"), based on the poetry of Jami; "Ai Sitamgar" ("O Tyrant"), based on the poetry of Khojai Kuhistani; and "Sangi Yodbud" ("Reminiscences Rock").

Nozimov's vast repertoire includes popular songs, love songs, songs of advice, youth, and the beauties of nature, as well as songs belonging to neighbors of Tajikistan, especially Afghanistan, Iran, and India.

Nozimov became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1974, and was decorated with a number of medals.

Nu'monov, Ishonqul

Tajik chemist Ishonqul Usmonovich Nu'monov was born in Samarqand on November 5, 1919. Between 1941 and 1945, he participated in the Great Patriotic War. He joined the CPSU in 1944.

Nu'monov graduated from the Leninabad State Pedagogical Institute in 1947. From 1947 to 1971, he was a post-graduate student, Senior Scientific Worker, and the Director of the Fossil Fuel Laboratory of the Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate in chemistry in 1970, and became a professor in 1971. In the same year, he became the Director of the Institute of Chemistry.

Combining his theoretical studies with his pedagogical efforts, Nu'monov has created a series of course modules on organic chemistry for instruction at the advanced levels used in many of the institutes and universities of the Republic.

Nu'monov received the Order of the Patriotic War, 1st and 2nd Class, the Order of the Red Star, and other medals.

Nur

See Nurov, Amon.

Nuraliev, Yusuf

Tajik pharmacologist Yusuf Nuralievich Nuraliev was born in the village of Nulvand of Darvoz, Badakhshan, on October 5, 1936. He received his early education at the elementary schools of Sangevn of Darvoz and the small town of Gharm in the Gharm region (1950-55).

Nuraliev graduated from the Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1961. In 1961 and 1962, he was an intern. Between 1963 and 1966, he was a post-graduate fellow. During 1967 and 1968, he was a Lecturer at the Department of Pharmacology of Tajikistan State Medical Institute. From 1969 to 1972, he was a doctoral candidate at the Leninabad State Institute of Medicine. Nuraliev became a candidate for a doctorate degree in pharmacology in 1973. In the same year, he was appointed the Director of the Pathophysiology and Experimental Pharmacotherapy of the Institute of Gastroenterology of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1974, he defended his dissertation, *Farmokolojie Mumia (The Pharmacology of Wax)*, with success, and received his doctorate degree. From 1974 to 1996, he was the Director of the Pharmacological Division of the Institute of Gastroenterology of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. During 1996 and 1997, he was Chief Director of Medicine, as well as Head of the Committee of Pharmacology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic. From 1997 to the present, he has been a Professor of Pharmacology at the Ibn Sina Medical College, as well as a Senior Scientific Worker in the History of Medicine at the Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Nuraliev's research deals with the history of medicine of the Perso-Tajik peoples, the efficacy of medicinal plants, and the healing values of wax. His contributions include *Mumiyo i ego lechebnie svoistva (Wax and Its Natural Healing Properties)*, Dushanbe, 1976); *Meditcina epokhi avitsenni (Medicine at the Time of Avicenna)*, Dushanbe, 1980); *Meditinskie traktati Avitsenni (Avicenna's Medical Treatise)*, Dushanbe, 1982); *Giyohhoi Dorugi (Medicinal Plants)*, Dushanbe, 1989 and 1999); *Giyohdarmonii Sangi Kulya (Botanical Treatment of Kidney Stones)*, Dushanbe 1997); *110 Retsephoi Ibn Sina (Avicenna's 110 recipes)*, 1999 and 2000).

Nuraliev has traveled to India, Iran, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, and Holland.

Nuri, Said Abdullo

Tajik religious figure and politician Mullo Said Abdullo Nuri, also referred to as Saidov, was born on March 15, 1947, into a religious and intellectual family of the village of Sangvor in Tavildara. He received his early education first from his father, Makhdumi Siyomuddin, and later, clandestinely, from Hazrat Mavlavi Muhammadjon (also referred to as Qorii Hindustoni). In the 1960s, Nuri's family moved to the Turkmenistan *Sovkhoz* in the Vakhsh region of southern Tajikistan. In 1975, Nuri organized the illegal Islamic Education Organization for youth.

Nuri's career began as a guard for the *kolkhoz* institutions. Later on, he worked as a technician in Qurghonteppa. In 1986, along with forty others, he was arrested by the KGB and imprisoned on charges of anti-governmental activities. From 1988, the year he was released from prison, until the early 1990s, he lived in the "Turkmenistan" *kolkhoz* as a sharecropper. In 1990, he made a pilgrimage to Mecca and visited the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the early 1990's Nuri played a major role in the formation of the Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan and became the Chairman of the Movement for Islamic Revival in Tajikistan.

A recognized figure in the world of Islam, in 1992, Nuri became the Editor of the religious journal *Minbari Islam (The Pulpit for Islam)*.

In 1992, after the defeat of the Opposition, he fled Tajikistan. While abroad, he was elected the Head of the United Tajik Opposition forces.

In 1997, Nuri returned to Tajikistan and became the Chair of the Commission for National Reconciliation. In September 1999, he replaced Muhammad Sharif Himmatzoda as the Head of the Islamic Resurgence Party of Tajikistan.

Nuriddinov, Sirojiddin

Tajik painter, carver, and designer Sirojiddin Nuriddinov was born in Samarqand in 1919. After completing pedagogical school, he taught for a while.

In 1952, he joined the People's Creative Chamber of Dushanbe. His work is based on the knowledge that he gained from the creations of his

predecessors, especially Y. Barotbekov. His first creative work is based on the wood carving methods of the artists of Uroteppa. In his work, he makes extensive use of Islamic motifs.

When working with wood, he is able to attend to the smallest details. The portraits of K. Marx, V. I. Lenin, N. Krupskaya, M. V. Frunze, Rudaki, Jomi, Navoi, Behzod, T. G. Shevchenko, S. Aini and M. Tursunzoda are executed on this principle. His other depictions reveal the intricacies of the Soviet system as reflected in industry and economy. Included in these are the "25-Solagii Tojikiston" ("The 25th Anniversary of Tajikistan"), "Tojikiston" ("Tajikistan"), "Dustii Khalqho" ("Friendship Among the People"), "Shu'lai Inqilob" ("The Flame of Revolution"), and others.

The city of Dushanbe has benefited from the artistry of Nuriddinov a great deal. The decorations of the Faroghat and Tojikiston restaurants and of Sadbarg and the Circus are all among the works of this major contributor to Tajik art.

Nuriddinov became a Distinguished Artist of Tajikistan in 1967, and was awarded the Rudaki State Prize in 1982.

Nurjonov, Nizom

Tajik drama critic and literary scholar Nizom Nurjonov was born on December 18, 1923, into a religious family in Bukhara. He received his early education in Dushanbe. He joined the CPSU in 1948.

Nurjonov graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1947. In 1952, he was a researcher for the history division of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1958, he became the Head of the History Department of the Academy of Sciences. At his suggestion, in 1958, an Art Department was inaugurated at the Academy. Nurjonov defended his doctoral dissertation in 1968 and became a professor in 1973. Anthropology, traditional music, dance and the history of dance in Ferghana, Samarqand, and Bukhara form a major part of his research.

After teaching the History of World Theater for 27 years, Nurjonov retired in 1988. He continues to work as a core scientific researcher. Nurjonov has written critical accounts for many of the plays performed in Dushanbe, Bukhara, and Khujand and he has participated in many congresses dealing with the Tajik theater. His major contributions include *Teatri Mardumii Tojik (Tajikistan's People's Theater, 1956)*, *Ta'rikhi Teatri Shavrvavii Tojik (The History of the Theater of Soviet*

Tajikistan, 1967), *Dar Olami Balet (In the World of the Ballet*, 1975), *Tadzhikskii narodnii teatr (Tajikistan's People's Theater*, 1956), *Istoria tadzhikskogo sovetского teatra 1917-1941(The History of the Soviet-Tajik Theater [1917-1941]*, 1967), *Tadzhikskii teatr (Tajik Theater*, 1968), "Muhamadjon Qosimov" ("Muhammadjon Qosimov," 1978), "Asli Burhonov" ("Asli Burhonov," 1982), and *Nim Umri Pur Samar (The Fruitful Half of Life*, 1980).

Nurjonov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1961.

Nurjonov was recognized as a Distinguished Artist of Tajikistan in 1974. He also received four medals and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Nurjonov has traveled in England, Italy, France, Greece, Poland, Iran, and Afghanistan.

Nurov, Amon

Tajik scholar and linguist Amon Nurov, also referred to as Nur, was born into a family of farmers in the Maschoh district of Zarafshan province in 1938.

He graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1959 with a degree in Persian language and literature. Between 1959 and 1966, he served as an employee of the Language and Literature Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1966 to 1969, he taught at Maschoh high schools. In 1969, he joined the staff of the *Ensaiklopidioi Sovetii Tojik (The Tajik Soviet Encyclopedia)*. The two-volume *Farhangi Osori Jomi (The Dictionary of Jami's Works)*, 1983-84, is among his other contributions to compiling information in encyclopedic format.

Nurov won the Mavlavi Language Prize in 1991.

O

Obidi

See Obidov, Homid.

Obidkhojaev, Lutfullo

Tajik poet Lutfullo Obidkhojaev, also referred to as Lutfi, was born to a clerical family in Uroteppa in 1898. He received his early education in traditional, as well as new-method schools of the region. In 1919, he finished a one-year course in education, and until 1923, participated in the struggle against the Basmachis. From then until 1949, he served in the army and in the judicial system. Thereafter, he became a literary worker at *Rohi Sotsiolism*.

Obidkhojaev's literary career began in 1925, when he contributed to *Ovozi Tojik* and *Mullo Mushfiqi*. He produced verses using almost all the traditional genres of Tajik poetry. The themes of his poetry are soviet in nature, including denunciation of feudalism, enemies of the people, and traditional ways. His contributions include "Muhabbat va Zafar" ("Love and Victory," 1947); "Tuhfai Shoir" ("The Gift of the Poet," 1949); and *Asarhoi Muntakhab (Selected Works, 1959)*.

The following two stories deal with the lives of Tajik women before and after the Revolution: "Salim-Partizan" ("Salim the Party Girl," 1938), and "Najminiso" ("Najminisa," 1941).

Obidkhojaev joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1939. He is a recipient of the medal for Renown Service.

Obidkhojaev died on January 2, 1957 in Uroteppa.

Obidov, Homid

Tajik poet and author Homid Obidov, also referred to as Obidi, was born in the village of Qaradogh of Hissar in 1911. He joined the CPSU in 1941.

Obidov graduated from Tashkent Pedagogical Institute in 1930 and worked at *Komsomoli Tojikiston*, *Tojikistoni Surkh*, *Vasiyyati Lenin*, and other papers. Wounded in World War II in 1945, he returned to his homeland.

Obidov's stories and poems were published in local papers as early as 1932. His first collection of poetry, entitled *Qadamhoi Komsomol* (*Komsomol Steps*) was published in 1933. Obidov joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1945. His other contributions include "Ovozi Mo" ("Our Voice," 1938), "Dostoni Deputoti Qahramon" ("The Story of the Brave Representative," 1945), and "Pionir dar Sarhad" ("Pioneer at the Front," 1939).

Obidov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1935. He was decorated with the Order of the Patriotic War and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Obidov died in Dushanbe on March 16, 1948. A selection of his works was published in the same year.

Obloqulov, Bayonqul

Tajik singer and composer Bayonqul Obloqulov was born into a farming family of Panjakent on March 15, 1939.

Obloqulov graduated from the Sodirkhoni Hofiz School of Music in Leninabad in 1962. Thereafter, he worked at the Panjakent People's Theater as a literary leader. In 1963, he became the Music Director of the city of Panjakent. From 1964 to 1975, he was the Music Director of the People's Theater of Panjakent. In addition to leading the group of musicians of the theater, he was also one of its best soloists. He is particularly skilled in the performance of the classics of *shashmaqam* and in singing popular songs. He undertook several main roles including Toshbek in *Toshbek va Gulqurbon* (*Tashbek and Golqorban*), by M. Mirshakar; Said in *Subhi Sahro* (*Morning in the Field*), by R. Jalil; and Ghanijon in *Gavhari Shabcharogh* (*Glow-Worn Jewel*). by S. Ulughzoda.

Obloqulov became a People's Singer of Tajikistan in 1978. He is a recipient of the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Odina Hoshim

See Hoshimov, Odina.

Odinaev, Jum'aboi

Tajik author Jum'aboi Odinaev, also referred to as Jum'a Odina, was born into a family of herders in the village of Nignot in Panjakent on March 13, 1930. He joined the CPSU in 1964.

Odinaev graduated from the Samarqand State Pedagogical Institute in 1950, and from the Translations Department of the Tajikistan State University's History and Literature Department in 1956. Before 1960, when he began his writing career, he worked in various positions in the *Irfon Publications*, *Tojikiston Weekly*, *Sadoi Sharq*, and other institutions.

The themes of Odinaev's works were centered on contemporary ethical and social issues. His first work, entitled *Chanbari Otash* (*Circle of Fire*), was published in 1973. Because he tackled difficult socio-political issues critically, the authorities heavily censored his work. His contributions include *Avroqi Rangin* (*Colorful Pages*, 1964); *Insho dar Mavzu'i Ozod* (*Composition on a Free Subject*, 1968); *Guzashti Ayyom* (*The Passage of Time*, 1978); and *Zahmati Sarbozi* (*The Hassle of Military Service*, 1980).

He joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1966.

Odinaev died in Dushanbe on September 10, 1982.

Okhunov, Juraboi

Tajik composer Juraboi Okhunov was born in Dushanbe on May 25, 1932.

Okhunov graduated from both the Dushanbe Music School and the Moscow Conservatory in 1954. His creative period began when he was at the Conservatory. His early works include "Partioi Mo" ("Our Party"), based on the poem by Rahimzoda, "Ba Partioi Dilovar" ("[Dedicated] to the Heroic Party"), itself based on the poem by A. Sidqi, and "Ba Lenini Buzurg" ("To Great Lenin"), based on the poem by Q. Kirom.

Okhunov has put the final touches on a number of well-known popular songs and has created a popular quartet (in 3 parts) for the *tar*. Similarly, he has adapted "Dukhtari Hisari" ("Hissari Girl") for piano. Other songs prepared for the piano include "Tabassum" ("Smile"), "Mavji Junun" ("Wave of Insanity"), "Khandida Bio" ("Come Laughing"), and "Chashmaki Tu" ("Your Wink").

In addition, he has created a series of songs for instrumental music. These include "Marshe Kaihon Navardoni Javon" ("The March for the Young Astronauts," 1969) and "Marsh" ("March," 1978).

With regard to his songs for popular instruments, several of Okhunov's anthems stand out. They are "Andisha" ("Thought"), "Du Raqs" ("Two Dances"), "Raqsı Javoni" ("Youthful Dance"), and others.

Finally, in 1967, Okhunov began teaching at the Tajikistan Art Institute. In connection with this, he has created a series of instructional music lessons for the education of young Tajiks in the art of instrumental music.

Olimi, Qutbiddin

Tajik movie director Qutbiddin Olimi was born in Khujand on May 1, 1908. He is one of the first contributors to the Tajik film industry.

Olimi studied in the Dushanbe Movie Actors Courses and at the State Institute of Arts. Originally, he was discovered by N. Dostal, the famous movie director who introduced a number of other faces to Tajik theater as well. Olimi's directorial activity dates to 1938 and to his film entitled *Bogh (The Garden)*. Also in 1938, he traveled to Leninabad and learned the principles of dubbing. Upon his return to Dushanbe, he formed a studio for dubbing films. From 1941 to 1945, he served at the war front. After the war, he continued his work in Dushanbe and dubbed more than 400 films, including *Asal (Honey)*, *Dursun (Dursun)*, *A'zoi Hukumat (Government Officials)*, *Lenin dar Soli 1918 (Lenin in 1918)*, *Lenin dar Oktiobr (Lenin in October)*, *Odami Miltiqdor (Man with a Rifle)*, *Shashumi Iyul (Sixth of July)*, *Daftari Kabud (The Black Book)*, and *Oilai Ulionovho (The Ulianov Family)*. Olimi's only contribution in print is entitled *Dublozhi Filmho (Dubbing of Films)*. It was published in Dushanbe in 1970.

Olimi became a Distinguished Artist of Tajikistan in 1958. He also was awarded the Badge of Honor, a number of medals, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Olimi died in Dushanbe on March 3, 1970.

Olimov, Ismoiljon

Tajik physician Ismoiljon Yusufovich Olimov was born in Leninabad on November 18, 1936.

Olimov graduated from Tajikistan Medical Institute in 1960. In 1960 and 1961, he was a doctor of neuropathology at the Khojaobgarm resort. In the following year, he was an intern at the Clinical Division of the Department of Neurological Diseases of the Tajikistan State Institute of Medicine. From 1962 to 1965, he was a post-graduate student at the Department of Neurology of the State Institute of Medicine of Moscow. From 1965 to 1970, he was the Director of Neuropathology of the clinical division of Hospital No. 1 of Dushanbe. He received his doctorate in medicine in 1976 and became a professor in 1980.

Olimov's contributions include *Patologia obmena aminokislot pri sudorozhnom sindrome u detei rannego vozrasta* (*The Pathology of the Exchange of Amino Acid in Small Children During Convulsions*, 1972).

Olimov was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Health Services in Tajikistan in 1979.

Olimov, Karomatullo

Tajik philosopher Karamatullo Olimov was born in Istaravshan on July 27, 1944. He received his early education in the Soviet schools of his native city.

Olimov graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in Oriental Studies in 1964. Thereafter, he became the Director of the Philosophy Department of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. At the same time, he was the People's Representative to the Tajik Parliament.

Olimov's contributions include his dissertation in philosophy, which he completed in 1971, and his doctoral dissertation, entitled *Tasavvufi Khuroson* (*Khorasonian Sufism*). This latter was published in 1994. As a professor, Olimov has been instrumental in the education of Tajik youth. Indeed, many doctoral candidates have benefited from his knowledge of philosophy and have defended their dissertations prepared under his supervision.

Olimov's other contributions include *Jahonbinii Siosi* (*Political Worldview*, Dushanbe, 1973); *Jahonbinii Abdullohi Ansori* (*Abdullah Ansari's Worldview*, Dushanbe, 1988); *Hakim Sano'i: Muntakhabi Osor* (*Selected Works of Hakim Sana'i*, Dushanbe, 1994), and *Barrasiho dar Tasavvuf* (*Research on Sufism*, Dushanbe, 1999).

Olimov was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Science and Technology (1999), and received the Badge of Honor Award.

Olimov has traveled to Afghanistan, Iran, Greece, the United States, and Austria.

Olimov, Mirzorammat

Tajik painter Mirzorammat Olimov was born into the family of the painter Mirzoolim Nosirov in Khujand in 1891. He joined the CPSU in 1969.

Olimov was one of the founders of Soviet rule in Tajikistan. He learned the art of painting first from his father and, later on, from the famed Tajik painter Mirhalim. As a youth, he traveled extensively in Fergana with his father learning the tricks of the trade. After his father's death, he began painting ceilings for mosques and private houses. In 1916, because of his political involvement, he was exiled to Kirch, where he worked on the railroad. He participated in the Decade of Tajik Art in 1941 in Moscow, and received high praise for his work. His works, mostly related to landmark anniversaries and famous figures from history, include *V. I. Lenin (V. I. Lenin)*, *40-Solagii RSS Tojikiston (The 40th Anniversary of SSR Tajikistan)*, *50-Solagii SSR Tojikiston (The 50th Anniversary of SSR Tajikistan)*, *San'at az Oni Khalq Ast (Art Belongs to the People)*, and *Umari Khayyam (Omar Khayyam)*.

Olimov has not only revived some of the ancient arts of the region, but has added a new dimension to them. In addition to old motifs, such as *mehrobi*, *gireh*, *guli azhdar*, *qushtanob*, *ishkelak*, *guli nasrin*, *shohbarg*, *dumi tovus*, and *islimi*, he has created new emblematic works such as *dos va bolgha (hammer and sickle)*, *sitorai panj gusha (five-corner star)*, *ghuzai pakhta (cotton ball)*, and *kabutar (dove)*. Towards the end of his life, he taught his skills to many of the youth interested in his kind of art work.

Olimov became a People's Painter of Tajikistan in 1959, and was awarded the Order of Lenin, two medals, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Olimov died in Dushanbe on June 15, 1971.

Olimov, Muzaffar

Tajik historian Muzaffar Olimov was born in Isfara in northern Tajikistan in 1954.

Olimov graduated from the Tajikistan State University with a degree in history in 1976. From 1976 to 1984, and again from 1986 to 1993, he

was a research fellow at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences. He was a postgraduate student and later a candidate of science in the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. He defended his dissertation and received a doctorate degree from that institution in 1994. From 1993 to 1998, he was the Head of the Department, Deputy Director of Science, and Senior Research Fellow of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations at the Academy. In 1995, he became a professor of history and the Chair of the Department of World History at Tajikistan State University. At the same time, he was the Director of the *Sharq* Information and Analytical Center as well.

Olimov's research deals with the history of Sind from the 17th to the early 19th centuries, emphasizing the impact of the era on the ethno-political and religious makeup of present-day Tajikistan.

Olimov, Rashid

Tajik politician Rashid Qutbiddinovich Olimov, also referred to as Rashid Olimov, was born in Dushanbe on June 23, 1953. He joined the CPSU in 1976.

Olimov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1975. From 1974 to 1979, he was appointed as the Acting Head of the Committee on Professions at the Tajikistan State University, and Head of the Lecturers at the Central Committee of the Lenin Union for Communist Youth. From 1979 to 1982, he was Instructor of Propaganda and Agitation for the Frunze district of Dushanbe. He served the same purpose for the Party Committee of Dushanbe as well. From 1982 to 1986, he was the Acting Director of the Propaganda and Agitation Lecturers for the Lenin All-Union for Communist Youth. From 1986 to 1989, he was the First Secretary for the Central Committee of the Lenin Union for Communist Youth.

In 1988, Olimov was appointed first secretary of the Frunze District Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. The following year, he became the Second Secretary of the Dushanbe City Committee. In 1990 and 1991, he was the Second Secretary of the Communist Party. In 1992, Olimov was promoted to the position of the Advisor to the President of the Republic. He was the Minister of Foreign affairs of Tajikistan from 1992 to 1995, and since 1995 he has been Tajikistan's Ambassador to the United Nations.

Olimov is a recipient of the Order of *Dusti* (Friendship) of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Olimpur, Muhiddin

Tajik photo-journalist and an ardent promoter of Perso-Tajik culture, Muhiddin Olimpur was born in the Aini District of Tajikistan on March 2, 1946. He received his early education in the village of Shamtich, and his advanced education at the Linguistics Department of the Tajikistan National University and the Institute of Fine Arts.

Olimpur served as a photographer and a journalist chiefly for *Komsomoli Tojikiston* and *Adabiyot va San'at*, and for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). His contributions include *Chahorboghi Gulho* (*The Crossroad of Flowers*), *Rahnamo'i Akkosi* (*A Handbook of Photography*), *Tushai Chashm* (*Food for the Eye*), *'Ishq Faryod Kunad* (*Love Laments*), and *Iron Bui Modar Midahad* (*Iran Has Mother's Fragrance*)

In pursuit of documentary information about the relationship among the Iranians and Tajiks, Olimpur traveled extensively in Afghanistan, Iran, Egypt, Syria, England, Germany, and the United States.

During the 1992 Civil War and thereafter, he participated in many forums on his own, as well as on behalf of the BBC for which he was a foreign correspondent. As a result of his international activities, he organized two major exhibitions, *Guldukhtaroni Tojik* (*Tajik Flower Maidens*) and *Afghoniston az Nigohi Dust* (*Afghanistan from the Point of View of a Friend*, Kabul, 1988).

Olimpur was murdered on December 13, 1995, in Dushanbe.

Oqilov, Oqil

Tajik politician Oqil Oqilov, also referred to as Akil Akilov, was born in Khujand in 1944.

Oqilov graduated from the Moscow Engineering and Construction Institute in 1967. From then, until 1976, he worked at different engineering and construction posts in Khujand. He was appointed the Minister of Construction of Tajikistan in 1993. Before that, however, he worked for the Communist Party of the Republic. From 1994 to 1996, he served as Tajikistan's Vice-Premier. At the end of this term, he returned to Khujand as its Deputy Chairman. In 1999, Oqilov was appointed the Prime Minister of Tajikistan.

Orifov, Amonullo

Tajik therapist Amonullo Yahyoevich Orifov was born in Lenin-grad on June 23, 1932.

Orifov graduated from the Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1954. From 1954 until 1964, he was a clinical intern, an assistant, and an Associate Professor at the Department of Faculty Relations, at Tajikistan State Medical Institute. He received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1968, and became a professor in 1969. In 1968, he became the Director of the Department of the Internal Diseases of Pediatrics. In 1972, he became the Director of the Department of Therapeutics of Hospital #2.

Orifov's research deals with the problems of cardiology, gastroenterology, pulmonology and radioisotope diagnoses. He studied the effects of vitamin B6 on the livers of healthy people and those afflicted with chronic liver dysfunction. He was the first to use radioisotherapy for internal diseases, especially related to the liver.

Orifov died in Dushanbe on April 21, 1983.

Orzuev, Mahdi

Tajik microbiologist Mahdi Orzuev was born in the village of Bukos in Gharm on November 25, 1933. He joined the CPSU in 1971.

Orzuev graduated from the Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1958. In 1960, he became a doctor of epidemiology for the hospitals of the Gharm region. From 1960 to 1975, he was a post-graduate, assistant, Senior Scientific Worker, and Assistant Professor at the Department of Microbiology. He received his doctorate in microbiology in 1975, and became a professor in 1977. In 1976, he became the Director of the Department of Microbiology of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute.

Orzuev's research deals with epidemiology, the prevention of tetanus, and the spread of staphylococcus in mothers and newborn children.

His written contributions include *Mikroflora verkhnikh dikhatel'nikh putei u bol'nikh revmatizmom. Diagnostika, klinika i lechenie revmaticheskikh zabolevanii (Microflora and Breathing Methods for Patients Afflicted with Rheumatism. Diagnosis and Clinical Treatment of Rheumatism, 1978)*.

Orzuev was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Health Sciences of Tajikistan.

Osimi

See Osimov, Muhammad.

Osimov, Muhammad

Tajik philosopher Muhammad Saifiddinovich Osimov, also referred to as Osimi, was born on September 1, 1920, in Khujand. He joined the CPSU in 1945.

Osimov studied at the Leninabad Worker's College in 1937, and in 1941 graduated from the Samarqand State Institute of Physics and Mathematics. From 1941 to 1946, he served at the War front. From 1946 to 1952, he was a head teacher and Director of the Department of Physics of the Leninabad State Pedagogical Institute. Between 1952 and 1955, he was a post-graduate student of sociology at the Academy of Social Sciences of the Soviet Union. From 1956 to 1962, he was the Associate Minister of Education. From 1962 to 1965, he was the Secretary of the Communist Party of Tajikistan and Acting Director of the Cabinet of Ministers of Tajikistan. In 1965, he became the President of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate in philosophy in 1971 and in the same year, became a professor. In 1974, he became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Osimov's research deals with natural philosophy, the history of Marxism-Leninism, and history of science and literature. He has studied several problems of contemporary physics regarding the development of matter. In his philosophical discussions, he has dealt with the development of the thought patterns of the peoples of the east, and has come to interesting conclusions. He has also studied some of the problems related to science and society, science and production, the status of certain major scientific and literary figures of Tajikistan, and methodology for defense against anti-Communism. His contributions include *Asari Barjastai Filosofioi Marksisti (Distinguished Work on Marxism, 1960)*, *Nakhustin Dorulfununi Mo (Our First University, 1961)*, *Materia va Tasviri Fizikii Olam (Matter and the Physical Visualization of the Universe, 1966)*, *Paidoish va Tashakkuli Tafakkuri Falsafi (Appearance and Formation of Philosophical Thinking, 1976)*, *Issledovanie etnicheskoi istorii drevnei Tsentral'noi Azii v sovetskoi nauke (Soviet Science and Research on the Ethnic History of Central Asia, 1977)*, and

Tasakkul va Takamoli Afkari Falsafi (Formation and Evolution of Philosophic Thought, Dushanbe, 1980). He was the Chief Editor of the monumental *Ensaiklopediai Sovetii Tojik (Soviet Tajik Encyclopedia*, 1978-1988).

Osimov was recognized as a Distinguished National Icon, a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Science and Culture, Head of the *Paivand* (Connection) Committee, and Vice-President of the Association of Tajiks from Around the World. He also won the Jawaharlal Nehru Prize in 1980. He garnered two Orders of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, the October Revolution Award, the Order of the Patriotic war 1st class, the Order of the Red Star, the Badge of Honor, medals, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Osimov was murdered on July 29, 1996, in Dushanbe.

Otakhonova, Khursheda

Tajik poet and literary critic Khursheda Otakhonova was born in Uroteppa in 1932. She joined the CPSU in 1959.

Otakhonova graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in Persian language and literature in 1953. She worked at the Rudaki Language and Literature Institute from 1953 until 1972, when she became its director. Her early articles appeared in the 1950s.

She has researched the works of S. Aini, Lahuti, Tursunzoda, and Muhammadjon Rahimi. Her contributions include "Rahim Jalil va Osori U" ("Rahim Jalil and His Works," 1962), "Padidahoi Navjui" ("Innovative Phenomena," 1972), "Paivandi Hiss va Andisha" ("The Relation Between Feeling and Thought," 1982), and "Tahavvoloti Doston dar Nazmi Mu'osir" ("The Development of Story in Modern Verse," 1983).

Otakhonova joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1968. She was decorated with the Red Banner of Courage and the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize.

Ozod

See Aminova, Ozod.

Ozod

See Ghafurova, Roziya.

P

Pachadjanov, Daler

Tajik geochemist Daler Pachadjanov was born on April 3, 1937, in Dushanbe. He graduated from the Geological Faculty of Moscow State University with a degree in geochemistry in 1959. In 1963, he defended his thesis for candidate of science. In 1975, he became a doctor of science.

Pachadjanov has worked in the Institute of Chemistry of Science in the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan as Junior and Senior Scientific Worker, Scientific Secretary, Laboratory Head, and Deputy Director. In 1985, he was deputy to the Secretary of the Academy and later held the same position in the Institute of Physics and Mathematics, Chemistry and Geology. From 1966 to 1978, Pachadjanov was Vice-President of the Tajik branch of the All-Union Chemical Society that popularized science among the youth. He was Head of the Junior Academy of Sciences, a recognized center for the education and preparation of talented Tajik youths for higher education in the sciences.

Pachadjanov's contributions include *The Basic Features of Niobium and Tantalum Geochemistry in the Sedimentary Process*, 1975; *Geochemistry of Red-Color Cretaceous Sediments of the Tajik Depression*, 1981; *Paleohydrochemistry and Forms of Elements Migrating in Zones of Hypergenesis*, 1988; *The Hydrochemistry of Surface Waters of Tajikistan*, 1999; and *Methods of Analysis of Neutral and Technical Materials*, 2002.

Pachadjanov is the recipient of many accolades including the Red Banner of Labor and the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin.

Pallaev, Ghoibnazar

Tajik politician, Ghoibnazar Pallaev was born on May 5, 1929, in Osh, Kyrgyzstan, into a family of workers. He joined the CPSU in 1957.

Pallaev graduated from the Institute of Agriculture of Tajikistan in 1954. Between 1954 and 1960, he served in various capacities at the Rayon level in the south, mostly in Jilikul, Kolkhozabad, and Moskva. In 1960, he became the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Tajikistan.

This was followed, in 1961, by several positions directing *kalkhoz* and *sovkhos* production in Asht and Lenin. Between 1977 and 1984, Pallaev served as the First Secretary of the Qurghonteppa region. In 1984, he became the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Pallaev received the Order of Lenin Prize, four Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Payrav

See Sulaymoni, Otojon.

Pirmuhammadzod, Abdushukur

Tajik literary critic and playwright Abdushukur Pirmuhammadzod was born in 1912 into a merchant's family in Samarqand. He is Abdusalom Dehoti's brother. Little is known about Pirmuhammadzod's early background other than that his work was supported by Sadriddin Aini as early as the 1930s.

Indeed, he began his career as an Editor and translator for the Samarqand State Publications, with which Aini was working at the time. Later on, in 1934, he carried out the same service in Dushanbe. While working, he attended the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. He wrote many books for children, as well as several textbooks. His major work is his 1940 *Rustam va Suhrob* (*Rustam and Suhrab*), for which he collaborated with Ghani Abdullo. It was staged in Dushanbe at the Abulqosim Lahuti Theater in 1940 and in Moscow in 1941.

Pirmuhammadzod died in 1942.

Pirumshoev, Haydarsho

Tajik historian Haydarsho Pirumshoev was born in the village of Vodkhud of Vanj, Badakhshan, on December 30, 1944. He received his early education first in his native village of Vodkhud, and later in Navobod in the district of Gharm.

Although he entered the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1963, due to military service (1964-67), he did not graduate until 1970. Then, he served as a teacher for two years. From 1972 to 1997, he was a post-graduate student, teacher of Soviet History, Assistant Professor, and Assistant Professor of Homeland History of the Faculty of History and

Philology of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. Since 1995, Pirumshoev has been the Director of the Department of Homeland History of the same institute. In 1996, he was also invited to the Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Currently he is the Head of the Department of Ancient, Medieval, and Modern History of that institute.

Pirumshoev's contributions include *Tadzhikistan v trudakh russkikh dorevoliutsionikh issledovatelei* (*Tajikistan in the Research Materials of Pre-Revolution Russian Scholars*, Dushanbe, 1990); *Russkie dorevoliutsionnie issledovateli o gorodakh Vostochnoi Bukhori kontso XIX-nachalna XX vv.* (*The Research of Pre-Revolution Russian Scholars Dealing with the City of Noble Bukhara at the End of the 19th and the Beginning of the 20th Centuries*, Dushanbe, 1992); *Russkie dorevoliutsionnie issledovateli o politike Rossii v Crednei Azii v XVIII v.* (*The Research of Pre-Revolution Russian Scholars Dealing with Russian Policies in Central Asia During the 18th Century*, Dushanbe, 1996); *Rossiisko-sredneaziatskie otnoshemia XVI-seredini XIX vekov v pusskoi istoriografii* (*Russian-Central Asian Relations from the 16th to the Middle of the 19th Centuries as Reported by Russian Historiographers*, Dushanbe, 1996); *Istoria Izuchenia vosstania Vose* (*The History of the Study of the Vose' Uprising*, Dushanbe, 1998); and *Jovidon dar yodho* (*Eternal in Memories*, Dushanbe, 2000).

Pulodi, Tillo

Tajik poet Tillo Pulodi was born on 12 May, 1912, into a farming family of the Autonomous Badakhshan region of Tajikistan.

Pulodi graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1942, and until 1948, taught at the elementary schools of Shughnon. Later on, he served as a professor of Perso-Tajik literature at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute.

Pulodi's early works, beginning in 1935, were published in Badakhshani journals. In his verses, Pulodi depicts the lives of the people of the Kuhistan. Some Tajik singers have adapted Pulodi's verses to local music. In addition to his studies in Tajik folklore, Pulodi's major contributions include "Tuhfai Sho'ir" ("The Gift of the Poet," 1945), "Badakhshoni Ozod" ("Free Badakhshan," 1948), "Nomai Bakht" ("The Fortune Letter," 1958), "Bahori Shodi" ("The Spring of Joy," 1962), "Surudi Oktiobr" ("The Song of October," 1965), "Subhi Kishvari Man"

("The Morning of My Country," 1970), and "Rozi Dil" ("The Secret of the Heart," 1983).

Pulodi joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1940. He received the Badge of Honor, the Red Banner of Courage, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Pulodi died in Moscow on July 29, 1974.

Pulodov, Abdumajid

Tajik neuropathologist Abdumajid Musoevich Pulodov was born on April 8, 1925, in the village of Kistakuz in Khujand. From 1941 to 1945, he was a major at the front. He joined the CPSU in 1946.

Pulodov graduated from the Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1950. From then until 1964, he served as an assistant and Assistant Professor there. In 1964, he became the Director of Neurology of the same institute. He received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1963, and became a professor in 1965. He also received an honorary doctorate from Harvard University, U.S.A., in 1971.

Pulodov's contributions include *Propedevtikai Bimorihoi Asabi (The Preparatory Study of the Diseases of the Nervous System)*, which was authorized by the Ministry of Health of the Soviet Union to be used as a textbook throughout the Nation.

Pulodov's research deals with actual cases of clinical neurology, as well as with the pathology of a series of diseases of the nervous system which are named after him. They include the Pulodov Syndrome and Pulodov Facial Nerve Dysfunction. Pulodov's contribution to the development of the science of neurology in the republic is immense. Due to his efforts, many regions were equipped with the means to address diseases related to neurology and pathology.

Pulodov received the Red Banner of Labor, the Order of the Patriotic War, and other medals.

Pulodov, A'zam

Tajik surgeon A'zam Tohirovich Pulodov was born in Samarqand on June 15, 1928. He joined the CPSU in 1953.

Pulodov graduated from the Moscow First Medical Institute in 1949. From 1951 to 1954, he was an intern at the Tajikistan State Medical Institute, and from 1954 to 56, he was an assistant. Between 1956 and 1964, he was an Assistant Professor in the Department of Hospital Sur-

gery. In 1964, he became the Director of the Department of Surgery for Children. He became a Doctor of Medicine in 1963, and a professor in 1966. In 1974, he was recognized as a Distinguished Scientist in the Republic of Tajikistan. He became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1985.

Pulodov's research deals with problems related to surgery both for curing diseases and for the cosmetical restoration of limbs.

Pulodov received two Badges of Honor.

Pulodov, Mahkam

Tajik author Mahkam Pulodov, also referred to as Mahkam Pulod, was born into a family of workers in Leninabad on May 29, 1940.

Pulodov graduated from the Dushanbe State Pedagogical Institute in 1963. For a while, he worked as a teacher in the high schools, and later, in the Pedagogical Institute of Leninabad. In 1976, he became the Director of Muhiddin Aminzoda's House, Monument, and Museum in Leninabad.

Pulodov's first creative work was entitled "Voqi'ai Imruza" ("Today's Event"). His other contributions, satirical in the main, include "Mivai Umr" ("The Fruit of Life," 1982), "Mardu Lafz" ("Man and Word," 1984), "Dar Sohili Sir" ("On the Bank of the Syr River," 1986), and others.

Pulodov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1984.

Pulodov, Tolstoy

Tajik author and journalist Tolstoy Pulodov, also referred to as Tolis, was born on August 24, 1929, to a scholarly family in Leninabad. Little is known about his early education, after which he worked in a print shop as a typesetter and linetypist. He joined the CPSU in 1957.

Thereafter, he studied at the Faculty of Letters of Tajikistan State University. Upon graduation, Pulodov returned to journalism and was appointed Associate Editor of *Mash'al* and Editor of *Sadoi Sharq*.

Pulodov's first story, "Pisaron" ("Sons"), was published in 1946. One of Sadriddin Aini's students, Pulodov creates heroes who are generally young collective farm workers, urban intellectuals, and students. Family life, morality, and human existence form the core of his works. The Other themes Pulodov develops include friendship among nations and the importance of education. His 1959 "Tobiston" ("Summer") is one of

the most cited stories written for the youth who participated in the Patriotic War. In addition to his *Collected Works*, which was published in two volumes (1975-76), he has contributed the following: "Charoghho" ("The Lights," 1948); "Dar Sari Rohi Kalon" ("On the Long Road," 1954); "Hakoyahoi Dah Sol" ("Stories of Ten Years," 1957); and "Javoni" ("Youth").

Pulodov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1954. He received the Badge of Honor, the Red Banner of Courage, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Pulodov committed suicide in Dushanbe on September 16, 1961.

Pulodov, Uktamjon

Tajik archaeologist, culture specialist, journalist, and translator Uktamjon Pulodov was born on August 20, 1936, in Khujand, into a family of scholars. Pulodov received his early education in Khujand.

Pulodov graduated from the Khujand Pedagogical Institute in 1959. From 1961 to 1962, he taught as a Lecturer in the Department of the History of the Soviet Union. Between 1962 and 1965, he was a post-graduate student at the History, Archaeology, and Ethnography Research Center of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, specializing in archaeology and Central Asian history. Between 1965 and 1969, he was a Junior Scientific Worker. In 1968, he submitted his thesis in Archaeology to the same institute. From 1969 to 1976, he was the Chief Editor of History for *The Soviet Tajik Encyclopedia*. Between 1985 and 1995, he was an Assistant Professor on the faculty of History at the Tajikistan State University. Since 1996, he has been a Professor in the Department of History of the Tajik Peoples and Archaeology and Ethnography of the Tajiks at the Khujand State University.

Pulodov has participated in a number of archeological expeditions to northern Tajikistan (1956-1984), Afghanistan (1974-1971), and Panjakent (1986-1991). His contributions include "Urtakurghon va Tirmizakteppa" ("Urtakurghon and Tirmizakteppa," 1973); "Chilhujra" ("Chilhujra," 1975); "Kamoliddin Bihzod" ("Kamoliddin Bihzod," 1978); "San'ati Mi'morii Khalqi Tojik" ("The Art of Tajiks' Architecture," 1978); and "Madaniyati Moddii Khalqi Tojik dar Asri XI to Ibtdoi Asri XIII" ("The Material Culture of the Tajiks from the 11th to the Beginning of the 13th Centuries," 1998); and others.

He has traveled to Afghanistan, Bulgaria, China, America, Russia, and some of the republics of the former Soviet Union.

Pulodova, Mahkam

Tajik obstetrician-gynecologist Mahkam Tohirovna Pulodova was born into a family of workers in Samarqand on February 25, 1928. She received her early education in the Russian schools of the region. She joined the CPSU in 1952.

Pulodova graduated from Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1949. From 1950 to 1953, she was a graduate student, and from 1954 to 1957, an employee of Tajikistan State Medical Institute. Then, between 1958 and 1962, she was Acting Minister of Health and Well-Being. From 1962 to 1965, she was an Assistant Professor and Senior Scientific Worker. She became a Doctor of Medicine in 1967, and a professor in 1968. From 1968 to 1970, she was Prorector of Scientific Affairs. In 1971, she was the Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute until she retired.

Pulodova's research deals with the effects of high altitude on pregnant women, and with the physiology of girls reaching the age of puberty. Her contributions include *Beremennost' i sviortivaiushchaya sistema krovi v usloviyakh sukhikh subtropikov Tadzhikistana (Pregnancy and the Principles for Blood Coagulation in Tajikistan's Dry, Subtropic Conditions, Dushanbe, 1970)* and *Gumoral'nie aspekti immunologicheskogo protsesa v rannem ontogeneze (The Humoral Aspects of the Immunological Process in the Early Ontogenesis, Dushanbe, 1979)*.

Pulodova was recognized as a Distinguished Scientist of the Republic in 1978. Pulodova also received the Red Banner of Labor and several medals. Pulodova has traveled to India, Italy, and Iran.

Pulodova, Sharafbonu

Tajik philologist and Orientalist-Indianist Sharafbonu Pulodova was born on January 2, 1933, in Khujand into a family of scholars. She received her early education in Tajiki schools.

Pulodova graduated from the Khujand Pedagogical School in 1955 with a degree in Philology. Then she began teaching in the Department of Languages and Literatures of the same institute, first as a Lecturer (1955-56), and later, as a teacher (1956-58). Between 1958 and 1962,

she was a post-graduate student at the Orientalist Research Center of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, division of philology. In 1963, she defended her thesis, entitled *The Importance of the Works of Mirza Gholib in the Formation of Contemporary Urdu Prose*. Between 1961 and 1993, she worked at the Orientalist Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan as a Junior, and later, Senior Scientific Worker, dealing with Indo-Pakistani relations. From 1993 to 2000, she worked at the World Economy Research Center, dealing with the international relations of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. After the establishment of the Oriental Institute and Written Heritage at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, she moved to the new institute.

Pulodova's contributions include *Maktubhoi Urdii Mirzo Gholib (Mirza Ghalib's Urdu Letters, 1966)*; *Bo Rohi Dusti (In Friendship's Path, 1991)*; and *Kullioti Nazmi Forsizaboni Muhammad Iqbol (Collected Persian Poems of Muhammad Iqbal, 1997)*. She has traveled to India, Pakistan, Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Afghanistan, among others.

Q

Qahhori, Abdujabbor

Tajik poet Abdujabbor Qahhori was born into a family of workers in Konibodom in northern Tajikistan in 1924. He joined the CPSU in 1945.

Qahhori graduated from the Faculty of Journalism of Moscow University in 1956. Thereafter, he worked for *Tojikiston*, as well as for the Ministry of Education. Between 1968 and 1975, he headed Irfon Publications.

Qahhori's first collection of poetry, *Gulbahor (Spring Flower)*, was published in 1959. Its central theme is the war in which the poet had participated and was badly wounded. Qahhori's major works include "Shulai Dil" ("The Flame of the Heart," 1948); "Ohangi Dusti" ("Song of Friendship," 1964); "Shukufahoi Bardamida az Khun" ("Blossoms Springing Up From Blood," 1968); "Shamshir va Rangin Kamon" ("The Sword and the Rainbow," 1974); "Namoishnomai Tarkash" ("The War Piece," 1981); "Guli Shodi" ("The Flower of Happiness," 1984); "Ovozi Sa'odat" ("The Voice of Good Fortune," 1984); "Guli Shom" ("Night

Flower," 1984); "Dostonho" ("Stories," 1985); "Dostoni Shohidi Zinda" ("The Story of Shahi Zinda," 1985); "Qissai Navi Yusuf va Zulaikho" ("The New Joseph and Potiphar Story," 1987); and "Teribuni Sho'ir" ("The Poet's Forum," 1988).

Qahhori joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1947. He won the Rudaki State Prize in the same year. He also received the Order of the Patriotic War, 1st and 2nd Class, the Badge of Honor, and other medals.

Qahhorov, Abdurauf

Tajik surgeon Abdurauf Nosirovich Qahhorov was born in Khujand on September 22, 1933. He joined the CPSU in 1982.

Qahhorov graduated from the Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1958. Thereafter, he worked at the Anatomy Department of the same institute as a Lecturer. Qahhorov received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1977 and became a professor in 1980. From 1977 to 1981, he was Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, Department of General Surgery in the Tajikistan State Medical Institute.

Qahhorov's research deals with hemorrhoids, as well as with the diseases of the internal organs including the stomach and liver.

He became a Distinguished Scientist of Health at the Union Level in 1980.

Qalandarova, Malika

Tajik dancer Malika Qalandarova, also referred to as Qalontarova, was born into a family of workers in Dushanbeon on September 2, 1950. She came to the Lola Dance Ensemble from the "Worker Resources" in 1965 and was trained by Gh. Valamatzoda.

Qalandarova's movements are measured and completely in sync with the music. She performs each dance with a special zeal. Her repertoire includes Tajik dances including, "Dukhtari Khandon" ("Smiling Girl"), "Shodiona" ("Merry Making"), "Guli Bakht" ("Flower of Fortune"), "Dukhtari Kuhsor" ("Highland Girl"), as well as an extensive repertoire of Russian, Afghani, Japanese, Turkish, Khwarazmian, Indian, and Spanish dances.

Qalandarova became a People's Artist of the Soviet Union in 1984.

Qalontarova

See Qalandarova, Malika.

Qamardinov, Khushqadam

Tajik infectionist Khushqadam Qurbonovich Qamardinov was born into a farming family in the district of Ishkashim in Badakhshan on May 26, 1933.

Qamardinov graduated from the Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1958. He was the Chief Medical Doctor of the Ishkashim district from 1958 to 1960. Between 1964 and 1978, he was a Lecturer there. In 1980, he became an Assistant Professor, and later Director, of the Hospital dealing with infectious diseases at the Republic level. He received his doctorate in medicine in 1985, and became a professor in 1986.

Qamardinov's research deals with parasitology and the spread of diseases of the liver. His contributions include *Klinika, diagnostika, lechenie i profilaktika fastsiolioza u detei* (*Care, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Children's Fastsioloz* [a type of liver fluke], Dushanbe, 1977) and *Fastsioloz cheloveka* (*Adult Fastsioloz*, Moscow, 1985).

Qamardinov became a Distinguished Scientific Contributor to Health in the Soviet Union in 1968. He is a recipient of the Veteran of Labor Award.

Qano'atov, Mu'min

Tajik poet Mu'min Qano'atov, also referred to as Mu'min Qano'at, was born on May 20, 1923, in the Autonomous Badakhshan region of the Pamirs. He grew up in a family of *kolkhoz* farmers. He joined the CPSU in 1962.

Upon graduation from Tajikistan State University in 1956, where he studied philology and history, Qano'atov contributed poems that he had composed in the 1940s which had been published in local newspapers, to the poetry section of *Sadoi Sharq*. Between 1961 and 1966, he was appointed Chief Editor of the poetry section of *Sadoi Sharq*.

The mood and the tone of Qano'atov's poetic career is set by his first collection, entitled *Sharora* (*The Flame*, 1960). The volume embodies a thorough knowledge of the classical poetic traditions of the Perso-Tajik peoples, the base on which Qano'atov draws to paint imagery at once delightful and compelling.

Qano'atov came to the attention of Moscow critics and authorities after the publication of two of his later volumes, entitled *Surushi Stalin-*

grad (*The Stalingrad Anthem*, 1971), and *Tojikiston--Ismi Man* (*Tajikistan--My Name*, 1974). In 1977, he was recognized as the Poet Laureate of the USSR. A year later, his compatriot Tajiks honored him as their State Poet Laureate. Qano'atov gained international attention after his *Mavjhoi Dnepr* (*Dniepper Waves*, 1964), and *Dostoni Otash* (*The Story of Fire*, 1971), were translated into Russian.

Qano'atov is a master in finding representative characters, mostly from among the working class, to precisely communicate his thoughts to his reader. To tell the story of Anna, for instance, he spent a few months among the workers in Norak, getting to know the work involved, as well as the people engaged in the struggle. In *Dostoni Otash* (*The Story of Fire*), then, he tells us about Anna's previous work on the Volga, before she came to Norak where she is serving in a managerial position. We see her hopes for reunion with her husband dashed daily, and we observe her son grow up and become a genuine contributor to her well-being. Similarly, the untiring efforts of Soviet men and women defending Stalingrad, are documented in Qano'atov's *Stalingrad Anthem*. In it, the mother image is most prominent. Two monologues, one at the beginning and one at the end, glorify both motherhood and motherland.

Innovation, precision, and realism are the hallmarks of Qano'atov's poetry. He places the reader within the frame of the poem so that the sights and sounds that have inspired the poem can be experienced.

Qano'atov joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1961, and served as its First Secretary between 1977, and 1991.

Qano'atov was recognized as Poet Laureate of the State in 1977, and won the Rudaki State Prize in 1980. He is the recipient of the Badge of Honor (1964), the Red Banner of Labor (1982), the Red Banner of Courage, the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize (1970), and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Qiomov, Shamsi

Tajik author and translator Shamsi Qiomov was born into a family of jurists in Samarqand on January 1, 1920.

Qiomov graduated from the Faculty of Fine Arts of Moscow University in 1952. Thereafter, he worked for *Soviet Tojikiston*, the Lahuti

State Academy of Dramatic Arts, TajikFilm Studio, Sado va Simoi Tojikiston, and the Tajikistan youth Theater.

A number of Qiomov's plays have been staged in the major theaters of Tajikistan. His major works include *Dilro ba Dil Rohi Ast* (*Hearts Talk to Each Other*, [with A. Marazov] 1955); *Tufon* (*Storm*, [with Ghani Abdullo] 1957); *Rushnoi dar Qala'-i Hisor* (*Light in the Hissar Fort*, 1964); *Pushaimoni* (*Repentance*, 1968); and *Az Balo Hazar* (*Avoid Calamity*, 1987).

He joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1962, and became a member of the Union of Cinematographers in 1959.

Qobilov, Muhammad

Tajik actor Muhammad Qobilov was born into a farming family in the Khavaling district of Kulab on August 9, 1920. He joined the CPSU in 1959.

In 1936, Qobilov began working at the theater that is now named after Sadriddin Aini, and performed as a dancer until 1960. He played a number of Tajik characters and participated in a number of ballets. The characters he created include Zamon and Davron in *Du Gul* (*Two Flowers*) and *Dilbar* (*Ravisher*), by A. S. Lenskii; Majnun in *Laili va Majnun* (*Layli and Majnun*), by S. Balasarian; Shohzoda in *Shohzoda* (*Prince*), by S. Propokiev; and others.

Among the Tajik dancers in the theater, Qobilov was the only one to master the intricacies of European dance. He played many of the major roles between 1940 and 1950. After he retired, he continued his contact with the people by training young Tajiks in his profession.

Qobilov became a Distinguished Actor of Tajikistan in 1947. He was a recipient of the State Award of the Soviet Union in 1949.

Qobilov, Narimon

Tajik physician Narimon Mavlyanovich Qabilov, also referred to as Kabilov, was born on June 11, 1929, into a family of workers of Konibodom. He received his early education in the Russian schools.

Qabilov graduated from the Stalinabad Medical Institute in 1952. In 1952 and 1953, he served as a Senior Scientific Worker at the Department of Pharmacology. From 1953 to 1957, he was an intern in the same department. Between 1957 and 1959, he served as an intern at the Department of Pharmacology in the 2nd Moscow Medical Institute. From 1959 to 1963, he served as a Senior Scientific Worker at the Re-

gional Medical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Between 1963 and 1974, he served in the Departments of Pharmacology and Experimental Anesthesiology. From 1974 to 1982, he was Head of the Department of Physiology and Sports Medicine. He defended his thesis in 1958, and received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1972, and became a professor in 1976. Between 1982 and 1985, he served as Head of the Department of Biology and Medicine, as well as the Editor of the *Medical Encyclopedia*.

Qabilov's recent publications include *Medical plants of Tajikistan* (1963); *Obezbolivanie v ambulatornoi stomatologicheskoi praktike* (*Pain Prevention in Experimental Conditions of Stomatology at Home*, Moscow, 1966); *Effect of Laser in Stomatology*, 1970; *Trimacain in Stomatology*, 1970.

Qabilov is the recipient of the Red Banner of Labor (1970), and the Order of Veteran of Labor (1988).

Qodiri

See Qodirov, Abdullo.

Qodirov, Abdullo

Tajik lyricist Abdullo Qodirov, also referred to as Qodiri, was born into a family of intellectuals in Dushanbe in 1936.

Qodirov graduated from the Tajikistan State University with a degree in Tajiki language and literature in 1961. Thereafter, he worked for the State publications, for the Ministry of Education, and for the Sado va Simo of the Republic.

Qodirov's early works appeared in the newspapers of the capital city while he was still a student. His first poem, entitled "Gulboghi Umid" ("The Flower Garden of Hope") was published in 1953. In his poetry, he depicts Tajikistan as the home of culture and the Tajiks as the guardians of culture and tradition. His first collection of poetry did not appear until 1979. In addition to his lyrics that have been picked up by Tajik, Afghan, and Iranian singers, Qodirov has also composed "Khandai Subh" ("Morning Laughter," 1982); "Borgohi 'Ishq" ("The Palace of Love," 1983); "Chamani Khiol" ("The Meadow of Imagination," 1985); "Obi Nuqra" ("Quicksilver," 1986); "Ayyomi Gul Baroi Kudakon Ast" ("Flower Days Are for Children," 1989); and "Gulshani Roz" ("The Rose Garden of Secrets," 1992).

Qodirov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1984.

Qoimdodov, Qozidavlat

Tajik politician Qozidavlat Qoimdodov was born in the Shughnon district of Badakhshan in 1949.

Qoimdodov graduated from the Tajikistan Institute of Agriculture with a degree in animal genetics in 1971, and from the Tashkent Communist Party Institute in 1986. He served in the Soviet army from 1986 to 1971. From 1973 to 1978, he taught at the Komsomol Committee of Badakhshan. In 1978, Qoimdodov was an instructor in the Department of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Badakhshan Committee of the CPT.

In 1990, Qoimdodov was elected to Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan where he chaired the Committee on Agricultural Policy and Provisions. He was promoted, in October 1991, to the position of First Party Secretary of Khorugh. The following November, he became the Deputy Chair of Tajikistan's Supreme Soviet. In April 1995, he became the Deputy Chair of the Tajik Congress (*Majlisi Oli*). Qoimdodov was appointed Vice Premier in January 2000.

Qosimov, Abulkhair

Tajik actor Abulkhair Qosimov was born into a merchant family in Bukhara on August 2, 1907. He learned the art of acting from his father. In 1924, he joined the Bukhara havaskoron amateur group and performed the role of Lolakhon in *Lolakhon (Lolakhon)*.

Qosimov performed from 1929 to 1933 at the Music Drama Named After F. Khujaev (now the Aini Theater for Opera and Ballet). In 1933, with Qosimov's support, a theater for young audiences was opened. In it, he was both an actor and a director. He was an actor between 1937 and 1941 at the State Drama Theater of Stalinabad. In 1942 and 1943, he became the leading director and actor of the Music Drama Theater of Khorugh. From 1944 to 1946, he was the Leader of the People's Theater of Gharm and between 1946 and 1962, he was an actor at the Lahuti Theater for Dramatic Arts. Qosimov went into retirement in 1962.

The roles Qosimov created include Niozi Choikhonchi in *Man bo Dukhtari Vokhurdam (I Met a Girl, 1956)*; Kulol in *Qismati Sho'ir (The Lot of the Poet, 1959)*; Yusuf in *Amaliyoti "Kobr" ("Kobra's" Actions, 1960)*; Ghafforkhuja in *Khiyonat (Treason, 1967)*; and others.

Qosimov is the creator of the 1985 play entitled *Jasorat (Boldness)*. He also participated in the television production of *Choikhonai Dilkusho (The Pleasant Teahouse)*, *Bigharaz Pand (Impartial Advice)*, and others.

Qosimov joined the Union of Cinematographers of the Soviet Union in 1961. He became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1967. He was a recipient of the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Qosimov passed away in 1999.

Qosimov, Farrukh

Tajik actor Farrukh Muhammadjon Qosimov was born on September 17, 1948, in Dushanbe and received his early education in the schools of the capital city.

Qosimov graduated from the Tursunzoda Faculty of Fine Arts with a degree in drama and acting in 1973. Between 1969 and 1988, he was an actor at the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts. From 1988 to 1990, he was the artistic leader of the Dushanbe Independent Group at the Theater for the Youth. From 1990 to the present, Qosimov is the Artistic Leader of the Experimental Ahorun Theater.

Qosimov's forté is experimental theatrical production. Over the past three decades, he has produced a series of innovative productions staged either in Dushanbe, especially at the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts, or in Qurghotepe.

Qosimov's contributions include *'Ishqi Man Elektra (My Love Electra, 1976)*; *Tudai Riogaron (The Deceitful Bunch, 1980)*, by Bulganev; *Ra'no (Ra'no, 1984)* by Islomov; *Tartiouf (Tartuffe, 1988)*, by Moliere; *Khonasuzon (House Burner, 1988)*, by M. Fish; *Yusifî Gumgashta Boz Oyad ba Kan'on (Lost Joseph Will Return to Kan'an, 1990)*; *Isfandiar (Isfandiar, 1993)*; *Shaikh San'on (Shaykh San'an, 1995)*; *Shoh Faridun (King Faridun, 1998)*; *Shoh Ismoil Somoni (King Isma'il Samani, 1998)*; and *Chunin Guft Ahuro Mazdo ba Zardusht (Thus Spake Ahura Mada to Zoroaster, 2001)*; and *Shah Lir (King Lear, 2002)*.

Qosimov is the recipient of the 1990 Grand Prix Award in Central Asia, the Fajr and Chekhov Prizes, and the Badge of Honor.

Qosimov, Jamol

Tajik botanist Jamol Qosimovich Qosimov was born in the village of Mullomirrajab of Khujand in 1919. Qosimov contributed to the war effort from 1941 to 1945. He joined the CPSU in 1946.

Qosimov graduated from the Tajik Institute of Agriculture in 1946. Between 1951 and 1960, he taught at the Department of Botany and was the Dean of the Faculty of Agronomy at the institute. He became a professor in 1967. From 1960 to 1973, he was the Prorector of Scientific Research. In 1973, he became the Director of the Department of Botany of the Tajikistan Institute of Agriculture.

Qosimov's research deals with the problems of cotton and rice cultivation. His contributions include *Ziro'athoi Tojikiston (Aspects of Farming in Tajikistan)*, Dushanbe, 1975) and *Agrotekhnika vozdelivania risa v Tadzshikistane (Agricultural Technique for Rice Development in Tajikistan)*, Dushanbe, 1968).

Qosimov was recognized as a Distinguished Major Contributor to Education in Tajikistan in 1967, and as a Distinguished Agronomist in 1970. He was decorated with the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Patriotic War 2nd Class, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Qosimov, Karim

Tajik composer Karim Qosimov was born in Leninabad on April 10, 1938.

Qosimov graduated from the Leninabad Music School in 1962, and from the Faculty of Language and Literature of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. From 1962 to 1972, he acted at the Aini Academy Theater for Opera and Ballet. Between 1973 and 1975, he was a singer at the Drama and Music Theater of the district of Nov. Then, from 1975 to 1978, he was a singer for the concert group at the Aini Academy Theater for Opera and Ballet. In 1978, he joined the Tajikistan Committee for Radio and Television.

Qosimov became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1977. He also received the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Qosimov, Muhammadjon

Tajik actor Muhammadjon Qosimov was born into a family of bookbinders in the village of Rishton on May 9, 1907. His limited edu-

cation began in traditional schools and was continued in technical schools in Quqand and Tashkent. He joined the CPSU in 1948.

In 1929, he established a drama core in Quqand. From 1931 to the end of his life, he was an actor at the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts. Because he did not have a professional education, Qosimov learned from the experiences of his peers. During the first six years of his career, he created the following characters: Arslon and Sarimsoq in *Du Komunist (Two Communists)* and *Otash Mizanam (I Shall Set On Fire)*, by K. Yashin; Haidarbek in *Dukhtari Chupon (The Shepherd's Daughter)*, by Validov, and others.

Qosimov's success, however, is mostly in the creation of major dramatic and tragic characters. The characters he creates achieve sublime humane levels. They include Rahimbek in *Kaltadoroni Surkh (The Red Club Wielders)*, by S. Ulughzoda, 1941; Otello and Lir in *Otello (Othello)* and *Shoh Lir (King Lear)*, by W. Shakespeare, 1939, 1957; Hokimi Shahr in *Revizor (The Inspector)*, by N. Gogol', 1946, 1952; and many others.

He was similarly successful in creating comic characters: Karimov in *Shodiona (Merry Making)*, by M. Zokirov, 1950; Ta'rifkhujaev in *Ta'rifkhujaev* by A. Dehoti and B. Rahimzoda, 1953; and others.

Qosimov participated in a number of productions in the Russian Theater Named After Mayakovskii. These include *Soati Burji Kreml (The Kremlin Tower Clock)* and *Odami Miltiqdor (Man with a Rifle)*, by N. Pogodin, as well as *Soli Faromushnashavandai 1919 (The Unforgettable Year of 1919)*, by V. Vishnevskii, in which he played the role of Stalin.

Qosimov began playing in motion pictures in 1942. There, too, he created a number of unforgettable roles, including, Hofiz in *Pisari Tojikiston (The Son of Tajikistan)*, 1942; Ismoilbek in *Zastava dar Kuhho (Mountain Frontier Post)*, 1953; Azimshoh in *Dokhunda (Dakhunda)*, 1956; and many others.

Qosimov also tried his hand at directing motion pictures. His contributions in this regard include *Dar Otash (In the Fire)*, by S. Ulughzoda; *Ovozi Amerika (Voice of America)*, by B. Lavreniev; and others.

Qosimov became a People's Artist of the Soviet Union in 1941. He was one of the most influential figures in Tajik theater. He received two Orders of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Qosimov died in Dushanbe on July 5, 1971.

Qosimov, Nizom

Tajik poet Nizom Jahongirovich Qosimov, also referred to as Nizom Qosim, was born into a farming family in Qurghonteppa on September 16, 1958.

Qosimov graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in Tajik language and literature in 1979. Thereafter, he worked at *Pioniri Tojikiston*, *Javononi Tojikiston*, *Tojikistoni Shavravi*, the weekly *Adabiyot va San'at*, and the monthly *Sadoi Sharq*. In 1987, he joined the staff of the Adib State Publications. For several years, he worked in the Ministry of Education of Tajikistan.

Qosimov's poetic career started when he was a student in 1979. Description of nature, patriotism, and liberty are some of the themes of his verses. He is one of the successful followers of Bozor Sobir's literary school. "Khushai Shi'r" ("Bunches of Poetry," 1984), "Khuni Sitora" ("The Blood of the Star," 1987), and a new interpretation of the "Ruboiyyoti Umari Khayyam" ("The Quatrains of Omar Khayyam," 1998), are among his major contributions. Qosimov's *Amir Ismoil* (*Amir Isma'il*, music by Tolib Shahidi) and *Rustam va Suhrab* (*Rustam and Suhrab*, music by Talab Sattor) were recently staged in Dushanbe at the Aini State Theater for Opera and Ballet.

Qosimov joined the Union of the Writers of the Soviet Union in 1987.

Qosimova, Mukarrama

Tajik linguist Mukarrama Nabieвна Qosimova was born into a family of workers in Konibodom on January 16, 1933. She joined the CPSU in 1956.

Qosimova graduated from the Department of History and Philology of the Tajikistan State University in 1955. From 1959 to 1966, she was a teacher, senior instructor, Assistant Professor, and Professor at the same institute. Between 1966 and 1968, and again from 1974 to 1977, she was the Dean of the Faculty of Philology of Tajikistan State University. She received her doctorate in linguistics in 1981, and became a professor in 1982. In 1986, she became the Head of the Department of Tajiki Language at Tajikistan State University.

Qosimova's research deals with some of the major linguistic problems of Tajiki. Her monograph entitled *Sintaksi Jumlahoi Soddai Asri Yozdah (The Syntax of Simple Sentences in the Prose Works of the Eleventh Century)* is regarded to be a major accomplishment. Her other contributions include *Matni Kelasiki (Classical Text)*, Dushanbe, 1971); *Praktikum az Zaboni Tojiki (Practical Work Based on the Tajiki Language)*, Dushanbe, 1976); *Jumlahoi Payravi Sharti dar Zaboni Adabii Tojik (Conditional Sentences in Literary Tajiki Language)*, Stalinabad, 1931); and *Straktura va Semantikai Jumlahoi Soddai Asri Yozdah (The Structure and Semantic Aspects of Simple Sentences in the Prose Works of the Eleventh Century)*, Dushanbe, 1986).

Qosimova was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Education in Tajikistan in 1967. She is a recipient of the Red Banner of Courage and the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize.

Qurbon Ali

See Urmonov, Qurbonali.

Qurbonaliev, Mardon

Tajik physicist and chemist Mardon Qurbonaliev was born in the village of Galaobod in Kuibishev on January 2, 1938.

After graduating from the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics of Tajikistan State University, he worked at the same institute. In 1982, he became the Director of the Department of Solid Substances of the same Faculty. He received his doctorate degree in chemistry in 1983.

Qurbonaliev's research deals with the physics and mechanics of polymers. He was the first to discover the basic rules governing deformation of polymers under stress in liquids. He also explained the role of solvents in the organization of serial polymers. Qurbonaliev's research opened new vistas in resolving industrial problems, especially with regard to cotton products.

Qurbonov, Suhrob

Tajik painter Suhrob Usmonovich Qurbonov was born into a family of workers in Qurghonteppa on July 2, 1946. He joined the CPSU in 1973.

Qurbonov graduated from the Moscow State Institute for Painting in 1971. From 1971, he has been involved in the creation of a series of monumental works that appear in the Minutka Teahouse (1973), the fresco in the Political Culture Center (1974), gobelins for the Firdowski State Library and the State Circus building (1978-1980), decorative composition called *The Poets* in the Union of Writers of Tajikistan (1981), mosaics for the building of the hydropower station in Norak (1981), *Davidani Aspi Ozod (The Running of the Free Horse)*, *Bo Fikr Vujud Doshtam (I Existed With Thought)*, *Zamini Man (My Land)*, and others

Qurbonov also has participated in a long series of exhibitions locally, as well as internationally in Moscow, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Germany Mongolia, India, Afghanistan, Iran, and Turkey. His paintings depict historical, social, and cultural events in sincere and realistic terms. His main contributions include *Sokhtmoni Norak (The Norak Building)*, *Poizdi Avvalin (The First Train)*, *Muhoriba (War)*, *Dugonaho (Friends)*, *Javononi Tojikiston (Tajikistan's Youth)*, *Tui (Celebra-*

tion), *Khotira (Memory)*, *Lenin, Revolutsia va Rassom (Lenin, Revolution and the Painter)*, and many others.

Qurbonov became a People's Artist of Tajikistan, and of the Soviet Union in 1986. He has been the Head of the Union of Artists of Tajikistan since 1982. He received of the Lenin Komsomol Prize in 1977.

Qurbonov has traveled to Germany, America, Finland, Switzerland, Russia, Kuwait, Afghanistan, Iran, Hungary, Poland, and Bulgaria.

Qurbonova, Hadisa

Tajik poet Hadisa Qurbonova, also referred to as Hadisa, was born in Khavaling, Kulab, on February 17, 1940. She grew up in an orphanage. She joined the CPSU in 1977.

Qurbonova graduated from the Tajikistan State University in 1963, and from the Absentee (correspondence) Division of the Moscow Institute of Polygraphy in 1965. From 1963 to 1965, she worked at the Irfon Publishers, and between 1965 and 1967, she worked at *Pioniri Tojikiston*. From 1967 until 1973, she was the Editor of the State Committee for Radio and Television. In 1973, she served as an Editor for the State Committee on Polygraphy and Books.

Qurbonova's early poetry appeared in the 1960s in various collections. Her own collections include *Paimon (Pact, 1972)*; *Shukrona (Thanksgiving, 1980)*; *Nuri Oktiobr (The Light of October, 1981)*; *Dargohi Oftob (The Threshold of the Sun, 1986)*; and *Dunioi Javoni (The Youth World, 1967)*.

Patriotism, love of family, pure love, and friendship and peace form the core meaning of her poetry. The following plays are based on the lives of her contemporaries: *Munisa (Munisa, 1976)*; *Duroha (Fork in the Road, 1978)*; and *Mash'ali Jovid (Eternal Flame, 1984)*.

Qurbonova joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1978.

R

Rabiev, Abdurofe'

Tajik author and journalist Abdurofe' Rabiev was born in the village of Mihnatabad in the Vakhsh district of the Qurghonteppa province on November 7, 1951.

Rabiev graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in journalism in 1970. In 1975, he graduated from Moscow University with a degree in Persian and Tajiki languages and literatures. In 1987, he received a degree from the Moscow Advanced School of Dramatic Arts. For a while, he worked in the literature division of the Committee on Radio and Television of the Republic, and contributed to the weekly *Adolat*.

Rabiev contributed many articles and stories focusing on the lives of workers, farmers, and technicians. He is known to have traveled all around the republic, pad in hand, recording materials for literary reflection. His characters, therefore, live and act like actual people engaged in building a new life.

Rabiev's first stories were published in a collection entitled *Obkhiz* (*Waterlogged*, 1978). His main themes deal with ethics and culture, on the one hand, and the preservation of ancient traditions of the Tajiks and the promotion of Tajik nationalism among the youth of Tajikistan, on the other hand. His other contributions include "Aspi Okharin" ("The Last Horse," 1982), "Mahabbat va Javonmardi" ("Love and Chivalry," 1984), 'Qissai Ruzgori Sohibdilon' ("The Story of the True Friends," with Otakhon Latifi, 1985), "Intizori" ("Waiting," 1986), and "Dustonro Namifarushnad" ("Friends Are Not for Sale," 1988).

Rabiev joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1983.

Rabiev, Muhammad

Tajik author and playwright Muhammad Rabiev was born into a merchant family of Samarqand on May 2, 1913. He joined the CPSU in 1941.

Rabiev graduated from the Dushanbe Labor Institute in 1934. Soon after, he joined the Khorugh City Theater Company as an actor. Between 1941 and 1945, he participated in the war effort. After the war, he

worked at the Ministry of Education of Tajikistan and at Kino Studio (TajikFilm). He was the Director of the Aini Opera and Ballet Theater between 1957 and 1960. His plays, which deal with historical and revolutionary themes, include *Du Gul (Two Flowers)*, 1941); *Sahvi Rustam* (Rustam's Error, 1948); *Sa'odat* (Good Fortune, 1949); *Dilbar* (*Ravisher*, 1954); *Shuhrati Nik* (*Good Reputation*, 1956); *Gulhoi Kanori Shahr* (*Flowers on the Outskirts of Town*, 1963); and *Oftob Baroiton Miros Ast* (*The Sun Is Your Heritage*, 1965). A selection of his best pieces was presented in *Naqshi Zindagi* (*The Design of Life*) in 1984.

Rabiev joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1963. He was decorated with many medals. Rabiev died in Dushanbe on May 20, 1983.

Rabi'i, Sa'dullo

Tajik poet Sa'dullo Rabi'i was born in Varzob in 1883. He received his early education in Hissar. Early in life, influenced by the poetry of Mirzo Bedil and So'ib, he began composing verses which he eventually published as a collection entitled *Hisori 'Ishq* (*The Love Barrier*, 1920). The volume consists of some 200 *ghazals*, 30 *marsiyyas*, 32 *mukham-mases*, 11 *ruba'is*, and 2 stories. He also left an incomplete story in verse that consists of 1183 verses.

His other works include "Berigod" ("Brigade," 1932), "Moskva" ("Moscow," 1935), and "Qalami Man" ("My Pen," 1985).

Rabi'i joined the Union of the Writers of Tajikistan in 1934. A victim of Stalin's purges in Central Asia, Rabi'i died in 1939.

Rahim Hoshim

See Hoshimov, Rahim.

Rahim Jalil

See Jalilov, Rahim.

Rahimboev, Abdullo

Tajik politician Abdullo Rahimboev was born to a family of merchants in Khujand on June 14, 1896. He was one of the major founders of Soviet rule in Central Asia. He received his early education first in the traditional schools, then in the new-method schools (1908-1917).

Rahimboev graduated from the Tashkent Seminary in 1917, became a teacher in Khujand, and began his political activities among the Muslim workers of Khujand. In 1919 and 1920, he was the Secretary of the Communist Party of Khujand and Head of the Communist Party of Samarqand. Between 1920 and 1923, he was Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkistan and was also a member of the People's Committee dealing with the affairs of the peoples of Russia. From 1923 to 1924, he was the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Bukhara and Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkistan. From 1925 to 1927, he studied Marxism in Communist Courses at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Between 1928 and 1933, he was Head of the State Publications of the Peoples of the Soviet Union and the Head of the Committee dealing with the Minorities in the Soviet Union. From 1933 to 37, he was Head of the Soviet of the People's Commissariat. Rahimboev was a victim of Stalin's purges, and died in Khujand on May 7, 1938. He was decorated with the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Star.

Rahimi, Muhammadjon

Tajik poet Muhammadjon Vahhobovich Rahimi, also referred to as Bukhari, was born on May 3, 1901, into a family of goldsmiths in Bukhara. He received his early education in the traditional schools of Bukhara. He served the government of Tajikistan in various capacities, including the Directorship of the Literature Foundation. He joined the CPSU in 1943.

Rahimi early works depicted the atrocities of the Manghit Amirs of Bukhara. His first poems were published between 1924 and 1928 in the newspapers of both Samarqand and Dushanbe. His first collection of lyrical poetry was published in 1940. His main contributions include "Chishmai Nur" ("The Fountain of Light"), "Kishvari Zarrin" ("The Golden Land"), "Haikali az Nur" ("A Statue Made from Light," 1971, and a body of poetry collected and published between 1978 and 1982 under the title of "Ash'ori Muntakhab" ("Selected Poems").

Rahimi joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1934. He received two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, two Badges of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Rahimi died in Dushanbe on August 23, 1968.

Rahimov, Abdullo

Tajik philosopher Abdullo Rahimov was born into a farming family in the village of Hait of Gharm on June 1, 1932. He joined the CPSU in 1952.

Rahimov graduated from the Kulab Pedagogical Institute in 1957. From 1957 to 1959, he was the Director of Middle School #1. From 1959 to 1962, he did post-graduate studies and in 1963, he became a Senior Scientific Worker in the Philosophy Division of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1963 to 1972, he was the Prorector of the Kulab Pedagogical Institute; in 1972 and 1973, he was Assistant Professor of the Department of Philosophy and Scientific Communism of the Tajikistan Institute of Agriculture. In 1973, he became Assistant Professor and Head of the Department of Philosophy and Scientific Communism of the Ibn Sina Medical Institute where he remained until 1978. He became a doctor of philosophy in 1979, and a professor in 1980.

Rahimov's research deals with problems arising from the transformation--physical and spiritual--in Tajik villages during the socialist era. His contributions include *Sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoe preobrazovanie v tadzhikskoi derevne* (*Economical and Sociological Changes in Rural Tajikistan*, Dushanbe, 1968); and *Problema cheloveka v filosofii* (*Mankind's Dilemma in Philosophy*, Dushanbe, 1970).

Rahimov, Abdusalom

Tajik actor-director Abdusalom Rahimov was born in Leninabad on January 9, 1917.

Rahimov graduated from the Moscow State Theater of Arts Institute Named After Lunacharskii in 1941, and from the Tajikistan State University with a degree in history and philology in 1955. He was actor-director from 1940 to 1951 at the Lahuti Academy of Dramatic Arts. During this same time, he also performed at the Russian theater Named After Mayakovskii. Between 1952 and 1956, he was the Chief Editor for music and literature for the Republic's radio. He was also the artistic leader of the Tajikistan Philharmonic Society. A versatile actor, skilled in both dramatic and comedy roles, Rahimov has an impressive repertoire. The roles he has created include Lodoviko in *Otello* (*Othello*), by W. Shakespeare, 1941; Odina and Safar in *Kaltadoroni Surkh* (*The Red Club Wielders*), by S. Ulughzoda, 1941; and others.

Rahimov's activities in the motion picture genre that began in 1936 are centered essentially on dubbing pictures. His voice appears in more than 1000 roles. He has directed the dubbing of 120 and translated 75 films. The motion picture roles he has created include Qurbon Sa'idov in *Sarnagun Gashtani Amorat (The Fall of the Emirate, 1955)*; the poet Murodi in *Qismati Sho'ir (The Lot of the Poet, 1960)*; Qozikalov in *Margi Sudkhur (The Death of the Money Lender, 1965)*; and others.

The motion pictures Rahimov has directed include *Zumrad (Zumrad (Winner of Awards, 1961)*; *Duvozdah Soati Haiot (The Twelve Hours of Life, 1964)*; *Khokistari Suzon (Burning Ashes, 1973)*; and others.

Rahimov became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1961. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Cinematographers of Tajikistan, as well as a recipient of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor Awards, and the Friendship Among People Award.

Rahimov, Qodir

Tajik plaster carver and fine art painter Qodir Rahimov was born in Dushanbe in 1956. At an early age, he learned the skill of artistic plaster carving (ganchkori), an art form of his native land, as well as Iran, Turkey, and the Middle East, by watching the old masters at work.

Rahimov graduated from the Tajikistan Art University, as well as from the Fine Arts University in Leningrad. Later on, he became a Member of the Union of Artists of the Soviet Union. He has participated in exhibitions in Moscow, Leningrad, Dresden, Hamburg, Peking, Tokyo, and Berlin, and has mounted personal exhibitions in Thailand, Algeria, Peru, France, Bulgaria, and Italy.

Rahimov lived in Boulder, Colorado, from December 1997 to June 1998. He, along with three of his colleagues, were there to build a genuine Tajik teahouse. He contributed four paintings to the teahouse, a gift from Tajikistan to Dushanbe's Sister City. He also fabricated and installed four carved plaster panels around the paintings.

Qodir and his wife Marina have lived in Moscow since 1986.

Rahimov, Rashid

Tajik economist Rashid Karimovich Rahimov was born in Khujand on May 4, 1932. He joined the CPSU in 1959.

Rahimov graduated from the Leninabad Cooperative Technical School in 1949 and from the Moscow Institute of Sociology Named

After Plekhanov in 1953. From 1954 to 1957, he was a post-graduate student. In 1957 and 1958, he was Assistant to the Acting President of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, and then from 1953 to 1963, the Director of Industrial Division there. For one year (1963-1964), he was the Director of the Economics Division. In 1964, he became the Director of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate degree in economics in 1969, became a professor in 1970, and a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1973.

Rahimov's research deals with the problems of repeated use of stocks in basic production, the expansion of the republic's industry and the improvement in people's social status. His contributions include *Osnovnie proizvodstvennie fondi promishlennosti Tadzhikistana (Basic Sources for Industrial Production in Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1962)*; *Problemi effektivnosti i puti razvitia ekonomiki Tadzhikistana (The Difficulties and Methods for Economic Progress in Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1976)*.

Rahimov received the Badge of Honor, medals, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Rahimov, Sa'dullo

Tajik philosopher Sa'dullo Khayrulloevich Rahimov was born on November 8, 1951, into a scholarly family in the village of Qozkhur in the Ramitan district of Bukhara. He received his early education in the traditional schools of Qozkhur and later in Dushanbe.

After finishing high school, Rahimov worked at the Tajik Kino Studio as an assistant director for a year. Following that, he attended courses dealing with theater and drama. He also entered college to complete his education.

Rahimov graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in philosophy in 1974. He then combined his studies in philosophy and law with research in aesthetics. After he defended his thesis on aesthetics, he became the Scientific Secretary of the Faculty of Philosophy and Law of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1987, after publishing a series of articles on Tajik cinema, he was appointed the Director of TajikFilm. He remained in that position until 1997, when he was appointed the Vice-President of the Committee on Television and Radio.

He continued in this position until 1999, when he decided to return to his study of aesthetics, and to teaching.

Rahimov's contributions include seven documentary films and a long list of publications on the theater and cinema of Tajikistan. His publications include *Maqomi Inson dar Avesto (Man's Status in the Avesta, Paris, 1997)*; *Sukuti Guyo (Eloquent Silence, Dushanbe, 2001)*; *Murad Kambaghali (Death to Poverty, Dushanbe, 2001)*; and *Sinamoi Tojik Solhoi 1986-1988 (Tajik Cinema During 1986-1988, Dushanbe, 2001)*.

Rahimov has received the Union of Cinematographers Prize in 1984. Rahimov has traveled to Syria, France, Afghanistan, Iran, and Russia.

Rahimov, Sattor

Tajik surgeon Sattor Imomqulovich Rahimov was born in Bukhara on August 14, 1922.

Rahimov graduated from Bukhara's Assistant Surgeon School in 1939 and worked as an Assistant Surgeon for a year. From 1940 to 1946, he fought at the war front. After the war, he worked as an intern at a surgical clinic until 1951. From 1954 to 1956, he was an Intern at the Department of Topographic Anatomy and Practical Surgery. From 1956 to 1972, he was an Assistant, Assistant Professor, and Director of the Department of General Surgery in the Pediatrics Division of Tajikistan State Medical Institute. He became a doctor of medicine in 1971, and a professor in the same year.

Rahimov's research deals with stroke and with the increase in blood at high elevations. His contributions include *Narushenia funktsii pecheni pri khirurgicheskikh zabolevaniyakh (Liver Malfunction During Surgery, Dushanbe, 1966)*.

Rahimov was decorated with medals. He died in Dushanbe on August 15, 1972.

Rahimov, Sayf

Tajik cinematographer and author Sayf Rahimov, also referred to as Sayf Rahim, was born into a farming family in the village of Dektur in the Khavaling district of Kulab on November 20, 1953. After completing Middle School, he joined the Kulab Music and Drama Theater as an actor. In 1974, he became a porter for the Krupskaiia Sash Factory in Dushanbe.

Rahimov graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in Persian Language and Literature in 1975. Soon after, he became an Assistant Cinematographer at Tajik Television. He also was employed as an Editor in the Drama and Music Division of the Studio. Between 1980 and 1981, he was the propaganda Editor for Tajikistan State Radio. In 1983, he was both the Chief Editor/writer of music for Radio Tajikistan and the literary Editor of *Tojikistoni Soveti*. Between 1975 and 1983, Rahimov served on the State Committee for Radio and Television. In 1999, he became the Minister of Radio and Television of Tajikistan. In this capacity, he revamped state programming and introduced a number of programming initiatives with lasting influence on the future direction of Tajik broadcasting.

Rahimov has a style of writing unique to himself. His stories delve deeply into the realities of life and, with a philosopher's eye, identify recurring problems. His study of the youth culture of Tajikistan is particularly of great importance.

Rahimov's first story entitled *Sitorahoi Sari Tanur (Stars Over the Oven Pit)* was first published in the monthly *Sadoi Sharq* in 1982. In 1984, it was published again as a part of a collection of short stories under the same title. By the time his *Az Yodho, Az Yodho... (Memories, O Memories)* was published in 1988, Rahimov was already recognized as a trend-setter for Tajik prose of the end of the 20th century.

Many of Rahimov's poems have been published in Moscow and translated into different languages of the Republics of the Former Soviet Union. Rahimov's award-winning feature film entitled *Sitorahoi Sari Tanur* was based on his psychological probing originally set forth in his novella of the same name.

Rahimov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1987. He was assassinated in Dushanbe in 2000.

Rahimov, Yahyo

Tajik doctor of anatomy Yahyo Abdulloevich Rahimov was born in Khujand on September 15, 1916. He joined the CPSU in 1944.

During 1931 and 1932, he worked on the Vakhsh railroad. Between 1932 and 1938, he was a student and secretary of the Komsomol Organization of the Leninabad School for Assistant Surgeons. From 1938 to 1942, he was a student at the Ashkabad State Institute of Medicine. In 1942 and 1943, he was a student at Tajikistan State Institute of Medi-

ciné; between 1943 and 1946, he was an Intern at the Department of Anatomy of the same institute. From 1946 to 1949, he carried out post-graduate work at the Institute of Normal Morphology and Pathology of the Academy of Medicine of the Soviet Union. He was first an Assistant Professor then served as Director of the Department of Normal Anatomy, and as the Dean of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute between 1950 and 1957. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1951, a doctor of medicine in 1967, and a professor in the same year. He served as Minister of Health and Well-being of the Republic from 1957 to 1963.

Rahimov's research deals with comparative anatomy, especially with the chest cavity of infants, as well as with the morphology of inner organs in high altitude. He has studied the anatomy of 604 infants, known as the 8 rows. His contributions include *Morfologia vnutrennikh organov v usloviakh visokogor'ia* (*The Morphology of Internal Organs in High Altitude Conditions*, Dushanbe, 1968), and *Ocherki po funktsional'noi anatomii* (*Studies on Functional Anatomy*, Dushanbe, 1982).

Rahimov was recognized as a Distinguished Scientist in 1957, and was decorated with the Order of Lenin, the Red Banner of Labor, and the Badge of Honor.

Rahimzoda, Boqi

Tajik poet Boqi Rahimzoda was born on May 15, 1910, into a religious family in Gharm in southern Tajikistan. Rahimzoda went to Dushanbe in 1928. After working in a cotton factory for a while, he moved on to Samarqand.

Rahimzoda graduated from the Samarqand Pedagogical Institute in 1931, then returned to Gharm as a teacher. In 1938, he graduated from the Tashkent Pedagogical Institute, and in 1941, from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. In 1948, he became the director of the poetry division of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan. A friend of Sadriddin Aini, Abulqosim Lahuti, Bobojon Ghafurov, and Mirzo Tursunzoda, Rahimzoda excelled in quatrains. Some Tajik song writers have drawn on his verses for their compositions.

Rahimzoda's major works include the collections *Ilhom* (*Inspiration*, 1973); *Ba Jibha* (*To the Front*, 1945); *Kuhistoni Durakhshon* (*Shining Highland*, 1948); as well as several plays including *Rohi Tai Shuda* (*The Road Traversed*, 1966) and *Qissai Kuhsor* (*The Story of the*

Highlands, 1970). Rahimzoda's collected works were published in two volumes in Dushanbe in 1981.

Rahimzoda joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1940. He was the winner of the Rudaki State Prize in 1974. He was decorated with two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, two Badges of Honor, and four other medals.

Rahimzoda died in Dushanbe in 1982.

Rahmat Nazri

See Nazriev, Rahmat.

Rahmatova, Nuqra

Tajik singer-composer Nuqra Rahmatova was born in the village of Bartang of Rushon, Badakhshan, on January 2, 1942. She received her early education in public schools.

Rahmatova's career began as an amateur singer and dancer. In 1958, she became the soloist for the Taron Ensemble and danced for the Tajikistan State Philharmonic Society. Between 1963 and 1967, she was a student of voice at Dushanbe Institute of Music. In 1967, she became the soloist for the Maqomkhoni Ensemble. Her repertoire consisted of the popular songs of the Soviet Union (Tajik, Uzbek, Azeri, Russian), as well as of eastern lands (Afghanistan, Iran, the Arab lands). As a member of the State Philharmonic Society, she has performed in concerts in Afghanistan, Mongolia, Syria, and Iraq.

Rahmatova's forte is in performing songs based on lyrics. She played the role of the girl from the highlands in the 1960 production of *Kovai Ohangar* (*Kaveh the Blacksmith*). She participated in the 1957 Youth Festival in Moscow, as well as in the 10th Anniversary of Tajik Literature in Kyrgyzstan in 1976.

Rahmatova became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1977 and won the Prizes of the Central Committee of the Union of Workers and of Radio and Television.

Although retired, Rahmatova continues to participate in major concerts and events. Most recently, she was invited by the Agha Khan Fund to go to Europe with a group of Badakhshani artists.

Rahmatulloev, Hojiqul

Tajik actor-director Hojiqul Rahmatulloev was born in Bukhara on May 15, 1909. He began his acting career at the age of 12. He joined the CPSU in 1958.

In 1921, he studied at the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute while acting with an amateur group called Forobi, sponsored by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic.

Rahmatulloev's first role was that of a girl called Ocia in U. Hojibekov's *Orshin Mololon* (*Arshin Malalan*). In 1922, he became an actor in the Bukhara State Theater. After finishing the second course in the Pedagogical School, he went to Moscow and entered the Institute of Theater Arts. Upon finishing his studies, he joined the Hamza Theater.

From 1936 to 1971, he was actor-director at the Lahuti Academy of Dramatic arts. Here he created a series of outstanding characters, including, Mirbadal, Khorkash, and Bal'ami in *Shodmon* (*Happy*, 1939), *Kaltadoroni Surkh* (*Red Club Wielders*, 1941) and *Rudaki* (*Rudaki*, 1958).

During 1964 and 1965, he worked as director and consultant for the National Theater of Afghanistan.

Rahmatulloev's characters are focused, well-mannered, and well-intentioned. He pays particular attention to the psychological aspects of his characters. In addition, Rahmatulloev has brought the works of many of the major writers of Tajikistan to the stage. These include, *Dili Modar* (*A Mother's Heart*, 1942); *Shabi Bistu Hashtum* (*The 28th Night*, 1946); *Dukhtari Nokom* (*Unfulfilled Girl*, 1950); and others.

He has also played a number of major characters in motion pictures. These include Rudaki in *Qismati Sho'ir* (*The Lot of the Poet*, 1959); Ruhom in *Bairaqi Ohingar* (*The Banner of the Blacksmith*, 1961); Kaikovus in *Dostoni Rustam* (*The Story of Rustam*, 1972); and others.

Rahmatulloev was recognized as a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1957. He also received the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, five medals, and the Honorary Award of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Rahmatulloev died on March 25, 1993.

Rahmonov

See Bahori, Abdumalik.

Rahmonov, Abujabbor

Tajik literary scholar and critic Abujabbor Azizovich Rahmonov was born on March 15, 1959, in the Khatlan *kolkhoz* of Kulab. He received his early education in Tajiki schools of the region.

Rahmonov graduated, with distinction from Tajikistan State University with a degree in philology in 1983. For the next two years, he worked as a Lecturer at the Department of Soviet Tajik Literature. From 1985 to 1987, he served the Soviet State in Afghanistan. In 1989, he began work as a trainee in the Department of Soviet Tajik Literature. He successfully defended his thesis in 1995, and worked at the same department, first as a Lecturer, and later as an Assistant Professor.

From 1995 to 1999, he was the Director of the Instructions Division of the Tajikistan State University. After a year of paid leave, he defended his doctorate dissertation at the Institute of Languages and Literatures of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1999. Since November of that year, he has served as a Professor of Modern Persian-Tajiki Literature. Since July 2000, he has also served in the Translation Bureau at the Office of the President of the Republic.

Rahmonov's contributions include "Ma'rifati Zamon" ("Wisdom of the Ages," 1995); "Pindorhoi Asotiri dar Adabiyoti Tojiki" ("Mythical Concepts in Tajik Literature," 1999); and "Nazariyya va Sairi Ta'rikhii Usturasozii Forsi-tojiki" ("Theory and the Historical Development of Perso-Tajik Mythology," 1999).

Rahmonov, Imomali

Tajik political leader Imomali Sharipovich Rahmonov was born into the farming family of Sharif Rahmonov on October 5, 1952, in the village of Danghara in the Kulab region (Khatlan) of southern Tajikistan. He received his early education in the Kulab region and proceeded to work as an electrician in an oil factory in Qurghonteppa. He performed his military service in the Navy in the Pacific Ocean. He then entered the Communist Party. After demobilization, he returned to his job at the oil factory.

Rahmonov graduated from the Tajikistan State University in 1982 with a degree in economics. Between 1976 and 1988, he was a party functionary serving as the Chairman of the Trade Union Committee of Danghara Collective. In July 1988, he became the Director of the Lenin State Farm in Danghara. In November 2, 1992, he was elected Chair-

man of the Executive Committee of the Kulab Regional Council of People's Deputies. On November 19, 1992, at the 16th session of the Supreme Soviet, 12th convocation, he was elected Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Tajikistan. On November 6, 1994, he was elected President of the Republic, and took the oath of office on November 16, 1994. On September 26, 1999, following changes in the Republic's constitution, he was reelected president for the next seven years. On September 30, 1999 he was the Chair of the 54th session of the 18th General Assembly of the United Nations.

Among Rahmonov's accomplishments during office mention can be made of ending the Civil War and the repatriation of refugees who had fled to Afghanistan and other neighboring countries; stemming the flight of non-Tajiks and safeguarding the territorial integrity of the Republic; making peace with the Opposition; facilitating communication across the land; and the revival of traditional Tajik customs.

Rahmonov became an Honorary Member of the International Academy of Medicine and has received the Albert Schweitzer award and established the Order of the Spitamen.

Rahmonov's contributions include *Tojikon: Chahor Soli Istiqloliyat va Khudshinosi (The Tajiks: Four Years of Independence and Self-Recognition, 1995)*, *Tojikon dar Oyinai Ta'rikh (Tajiks in the Mirror of History, 1997)*, *Javononi Oyandai Millat (The Future Youth of the Nation, 1998)*, "Farhang Hastii Millat Ast ("Culture is the Existence of People", Dushanbe, 2001), *Tojikiston: Dah soli istiqloliat, Vahdati Milli va Bunyodkori (Tajikistan: Ten Years of Independence, National Unity and Foundation Building, Dushanbe, 2001)*, and others.

Rahmonov, Ravshan

Tajik folklorist Ravshan Qahhorovich Rahmonov, also referred to as Ravshan Rahmoni, was born in the village of Pasurkhi in Baisun in the present-day Republic of Uzbekistan on November 28, 1954. He received his early education in the Soviet schools of his birthplace.

Rahmonov graduated from the Department of Philology of the Tajikistan State University in 1977. He then worked at the Tajikistan State Committee for Radio and Television. Since 1978, he has worked at various science-related positions in archaeology, anthropology, and as a folklorist at Tajikistan State University. From 1986 to 1989, he was a post-graduate student at the Africa and Asia Institute of Moscow State

University. At the end of this period, he defended his thesis, entitled *Nazmi Shifohii Sohibmuallifi Darizaboni Afghonistoni Muosir (Spontaneous Dari Oral Verses of Contemporary Afghanistan)*. From 1991 to 1993, he was an Assistant Professor at the Department of Foreign Languages. Since 2000, he has been a Professor at the same institution.

As a folklorist, Rahmoni has created a network of scholars from the former Soviet republics, as well as Iranian, Indian, and Afghan folklorists to record the gradually disappearing languages of the region. In this context, in 1992, he established a journal, *Mardumgiah (Peoples' Roots)*, in which he publishes related articles and for which he serves as Editor. In 1998, he defended his dissertation, entitled *Afsonahoi Mardumi Forsizabon dar Sabti Imruz (The Legends of Farsi-Speaking Peoples in Contemporary Rendition)*.

Rahmonov's contributions include *Namunahoi Foklori Dari (Samples of Dari Folklore, 3 vols., Kabul, 1984-85)*; *Afsonahoi Dari (Dari Tales, Tehran, 1995)*; *Oral Narratives from Tajikistan, Moscow, 2000*; and *Roji' ba Ta'rikhi Girdovari, Nashr va Omuzishi Adabiyoti Omionai Tojik (Concerning the Collection, Publication, and Study of Tajik Folk Literature, Dushanbe, 2001)*.

Rahmonov has traveled to United States, Afghanistan, Belgium, Germany, France, Iran, India, and Japan.

Rajab Amonov

See Amonov, Rajab.

Rajabov, Askarali

Tajik art and culture specialist Askarali Rajabov, also referred to as Rajabzoda, was born in the village of Khufar in Sariosia (in present-day Uzbekistan) on June 16, 1944. He received his early education at Khufar schools.

Rajabov graduated from the Samarqand State University with a degree in Oriental Languages in 1969. From 1969 to 1972, he worked as the director of the civilization division of *Tajik Soviet Encyclopedia*. Then, between 1972 and 1975, he was a post-graduate student in music. In 1982, he defended his dissertation, entitled *Az Ta'rikhi Inkishofi Musiqii Tojik dar Sadahoi 7-12 Milodi (Development of Tajik Music from the 7th to the 12th Centuries)*. In 1994, he successfully defended his post-doctorate dissertation, entitled *Sunnathoi Ta'rikhii Musiqii Tojik dar*

Sadahoi 12-17 Milodi (Historical Traditions of Tajik Music from the 12th to the 17th Centuries).

Rajabov's career began in 1975. He has served as Junior, then Senior Scientific Worker, then Chief Scientific Worker of the Institute of History and Archaeology and Ethnography. In 1998, he became the Director of the History of Art and Civilization Division of the Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Since 1990, he also has been the Head of the International Borbad Foundation. Rajabov's contributions include *Tamadduni Musiqii Tojikon dar Asrhoi 13-14 (The Civilizational Background of Tajik Music of the 13th and 14th Centuries*, Dushanbe, 1987); *Kavkabii Bukhori va Risolai Musiqii U (Kavkabi Bukhori and His Musical Essay*, Dushanbe, 1988); *Zainulobiddin Mahmudi Hussayni va Risolai U (Zainulobiddin Mahmudi Hussaini and His Essay*, Dushanbe, 1988); *Afkori Musiqii Tojik dar Asrhoi 12-15 (Thought about Tajik Music from the 12th to the 15th Centuries*, Dushanbe, 1989); *Borbad: Zamon va Sunnathoi Tamaddun (Borbad: His Time and Civilizational Traditions*, Dushanbe, 1989); *Somonion va Ihyoi Tamadduni Forsi-Tojiki (The Samanids and the Revival of the Civilization of the Fars-Tajik Peoples*, Dushanbe, 1989); *Naqmai Niokon (The Music of the Ancients*, Dushanbe, 1989); *Az Sur to Sitoi Sharif Jura (From "sur" to "sitoi" of Sharif Jura*, Dushanbe, 2000); and *Az Borbad to Saba (From Borbad to Saba*, Dushanbe, 2001).

Rajabov is the recipient of various State prizes of the Republic of Tajikistan. He has traveled to the Czech Republic, Germany, Sweden, Iran, England.

Rajabov, Ma'rufkhoja

Tajik linguist Ma'rufkhoja Saidovich Rajabov was born into a family of workers in Kulab on February 14, 1955. He received his early education in Kulab.

Rajabov graduated with distinction from the Kulab Pedagogical University in 1976. Thereafter, he worked at the same institution as a teacher. In 1979, he entered the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. In 1983 and 1984, he worked as the Director of the Propaganda Division of the House of Atheism for the "Donish" Association of the Republic. In 1983, he defended his thesis, entitled *Inkishofi Zhonri Ta'rikh dar Nasri Solhoi 60-70i Adabiyoti Shavravii Tojik (The Development of the*

History Genre in the Prose Works of Soviet Tajik Literature During the 1960s and 1970s). In 1989, he defended his dissertation, entitled *Ta'rikhi Tanqid va Adabiyot Shinosi: Asoshoi Nazari u Astitikii Adabiyoti Shavravii Tojik dar Marhalai Yakum, Solhoi 1920-1950* (*The History of Criticism and Literary Criticism: Theoretical and Aesthetical Bases of Soviet Tajik Literature During the First Phase--1920-1950*).

In 1984, Rajabov became the Director of the Rudaki Language and Literature Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, a position that he currently holds. In 2000, Rajabov was first appointed an affiliate member of the Academy; and later, Acting Academic Secretary of the Sociology Division of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Rajabov's contributions include *Tadqiqi Ta'rikh--Tadqiqi Kharakter* (*Research in History--Research in Character*, 1990); *Nasri Tojikii Zamoni Jang: Tahavvoli Poetica* (*The Tajik Prose of the War Years: Transformation of Poetics*, 1990); *Islom: Jadidia va Inqilob* (*Islam: The Jadids and the Revolution*, 1997).

Rajabov received the Sadriddin Aini State Prize for Literature in 1999.

Rajabov, Muso

Tajik philosopher Muso Rajabov was born into a family of retailers in the village of Darozai Kaloni Bukhara on March 20, 1918. He joined the CPSU in 1941.

Rajabov graduated from the Bukharan State Pedagogical Institute in 1939. From 1939 to 1946 he served at the war front. Between 1946 and 1953, he worked at various organizations in the Communist Party. From 1948 to 1955, he was a member of, and a reader for, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. From 1953 to 1955, he was the Minister of Education of the Republic. From 1955 to 1960, he became the Director of Marxism-Leninism of the Dushanbe State Pedagogical Institute. In 1960, he was Prorector dealing with scientific affairs of the same institute. He was the Assistant Director of the Tajik Division of the Soviet Friendship between India and the Soviet Union. He was a member of the Editorial Board of *Komunisti Tojikiston* (*Tajikistan Communist*). He received his doctorate in philosophy in 1971, and became a professor in 1972.

Rajabov's contributions include *Mirovozzrenie Ubaida Zakoni* (*Ubaid Zokoni's Worldview*, Stalinabad, 1958); *Abdurrakhman Dzhami*

i tadjhikskaya filosofia XV veka (Abdurrahmon Jomi and Tajik Philosophy in the 15th Century, Dushanbe, 1968); and Firdousi i sovremenost' (Firdowsi and Sovereignty, Dushanbe, 1976).

Rajabov received two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, and several medals. He passed away, no date is available.

Rajabov, Solih

Tajik lawyer Solih Ashurkhojaevich Rajabov was born in Khujand on October 10, 1912. He joined the CPSU in 1939.

Rajabov graduated from the Tashkent Institute of Soviet Structure and Law in 1933. From 1936 to 1940, he was a teacher, and later, Director of the Tashkent Institute of Law. He received his doctorate degree in law in 1949, became a professor in 1950, and an academician of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1957. In 1955 and 1956, he was the Director of the Department of Law of the University of Central Asia. Between 1956 and 1971, he was Dean of the Tajikistan State University. From 1973 to 1975, he was Acting Chief Scientific Editor of *the Soviet Tajik Encyclopedia*. In 1975, he became Academic-Secretary of Social Affairs of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1971, he became a Member of the Presidium of the same institution.

Rajabov's research deals with the theory and history of the Soviet government and rights, Soviet Constitution, the governmental structure of the republics of Central Asia, and the implementation of Lenin's decree regarding anticapitalist growth and development of backward countries to benefit from the benefits of socialism.

Rajabov's contributions include *Tojikiston Davlati Sohab Ikhtiori Soveti (Tajikistan: an Independent Soviet Republic, Stalinabad, 1959); V. I. Lenin va Ghalabai Sotsiolizm dar Respublikahoi Sharqi Soveti (V. I. Lenin and the Victory of Socialism in the Republics of the East, Dushanbe, 1970); Konstitutsioi nvai SSSR--Konstitutsioi Sotsiolizmi Mutarraqi (The New Constitution of the Soviet Union--The Constitution of Progressive Socialism, Dushanbe, 1978); Qonuni Hayoti Respublika (The Law of the Life of the Republic, Dushanbe, 1984); V. I. Lenin i sovetkaya natsional'naya gosudarstvennost' (V. I. Lenin and the National Governorship of the Soviet Union, Dushanbe, 1970); and Natsional'naya gosudarstvennost' soyuznikh respublik (National Governorship of the United Republics, Moscow, 1968).*

Rajabov was recognized as a Distinguished Scientist of Tajikistan in 1961. He received five Badge of Honor Awards and a number of medals at the national and republic levels, including medals issued by the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Rajabov, Ubayd

Tajik poet Ubayd Rajabov, also referred to as Ubaid Rajab, was born in the village of Nignot in the Panjakent district of Khujand on May 15, 1932.

Rajabov graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute with a degree in Tajiki language and literature in 1954. Thereafter, he worked for *Pioniri Tojikiston*, *Javononi Tojikiston*, *Masha'al*, and *Sadoi Sharq*. In 1979, due to his publication of Jum'a Odina's anti-Socialist novel, *Guzashti Ayyom (The Passage of Time)*, he was fired from the editorship of *Sadoi Sharq*. Beginning that same year, he became a consultant, eventually quite famous, for children's literature at the Union of Writers of Tajikistan. His contributions include *Orizuhoi Shirin (Sweet Desires, 1958)*; *Pairaha (Stray Road, 1967)*; *Sadu Yak Barg (One Hundred and One Leaves, 1970)*; *Rui Zamin (On the Planet Earth, 1974)*; *Khushai Gandum (The Ear of Wheat, 1979)*; *Rozi Obshor (The Secret of the Waterfall, 1979)*; *Man va Oshnohoi Man (My Acquaintances and I, 1981)*; and many others.

Rajabov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1962. In 1984, he won the Haans Christian Andersen Prize. He was the recipient of the Order of Lenin, as well as the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviets of Tajikistan and Kazakhstan.

Rajabov, Zarif

Tajik historian Zarif Sharifovich Rajabov was born on June 17, 1906 in Khujand. He received his early education first in the Russian schools and later in Soviet schools. He joined the CPSU in 1947.

Rajabov graduated from the Samarqand State Pedagogical Institute in 1924. From 1925 to 1928, he studied in the Labor Faculty of the Second Moscow University. In 1932, he graduated from the Moscow Institute of History and philosophy and became an instructor at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Academy. Between 1933 and 1937, he was a post-graduate student in Oriental Studies, and from 1937 to 1941, Director of the Department of History of the Soviet Union at the Tashkent

Institute of Teacher Training. Between 1934 and 1945, he was Director of the Institute of History and Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. He received his doctorate degree in history in 1956, and became a professor in 1960. From 1959 to 1962, he was Director of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He became an academician in 1962. From 1962 to 1971, he was academic-secretary of social studies of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, and in 1971, Senior Scientific Worker in the Division of Philosophy of the same institution.

Rajabov's research touches on a number of aspects of the study of history. He studies the social development of the thought patterns of Tajiks and Uzbeks. At the same time, he is partial to an understanding of the friendly relations among all the peoples of the Union. He clearly shows the sacrifices that the Russians have made to elevate the status of the peoples of Central Asia. He is one of the authors of the three-volume *Ta'rikhi Khalqi Tojik (History of the Tajiks)*. In 1955, he became a member of the National Committee of Soviet Historians.

Rajabov's contributions include *Az Ta'rikhi Afkori Jam'iyati-Siosii Khalqi Tojik dar Nimai Duyumi Asri 19 va Avvali Asri 20 (The History of the Socio-Political Thought of the Tajiks from the Middle of the 19th to the Beginning of the 20th Century, Stalinabad, 1959)*; *Turkistan na stranitsakh bol'shevistskikh gaziet perioda pervoi russkoi revolyutsii 1905-07 (Turkistan as Reflected in the Pages of the Periodicals of Pre-Russian Revolution 1905-1907, Dushanbe, 1970)*; and *To Abad bo Khalqi Kabiri Rus (Until Eternity With the Great People of Russia, Dushanbe, 1970)*.

Rajabov became a Distinguished Contributor to Science in Tajikistan in 1964. He garnered the Ibn Sina State Prize in 1967. He is a recipient of the Order of Lenin, the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviets of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Rajabzoda

See Rajabov, Askarali.

Rashid Abdullo

See Abdullo, Rashid.

Rashid Olimov

See Olimov, Rashid.

Rasulov, Jabbor

Tajik politician Jabbor Rasulov was born into a family of workers in Khujand on July 10, 1913. He joined the CPSU in 1939. He served both the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan from the 1940s to the 1970s.

Rasulov graduated from the Central Asian Cotton Production Institute in 1934. Between 1934 and 38, he was an agronomist. From 1938 to 1941, he was Acting Public Commissar of Agriculture. In 1941, he became a Representative of the Commissariat for Production for the Soviet Union in Tajikistan, where he served until 1945. From 1945 to 1946, he was the Public Commissar for Agriculture in the Republic. Between 1946 and 1955, he was the Head of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic. Then he became the Acting Minister of Agriculture of the Soviet Union until 1958. From 1958 until 1960, he was the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, following which he became the Extraordinary Ambassador of the Soviet Union in the Republic of Togo (1960-61). He returned to become the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan from 1961 to 1982.

Rasulov was distinguished as a Hero of Socialist Labor in 1981. He received nine Orders of Lenin, the October Revolution Award, the Red Banner of Labor Award, and other medals and accolades.

Rasulov died in Dushanbe on April 4, 1982.

Rasulov, Muhammadjon

Tajik pathophysiologicalist and one of the main advocates of improving health and well-being in Tajikistan, Muhammadjon Yabqubovich Rasulov was born on August 25, 1920, in Khujand. He joined the CPSU in 1944.

Rasulov graduated from Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1943. From 1943 to 1948, he was the Acting Minister of Health and Well-Being of Tajikistan, and a professor at the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. Between 1949 and 1954, he was a Scientific Worker in the Department of Physiology and Pathology at the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, Tajikistan Branch. From 1955 to 1971, he was the Di-

rector of and a Scientific Worker at the Dushanbe Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene. Following this he became Director of the Medical Library of the Ministry of Health and Well-Being of Tajikistan (1971-81).

Rasulov's research deals with normal physiology, pathophysiology, and history of medicine. One of his main contributions is a four-volume dictionary of medical terms. From 1954 until 1982, he was the Chief Editor of *Nigahdorii Tandurustii Tojikiston (Health and Well-Being of Tajikistan)*. Rasulov's contributions include *Dissertatsii uchionikh Tadzhiqistana po meditsine (Tajik Scholars' Thesis on Medicine, Dushanbe, 1964, and Meditsinskii slovar' (A Medical Dictionary, Dushanbe, 1974.*

Rasulov became a Distinguished Medical Doctor in 1960. He also received the Red Banner of Labor, other medals, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Rasulov retired in 1981.

Rasulova, Muharram

Tajik botanist Muharram Rasulovna Rasulova was born into a family of workers in Ichujand on June 17, 1926. She joined the CPSU in 1951.

Between 1941 and 1943, Rasulova was a Laboratory Assistant at a Leninabad cotton factory. Then, from 1943 until 1945, she was a student. From 1945 to 1947, she was a Laboratory Assistant at the Women's Pedagogical Institute, when she became a Lecturer and Senior instructor of the Department of Geography of the same institute (1947-1951). From 1951 to 1958, she began as a post-graduate student and later became a Scientific Worker. Between 1958 and 1976, she was Director of the Flora and Taxonomy of the Institute of Botany of the Republic. In 1977, she became the Director of the same institute. She became a member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1981.

Rasulova's research deals with the flora, taxonomy, and the geography of plants in Tajikistan. She has provided botanical descriptions for over thirty types of beans. Her contributions include *Opredelitel' odnoletnikh bobovikh Tadzhiqistana (The One-Year Old Tajik Bean Determinant, Dushanbe, 1967).*

Rasulova received the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Raufova, Nigina

Tajik singer-composer Nigina Rafova was born on May 21, 1945 in the village of Shirmon in Faizabad.

Raufova began her career in the 1960s among the amateur artist groups of the Kombinat of Weavers of Dushanbe. In 1971, she began her career as a singer as part of the Ensemble of Rubob (lute) players. In 1975, she began singing for Radio and Television of Tajikistan.

Raufova's repertoire includes many of the popular songs of the peoples of the Soviet Union (especially the Tajiks, Uzbeks, Azeris, Turkmen, and Russians) and abroad (Afghanistan, Iran, and the Arabian lands). As part of the Ensemble of Rubob players, she traveled to Belarus and Moldova. In 1978, as a member of the Lola Dance Ensemble, she traveled to France where the group gave a concert. Her skill is particularly apparent when she works with the creations of traditional Tajiki lyrics like "Askarbacha" ("Boy Soldier"), by Kh. Abdulloev; "Bui Gul" ("The Fragrance of Flower"), by Z. Shahidi; "Ishqi Khubon" ("The Love of the Beloved"), by Safarmamadov; "Sarzamini Mo" ("Our Land"), by M. Jum'ae; "Kosh Mididam Turo" ("I Wish I Could See You"), by J. Obidov; and others.

Raufova became Tajikistan's Popular Singer-Composer in 1977. She is a recipient of the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan, as well as the Red Banner of Courage.

Ravshan Rahmoni

See Rahmonov, Ravshan.

Rustamov, Sharofuddin

Tajik scholar and linguist Sharofuddin Rustamov was born in the village of Nikanot in the Panjakent district of the Zarafshan province May 1, 1931. He joined the CPSU in 1955.

Rustamov graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1954. In 1964, he was appointed the Director of the Contemporary Language Department of the Rudaki Institute of Languages and Literatures. Rustamov's research deals with various aspects of Persian and Tajiki languages including the reasons for the deterioration of the status of the languages and various ways of preventing foreign vocabulary from entering the languages.

His major works include "Ism" ("Name," 1961) and "Zabon va Zamon" ("Language and Time," 1981).

Rustamov received the Red Banner of Courage, the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

S

Safar Abdullo

See Abdullo, Safar.

Safarov, Ashur

Tajik poet Ashur Safarov, also referred to as Ashur Safar, was born into a farming family in the village of Rubotingak of Kulab on May 1, 1930.

Safarov graduated from the Kulab Pedagogical Institute in 1953. He first became a journalist, then a teacher in the Kulab schools. He worked at *Haqiqati Kulab*, where his first poems, satirical in the main, were published in the late 1950s. Later on, his poems were published in a collection, entitled *Gapi Podor (Words with Feet, 1987)*. His contributions include "Ibtidoi Roh" ("The Beginning of the Road," 1964), "Ilhom" ("Inspiration," 1970), "Khandai Gulho" ("The Laughter of the Flowers," 1973), "Guli Mahtob" ("Moon-Beam Flower," 1983), and "Bazmi Sidoqat" ("The Celebration of Truth," 1984). A collection of his poems, entitled *Samarai Umr (The Fruit of Life)*, was published in Russian in Moscow in 1984.

Safarov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1967.

Safarov, Ghoib

Tajik poet Ghoib Safarov, also referred to as Safarzoda, was born in the village of Kaduchi in the district of Vose' in Kulab province February 20, 1940.

Safarov graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute with a degree in Persian language and literature in 1962. Thereafter, until the end of his life, he worked for *Tojikistoni Soveti* (later on called *Jumhuriyyat*). His contributions include several telling accounts of the need for a revival of ancient national traditions, especially the Tajiki language. One such article was "Tarovati Zindagi dar Zeboi Ast" ("The Freshness of Life Lies in Beauty"). It appeared in *Tojikistoni Soveti* in 1968. As a result of the publication of this article, the Soviet regime put a great deal of pressure on Safarov to change his stance, but he refused to comply.

Safarov's first poem was published in 1958. Thereafter, many poems appeared stressing the themes of patriotism, Tajik aspirations, love of mother, and the value of friendship. "Korvoni Orizu" ("The Caravan of Desire," 1969); "Oshioni Oftob" ("An Acquaintance of the Sun," 1972); and "Mirosi Javoni" ("The Heritage of Youth," 1978) are among his other contributions.

Safarov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1971. He was a recipient of the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Safarov died in Kaduchi in an automobile accident on July 19, 1972.

Safarov, Habib

Tajik biologist Habib Murodovich Safarov was born into a family of workers in the village of Khavaling in Khatlan on June 20, 1937. He joined the CPSU in 1965.

A graduate of the Tajikistan State University, between 1962 and 1972, Safarov was an animal physiology intern, a Lecturer, a post-graduate student (1964-67), and then an Assistant Professor. In 1977, he became the Dean of the Faculty of Biology of the same institution. He became a doctor of biology in 1983, and a professor in 1984.

Safarov's research deals with the development of conditional reflexes.

Safarov, Sulton

Tajik playwright Sulton Safarov was born into a farming family in the village of Dargh in Aini in 1935. He joined the CPSU in 1961.

Safarov graduated from the Shevchenko School of Advanced Theater in Moscow in 1958. From 1958 to 1965, he was an actor at the Lahuti Theater for the Academy of Dramatic Arts, as well as the Chief Inspector of Artistic Control and the Chief Editor of the literary and music branch of the Tajik Radio and Television Committee. After completing his studies at the Academy of Sociology of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (1965-68), he became the Chief Controller of Artistic Creations at the Ministry of Culture of Tajikistan. He was also the Director of the Cultural Division of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, as well as the Director of Tajik-Film, and the Prorector of the Institute of Arts of Tajikistan.

In 1980, he became the First Assistant to the Minister of Culture of Tajikistan. Safarov's early contributions include, "Khatkashon" ("The Mailman," 1957); "Du Rafiq" ("Two Friends," 1960); and "Sadoqat" ("Truthfulness," 1961). His "Subhi Khujand" ("The Khujand Morning," 1964), depicts the events of the Khujand Uprising of 1916. His other contributions include, "Qarzi Vijdon" ("Debt of Conscience," 1965); "Bivatan" ("Homeless," 1971); "Baroi Vatan" ("For the Motherland," 1973); and "Mahabbat va Adovat" ("Love and Enmity," 1976); and many others.

Safarov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1962. He was the recipient of the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan, as well as a number of other medals.

Safarzoda

See Safarov, Ghoib.

Safia Hakimova

See Hakimova, Sa'diniso.

Safieva, Gulrukhsor

Tajik poet and author Gulrukhsor Safieva, also referred to as Gulrukhsor Safi, was born in the village of Yakhch in Komsomolabad on December 17, 1947. She joined the CPSU in 1968.

Safieva graduated from the Tajikistan State University with a degree in Persian language and literature in 1968, and was employed by *Komsomoli Tojikiston*. In 1972, she became the Chief Editor of *Pioniri Tojikiston*. In 1981, Safieva was appointed the Director of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan, and in 1987, the Chief of the Cultural Foundation of Tajikistan.

Safieva's first poem was published locally in *Qarotegini Shavravi* in 1962. "Az Shabi Dirav" ("From the Harvest Night," 1975); "Motami Safid" ("The White Wake," 1983); and "Takhti Sangin" ("Stone Throne," 1989) are among her early works. Her poetry collection, *Marzi Nomus* (*The Limit of Honor*), originally published in 1987, was republished in 1990 under the title of *Zanoni Sabz Bahor* (*The Women of Sabz Bahar*). This collection depicts the plight of the women of the Kухistan region during the Second World War.

In 1991, protesting the Tajik Parliament's lack of respect for the law, Safieva participated in a hunger strike. Her major works include "Bunafsha" ("Violet," 1970); "Khonai Pidar" ("Father's House," 1973); "Afsonai Kuhi" ("Mountain Legend," 1975); "Dunyoii Dil" ("The Universe of the Heart," 1977), "Ikhlos" ("Sincerity," 1980); "Otashi Sughd" ("The Sughd Fire," 1981); "Oinai Ruz" ("The Mirror of the Day," 1984); "Ruhi Uryon" ("Naked Soul," 1983); "Kabkho" ("The Partridges," 1983); "Ruhi Bokhtar" ("The Spirit of the West," 1987); "Zilzila" ("Earthquake," 1995); and many others.

Safieva joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1971, and garnered the Komsomoli Lenin Prize in 1978. She also received the Red Banner of Courage and the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize.

Saidali Ma'mur

See Ma'murov, Saidali.

Saidmurodov, Habibullo

Tajik economist Habibullo Murodovich Saidmurodov was born in Uroteppa on July 30, 1933. He joined the CPSU in 1958.

Saidmurodov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1955. From 1955 to 1958, he was an instructor of history at the same institution. He was a post-graduate student between 1958 and 1962. In 1963, he became a Scientific Worker (until 1973) in the Department of Sociology and Political Economics. In 1973, he was Director of the Association Dealing with Productions Forces. He received his doctorate degree in economics in 1972, and became a professor in 1976. In the same year, he became the Chief Scientific Secretary of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, dealing with the development and economic interrelationship between agriculture and industry, especially in southern Tajikistan.

Saidmurodov's contributions include, *Munosibathoi Iqtisodi dar Khojagii Qishloqi Tojikiston* (*Economic Relations in Tajik Agriculture*, Dushanbe, 1965); *Razvitie ekonomiki Sovetskogo Tadjikistana* (*Economic Advances of Soviet Tajikistan*, Dushanbe, 1970); *Ocherki Istorii narodnogo khoziastva Tadjikistana 1917-1965 gg.* (*An Essay on the Economic Structure of Tajikistan's Agriculture--1817-1965*, Dushanbe, 1967); *Vaz'iyati Hozira va Perspektivahoi Taraqiyoti Kompleksi Teri-*

toriyovi u Istihsolii Janubi Tojikiston (The Present Situation and Perspectives Regarding the Production Advances in the Territorial Complex in Southern Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1980).

Saidmurodov received the Badge of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Saidmurodov, Saiduilton

Tajik motion picture director and playwright Saiduilton Saidmurodov was born into the family of a People's Artist in Isfara on May 5, 1905.

Saidmurodov graduated from the Moscow Labor Faculty Named After M. I. Kalinin in 1927. In 1928 and 1929, he was the Director of Education of Isfara. From 1929 to 1940, he was an instructor at the Developmental Division of the Central Executive Committee of Tajikistan. He began his creative work in the 1930s with the play entitled *Shurishi Vose' (The Vose' Uprising, 1935)*. One of the founders of the theater of dramatic arts in Tajikistan, Saidmurodov has contributed the following plays: *Ruzhoi Guzashta (Bygone Days, 1939)*; *Khari Jannati (Paradise Donkey, 1941)*; and others.

Some of Saidmurodov's plays depict the lives of the coal miners of Shurob. These include, *Zafar va Zarrina (Zafar and Zarrina, 1939)* and *Gahvorai Zarrin (Golden Cradle, 1974)*.

Saidmurodov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1943. He became a Distinguished Artist of Tajikistan in 1957, and was a recipient of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Saidmurodov died in Dushanbe on March 15, 1983.

Saidov

See Nuri, Said Abdullo.

Saidov, Abdurahmon

Tajik actor and director Abdurahmon Saidov was born into a family of retailers in Bukhara in 1910.

Saidov joined the First Tajik State Theater (later the Lahuti Academy for Dramatic Arts) in 1930. He was actively involved in the promotion of professional Tajik theater until he went to the front. His talent and skill are particularly evident in the romantic, heroic, tragic, and co-

medic roles that he created. These roles include, Tabib in *Hujum (Onslaught)*, by Ian; Ferdinand in *Makr va Mahabbat (Cunning and Love)*, by F. Schiller; Suhrob in *Rustam va Suhrob (Rustam and Suhrab)*, by A. Pirmuhammadzoda; and others.

Saidov created many young characters in romantic situations. He also directed. His directorial debut was with *Balvo (Riot)*, by D. Furmonov and S. Polimonov.

Later on, Saidov achieved great success with his comedic plays. The spectacles he created include *Maisara (Left Wing)*, by H. Hakimzoda and *Arusi Panj Suma (The Five-"Sum" Bride)*, by M. Urdubodi.

Saidov became a Distinguished Tajik Artist in 1939. He died in 1945 in Bukhara.

Saidov, Karimboi

Tajik carver and master of musical instruments Karimboi Saidov was born into a family of carpenters in Khujand in 1880. Before the 1917 Revolution, he was already a master carpenter who could manufacture many types of utensils.

Between 1929 and 1942, Saidov was a music teacher at the Leninabad Music School. From 1942 through 1950, he was the Director of the Metalist Association of Leninabad. At the same time, he familiarized singers with instruments such as *tar*, *tambourine*, *rubob*, and *ghizhzhak* (xylophone). He also made musical instruments for the Comedy Theater of Leninabad. In fact, Saidov made most of the instruments used by musicians in Moscow in the ensembles and orchestras for the 10th Anniversary of Tajik Industry in 1941. Saidov was a famous maker of musical instruments not only in Leninabad but also in Tashkent, Samarqand, Bukhara, and other cities of Central Asia. One of the *ghizhzhaks* that he made is kept in the Hermitage in Leningrad. He also made a *tambourine* for Muhiddin Aminzoda that is now kept in the Aminzoda Museum in Leninabad. Jum'aboi Sharifov (1890-1946) and Abduqodir Abduraufov (born 1900) are among his students. The latter continued the tradition of his teacher by teaching his art at the Leninabad Schools of Music.

Saidov died in Leninabad in 1965.

Saidov, Mirkarim

Tajik actor and director Mirkarim Saidov was born into a farming family in Kazakhstan in 1910.

Saidov is one of the major contributors to professional Tajik Theater. Between 1927 and 1930, he studied at the Uzbek Education Theater in Moscow, then, for a time, he worked at the State Uzbeki Theater of Bukhara. In 1931, he became an actor at the Tajikistan State Theater (now, the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts). Here he became a famous creator of dramatic and heroic roles. These roles include, Arslon and Sarimsoq in *Du Komunist (Two Communists)* and *Otash Mizanem (We Shall Set Fire To)*, by K. Yashin; Mehtar in *Muboriza (Struggle)*, by A. Usmonov; Shoh Zohir in *Shohnoma (Book of Kings)*, by M. Jonon; Vose' in *Vose' (Vose')*, by Gh. Abdullo; and others.

Saidov trained a number of young actors, especially during 1939 and 1940, when he was the literary leader of the first Studio Theater Named After Lahuti.

In addition, Saidov is also a poet and a satirist. His satires directed at the clergy, drunkenness, and ambition are poignant. Neither is he soft on plagiarists, ignorant poets, and psychopaths. His poetry is simple and resembles folkloric literature.

Saidov became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1939. He died in Dushanbe on September 2, 1940.

Salimi Aioubzod

See Aiyubov, Salimjon.

Salimsho Halimsho

See Alimshoev, Salimsho.

Salomov, Islom

Tajik actor and director Islom Salomov was born in the village of Kamodon of Mastchoh on June 10, 1940. He joined the CPSU in 1978.

Between 1954 and 1958, Salomov studied at the Leninabad Music School. From 1958 to 1960, he was a teacher. From 1960 until 1964, he studied theater in Tashkent under Kh. M. Kozhevnikov. He was an actor at the Leninabad Musical and Dramatic Theater between 1964 and 1970.

The roles he created include, Kasso in *Otello (Othello)*, by Shakespeare; Zarif in *Dostoni Hofiz (The Singer's Story)*, by F.

Toshmuhammadov; and Commander Qurbonov in *Qissai Zainab Bibi (Zainab Bibi's Story)*, by S. Saydmurodov.

Salomov traveled to Moscow in 1970 to study under the famed Soviet Director, E. Simonov. That same year, he became the Chief Director of the Leninabad Musical and Dramatic Theater. During the seven years he was director, he created twenty-four spectacles. He was an innovative director.

The spectacles he created include, *Foji'ahoi Khurd (Little Calamities)* and *Lulion (Gypsies)*, by A. S. Pushkin; *Ashroffparast (Parasite)*, by Moliere; *Shahlo (Shahla)*, by A. Shukuhi and H. Askar; *Yodi on Ruzho (Recalling Those Days)*, by A. Usmonov; and *Bidori (Vigil)*, by Rahim Jalil.

Salomov also cooperated with the professional theaters of Koni-bodom and Nov, and with the People's Theater of Uroteppa. He became a Distinguished Artist of Tajikistan in 1974.

Samad Ghani

See Ghaniev, Samad.

Samadov, Abulhamid

Tajik author Abulhamid Samadov was born into a farming family in the village of Shikorgoh in the district of Khavaling, Khatlan, on August 5, 1947. He joined the CPSU in 1978.

Samadov graduated from Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute with a degree in Tajiki language and literature in 1969. From 1966 until 1977, he worked for *Tojikistoni Soveti* and thereafter, until 1988, for *Sadoi Sharq*. Between 1987 and 1992, he was the Associate Editor of *Adabiyot va San'at*.

Samadov published his first work, *Shokhi Chinor (The Plane Tree Branch)*, in 1981. The struggle of good against evil constitutes the theme of most of his stories including "Ba'd az Sari Padadar" ("After Father Dies," 1982), "Piolai Shikasta" ("The Broken Cup," 1985), "Paronchakho" ("Little Birds," 1983), "Aspi Bobom" ("My Father's Horse," 1986), "Kosai Davr" ("The Circulating Cup," 1987), "Orizue Javoni" ("Wishing for Youth," 1986), and "Maidon" ("The Square," 1989).

Salomov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1982. He was appointed the Secretary of the Union in 1992.

Sanginov, Bobo

Tajik agronomist Bobo Sanginov was born in the village of Rarz in the Aini district of Leninabad on May 16, 1935. He joined the CPSU in 1959.

Sanginov graduated from the Uroteppa Agronomy School in 1953 and from the Faculty of Agronomy of the Institute of Agriculture of Tajikistan in 1958. In 1953, he became the Director of the Mu'minabad Agricultural Division. In 1958 and 1959, he participated in the efforts at improving cotton production in the Vakhsh region. Between 1959 and 1962, he did post-graduate studies. In 1962 and 1963, he was Director of the Seed Production Station.

Sanginov's research deals with the development of the *mahina* type of cotton. The *mahina* type No. 5595-B, which he created, was planted in the Vakhsh region in 1964. He became a degree candidate in agriculture in 1967 and a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1976. In 1970, he created a new type 6465-B, which yields three times more cotton than 5595-B. In subsequent years, Sanginov improved the yield of his model for a steadily better product. Sanginov's contributions include, *Nav'i Pakhtai Sovetii Mahinnakh 5595-B (The Soviet Cotton of the Type Mahinnakh 5595-B, Dushanbe, 1965)* and *Rezervi uvelichenia proizvodstva tonkvoloknistogo khlopchatnika (The Labor Reserves for the Production of Mahina Nakh Cotton, Dushanbe, 1978)*.

Sanginov became a Distinguished Tajik Agronomist in 1964. He received two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Sarvar

See Amirjonov, Sarvarjon.

Sattor Tursun

See Tursunov, Sattor.

Sattorov, Malik

Tajik technologist Malik Abdusattorovich Sattorov was born in the village of Mughaliston of Ghizhduvon on March 8, 1938. He received his early education in Ghizhduvon.

Sattorov graduated from the Samarqand State University in 1961 and, then worked for a while in the Physics and Mathematics Division of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Between 1963 and 1966, he was a post-graduate student at the Institute of Hydromechanics of the Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. In 1967, he defended his dissertation on Underground Hydromechanics. From 1967 to 1980, he was a Senior Scientific Worker at the Institute of Physics and Technology, and later, at the Institute of Mathematics of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate in technology in 1980. Also, in 1980, he became the Head of the Laboratory of Mathematics and Filtration of Liquids in Dry Environment.

Sattorov's research deals with the establishment of the rules of filtration for liquids, especially the evaporation and filtration of water in subterranean areas and in dry conditions.

Sattorzoda, Abdalnabi

Tajik intellectual Abdalnabi Sattorzoda was born in the Penjacent district of Khujand province on February 27, 1941.

Sattorzoda graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in Tajiki language and literature in 1963. Later on, he taught at Kabul and Dushanbe Universities. He defended his thesis in 1972, and his post-doctorate degree in 1985. In 1986, he became a professor. For a while he was supervisor of the Literary Criticism Division of *Sadoi Sharq*.

Sattorzoda's articles about contemporary and traditional Tajik literature have been published in both Tajikistan and Afghanistan.

His contributions include "Afkori Adabi va Ziboi Shinosi Abdurrahmon Jomi" ("Abdurrahmon Jami's Thoughts on Literature and Aesthetics," 1975); "Nuqtai Paivand" ("Point of Connection," Dushanbe, 1982); "Tarikhchai Nazariyoti Adabii Forsii Tojiki" ("A Brief History of Literary Views on Farsi-Tajiki Literatures," 1972, 2001); and "Arastu va Nazariyyoti Adabii Forsi Tojiki" ("Aristotle and Literary Views on Farsi and Tajiki," 1984, 2002).

Sattorzoda has traveled to Afghanistan, Iran, the United States, Japan, Pakistan, and Austria. He is the recipient of the Order of Sharaf.

Sayf Rahim

See Rahimov, Sayf.

Sayfiev, Najmi

Tajik literary critic Najmi Sayfiev was born in the village of Chuqurak, Uzbekistan, on July 12, 1932.

Sayfiev graduated from the Institute of History and Philology of the Tajikistan State University in 1957. In 1957 and 1958, he was a Senior Lecturer at the Rudaki Language and Literature Institute. In 1958 and 1959 and from 1962 to 1967, he was a post-graduate student and Senior Scientific Worker in the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Between 1967 to 1970, he was a senior instructor at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. From 1971 to 1984, he was an Assistant Professor there. He received his doctorate degree in Philology in 1983, and became a full professor in 1984. In the same year, he also became the Director of the Department of Literature at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute.

Sayfiev research deals with specific aspects of the works of Nakhli Bukhoroï and Jalol Tabib. His contributions include, "Nakhli Bukhoroï" ("Nakhli of Bukhara," 1969); "Jaloli Tabib va Matni Ilmiu Intiqodii Dostoni U" ("Jalol Tabib and the Scientific and Critical Text of His Story," 1975); and "Dostonsaroi Fors-Tojik dar Asri XIV" ("Perso-Tajik Stories in the 14th Century," 1983).

Sayfulloev, Atokhon

Tajik intellectual Atokhon Sayfulloev was born on May 1, 1933 into a family of workers in Leninabad. He joined the CPSU in 1962.

Sayfulloev graduated from the Khujand Pedagogical Institute in 1954, and for several years served as a teacher and a Scientific Worker at the Rudaki language and literature division of the Khujand branch of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Between 1968 and 1973, he was the director of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan. From 1975 to 1985, he served as the Editor of the *Soviet Tajik Encyclopedia*. For a while, the Committee for Sado va Simo was also under his supervision. Be-

tween 1989 and 1990, he was the Director of the Institute of Specialization for Teachers. From 1990 to 1991, he was the Vice-Chair of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. In 1991 and 1992, he was the Head of the Radio and Television Committee. Since 1993, he has been the Head of the Khujand Division of the Writers Union of Tajikistan. In 1997, he became the Head of the Unity Movement in Tajikistan.

Sayfulloev's articles appeared first in the local Khujand journals, but were soon picked up by the national journals. Later on, in addition to researching the works of Sadridin Aini, Tursunzoda, Rahim Jalil, Shukuhi, and Suhaili, he studied the works of the more recent contributors to Tajik literature. His forté, however, his assessment of the relationship between Tajik literature and the literatures of the other republics of the Soviet Union, especially Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Armenia.

Sayfulloev's major works include "Romoni Aini: *Dokhuda*" ("Aini's Novel: *Dokhuda*," 1966); "Dustii Khalqho, Dustii Adabiyotho" ("Friendship Among People, Friendship Among Literatures," 1975); "Afkori Adabii Lenin va Adabiyoti Tojik" ("Lenin's Literary Thoughts and Tajik Literature," 1976); "Maktabi Aini" ("The Aini School," 1978); and "Mirzo Tursunzoda" ("Mirza Tursunzoda," 1983). His other contributions include "Sadridin Aini Qahramoni Tojikiston" ("Sadridin Aini the Hero of Tajikistan"), "Shabi Bikhobi" ("A Sleepless Night"), and "Zurtar az Taqdir" ("More Forceful than Fate").

Sayfulloev joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1963. He received the Red Banner of Courage, the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Sayfulloev, Negmatullo

Tajik philosopher Negmatullo Mirzoevich Sayfulloev was born on April 20, 1942, in the village of Mulloaloi of Tashkent. He received his early education in the Tashkent region.

Sayfulloev entered the Leninabad Faculty of Physics and Mathematics in 1959 and completed his degree in 1964. From 1964 to 1969, he was a professor at the Mechanics and Mathematics Division of Tajikistan State University. In 1969 he became a post-graduate student at Moscow University. Saifulloev graduated from Moscow University in

1972. Between 1973 and 1989, he was an Assistant Professor at the Philosophy Department of the Tajikistan National University.

Between 1980 and 1992, he served as a leading member of the Department of Philosophy and Law at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Sayfulloev submitted his thesis in 1973 and, in 1992, defended his dissertation and became a Doctor of Philosophy.

After 1992, he became a Professor of Philosophy at the Tajikistan National University and, after 1997, a Professor of Philosophy and Politics at the Tajikistan Slavonic University.

Sayfulloev's contributions include, *Tahlili Mantiqii Maʼfumi Miqdor* (A Logical Analysis of the Meaning of Quantity, Dushanbe, 1989); *Mantiq* (Logic, Dushanbe, 1990); and *Mantiqi Ibn Sina dar Muqoisa bo Mantiqi Arastu va Ravokien* (A Comparative Study of the Logic of Ibn Sina and the Logic of Aristotle and Ravokien, Dushanbe, 1991).

Sayfulloev has traveled extensively in Europe, the former republics of the Soviet Union, and India, and has received a number of medals and awards.

Shabdolov, Shodi

Tajik politician Shodi Shabdolov was born in Khorugh, Badakhshan, in 1943.

Shabdolov graduated from the Tajik Polytechnical Institute in 1965. Thereafter, he joined the Communist Party and was promoted among the Badakhshani cadres to the Central Committee of the region. Shabdolov moved to Dushanbe, and in September 1991, became the Head of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. In June 1996, he was reconfirmed in the same position. Shabdolov has been Tajikistan's Communist Party leader during the Republic's tough days; he continues to keep the Communist ranks in place. He has kept his seat in the Parliament in spite of the difficulties that the Party has experienced. Elected in 1990, he was reelected in 1995, and again in 2000.

Shahidi, Tolib

Tajik composer, Tolib Shahidi, also referred to as Tolibkhon, was born March 13, 1946, in Dushanbe. His father, Ziyodullo Shahidi, was the founder of twentieth century Tajik music. He joined the CPSU in 1983.

Shahidi graduated from the Dushanbe School of Music in 1967 and from the Composition Class of Uri Ter-Osipov in 1965. In the same year, he entered the Moscow Tchaikovsky State Conservatory. During his student years in Moscow, he placed himself at the center of musical activities. Conductors such as Mikhail Terion and Maxim Shostakovich performed his orchestral and instrumental compositions. In 1972, Shahidi graduated from the Moscow Conservatory and became a member of the Union of Composers of the Soviet Union.

Shahidi has participated in a number of music festivals, and has produced a number of innovative and powerful compositions synthesizing Eastern and Western music.

Shahidi works in a number of different genres, including theatre and cinema. His compositions often serve as the vehicle for the musical representation of intensely powerful plays.

A master of different genres, including operas, ballets, symphonies, and instrumental compositions, his work represents a unique fusion of the very best of the European and Asian musical traditions. Although he is a contemporary artist, Shahidi's worldview transcends national boundaries.

Shahidi's contributions include, "Dobro vam"--vocal cycle for tenor and symphonic orchestrabased on poems by Hafiz and Pushkin, 1999; "Amir Ismoil"--opera, 1999; "Silk Road Dreams Dancing"--septet, 2000; "Pictures Under the Moon" Soprano and chamber orchestra, based on a poem by R. Finn, 2000; "Algorismus marimba"--sextet, 2001; "Contrasts in 55," 2001; and "Contrasts"--music for violin and piano, 2001.

Shahidi joined the Union of Composers in 1981. He won the Rudaki State Prize in 1994. In 1987, he won the International Competition of Contemporary Musicians (United States), and in 1999, he became a People's Artist of Tajikistan.

Shahidi, Ziodyullo

Tajik composer Ziodyullo Muqaddasovich Shahidi was born in Samarqand on May 4, 1914. After finishing high school, he worked until 1939 in various studios and theaters of Samarqand, Tashkent, and Stalinabad. He joined the CPSU in 1950.

From 1939 to 1952, Shahidi led the Ensemble of Song and Dance of the State Philharmonic Society of Tajikistan. Then, between 1943 and

1946, he learned the art of composition from A. S. Lenskii and S. A. Balasarian at the Union of Composers.

Shahidi graduated from the two-year Moscow Conservatory in 1949 and continued his studies there until 1957. From 1956 until 1960, he became one of the composers who contributed a great deal to the establishment of contemporary Tajik music.

Until 1960, songs and romantic themes distinguish his creations. These include, "Khonai Mo" ("Our House") and "Vatan" ("Homeland"), both based on poetry by A. Lahuti and "Aziz Moskvjon" ("My Dear Moscow"), by M. Rahimi. His other contributions include "Darvoz" ("Darvoz"), by Dehoti; "Shahri Mo" ("Our City"), by Tursunzoda; and "Ey Sorbon" ("Oh Caravan Leader"), by Sa'di.

In the mid-1960s, Shahidi turned to symphonic music. In this regard, his contributions are: "Soli 1917" ("The Year 1917"); "Khotirai M. Tursunzoda" ("In Memory of M. Tursunzoda," 1983); and "Qissai Lenin" ("The Story of Lenin," 1984).

Shahidi is also the author of several musical and dramatic plays: *Arusi Panj Suma* (*The Five "Sum"-Bride*), *Shabi Bistu Hashtum* (*The 28th Night*); *Shahri Man* (*My City*); and others. He is the author of *Musiqi dar Haiyoti Man* (*Music in My Life*), dealing with aspects of contemporary Tajik music.

Shahidi became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1974. He was a recipient of the Rudaki State Prize (1985), the Red Banner of Labor, and the Badge of Honor, as well as other medals. Shahidi died on February 25, 1985.

Shahobov, Fazliddin

Tajik singer and composer Fazliddin Shahobov was born into a scholarly family in Bukhara on March 21, 1911. He studied at the Bukhara School of Music from 1925 to 1929, and in the Uzbek Division of the Moscow State Conservatory from 1936 to 1941. From 1930 to 1932, he was the soloist for the Tashkent State Music Theater Orchestra. Between 1933 and 1936, he was the Director of Music, and Conductor of the State Orchestra of the Institute of Music of Bukhara.

In 1947, Shahobov relocated to Stalinabad, and until 1956, was the Head of the Music Division of Radio Tajikistan and a great contributor to People's Creative Center. He was also the Chief Editor for music at

the State Committee on Radio and Television, which was administered by the Soviet of Ministers of Tajikistan.

Shahobov was a unique tambourine player. He was well acquainted with the intricacies of traditional Tajik music. His voice was pleasant and rich. Most of the prominent *Shashmaqom* singers of the Republic are his students. He was one of the editors of the three-volume *Surudhoi Khalqii Tojiki (Tajik Folk Songs)*.

Shahobov joined the Union of Composers of the USSR in 1947. He was recognized as a People's Singer of Tajikistan in 1947. He became a Distinguished Artist of Tajikistan in 1957, and a recipient of the Rudaki State Prize in 1972. He garnered both the Badge of Honor and the Red Banner of Labor, as well as other medals.

Shahobov died in Dushanbe on February 1, 1974.

Shahobova, Malohat

Tajik linguist Malohat Badriddinovna Shahobova was born in Bukhara on March 15, 1928. She joined the CPSU in 1952.

Shahobova graduated from the Institute of Foreign Languages with a degree in English in 1948. In 1951, she graduated from Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute, and in 1959, from the Faculty of Foreign Languages of Moscow. Thereafter, she taught at both the Institute of Foreign Languages and the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. She has produced a large number of articles on the interrelationship between Tajiki and English, as well as on inter-cultural relations between the two cultures. She received her doctorate in 1985, and became a professor in 1987.

Shahobova's contributions include *Zaboni Ingilisi (The English Language, 1982)*, *Opit sopostavitel'nogo issledovania grammaticheskogo stroia tadjhikskogo i angliiskogo yazikov (Experimental Comparative Study of Tajiki and English Grammars, Moscow, 1985)*, *Lughti Ingilisi-Tojiki (An English-Tajik Dictionary, 1987)*, and *Muhovarai Tojiki-Rusi (Tajiki-Russian Conversation, 1993)*.

Shahabova has retired but continues to work in the Department of Foreign Languages of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Additionally, she is the founder and Director of the Tajik Women's Association.

Shahabova is the recipient of the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Shakuri

See Shukurov, Muhammadjon.

Sharifov, Hasanboi

Tajik journalist Hasanboi Sharifov was born into a family of workers in Khujand on December 30, 1951.

Sharifov graduated with honors from the Tajikistan State University with a degree in journalism in 1974. For the next twenty-two years, he worked for various newspapers and journals of Leninabad, especially *Haqiqati Leninobod*. In 1989, he defended his doctoral dissertation.

From 1996 to 1998, Sharifov worked as the Press Secretary for the Head of the Leninabad Region. At the present, he continues in that position implementing the progressive programs of the regional director.

Sharifov's most recent contribution is an encyclopedic work entitled *Khujand (Khujand)*. His other contributions include *Onho Portizon Budand (They were Partial, Dushanbe, 1985)*; *Dilhoi Purjisorat (Bold Hearts, Dushanbe, 1986)*; *Ya'qubbek (Yakubbek, Khujand, 1994)*; *Radi zhizn na zemle (Happy Life Upon the Earth, Khujand, 1995)*; *Tojikoni Burunmarzi (Tajik Diaspora, Khujand, 1996)*; and *Dar Taloshi Niknomi (Seeking a Good Name, Khujand, 1997)*.

Sharifov joined the Union of Journalists of Tajikistan in 1980.

Sharifov, Ibron

Tajik philosopher Ibron Sharifov was born into a farming family in the village of Alisurkhon of Komsomolabad, Gharm, on September 15, 1931. He joined the CPSU in 1956.

Sharifov graduated from the Tajikistan State University in 1956. He taught at the Kulab Pedagogical Institute between 1956 and 1960. From 1960 to 1963, he was a post-graduate student. He was a Junior Scientific Worker from 1963 to 1965, and a Senior Scientific Worker from 1966 through 1971. Between 1972 and 1984, he was Head of Scientific Communism of the Department of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate degree in 1980, and became a professor in 1986. In 1984, he became the Head of the Philosophy Department of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute.

Sharifov's research deals with introduction of socialist views into inter-cultural relations--political, ideological, or social--among peoples who have adopted the capitalist way of life. Soviet ethics, friendship

among people, and internationalism are among the virtues that he promotes. Sharifov's contributions include, *Rostqavli--Sifati Judonashavandai Odami Soveti (Keeping Promises--An Unseparable Virtue of the Soviet Man*, Dushanbe, 1965); *Gumonizm va Shakhs (Humanism and the Individual*, Dushanbe, 1967); *Predposilki preobrazovania obshchestvennikh otnoshenii v Tadjikistane na puti nekapitalisticheskogo razvitiia (Changes in the Socio-political Relations of Tajikistan on the Path to a Noncapitalist Development*, Dushanbe, 1973); *Tashakkuli Akhloqi Komunisti (The Formation of Communist Ethics*, Dushanbe, 1975); and *Tabdili Munosibathoi Ideologi dar Tojikiston (Transformation of Ideological Relations in Tajikistan*, 1986).

Sharifov was the recipient of a number of medals.

Sharifov, Khudoi

Tajik literary critic Khudoi Sharifov was born into a farming family in the village of Chorof of Qala'-i Khum, Badakhshan, on June 25, 1937.

Sharifov graduated from the Faculty of Philology of Tajikistan State University in 1961. He worked at the same faculty, and became an Assistant Professor in 1973. Thereafter, he has served in various administrative positions, including department head and dean. He received his doctorate degree in philology in 1988. In 1994, he was appointed Director of the Department of the History of Tajik Literature.

Sharifov's research deals with the problems of classical Tajik literature, including the formation of theoretical and literary thought during the 10th and 11th centuries. He is also interested in the theory of poetry, style, and the genesis of Tajik prose. He has made contributions to the field of Avicenna Studies. His contributions in this regard include *Abu Ali Sina: Avji Zuhul (Avicenna: the Zenith of Saturn*, Dushanbe, 1980), and *Maqomi Ibn Sina dar Ta'rikhi Shi'r u Adabi Tojik (Avicenna's Position in Tajik Poetry and Culture*, Dushanbe, 1985).

Sharifov also dealt with the prose and drama of more contemporary literary figures, like Sadriddin Aini, Satim Ulughzoda, Mu'min Qano'atov, and others. His other contributions include *Sho'ir va Shi'r (Poet and Poetry*, Dushanbe, 1998); *Sho'ironi Ahdi Somonion (Poets of the Samanid Era*, Dushanbe, 1999); *Ozurdagon va Umidvoron (The Vexed and the Hopeful*, Dushanbe, 2001); and *Baloqat va Sukhanvari (Eloquence and Oratory*, Dushanbe, 2002).

Sharifov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1979. He was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Science and Technology in Tajikistan in 1989.

Sharifov, Sabzali

Tajik painter Sabzali Ne'matovich Sharifov was born in the village of Farkhor of Kulab on May 9, 1946.

Sharifov graduated from the Dushanbe School of Painting in 1967 and from the Tashkent Institute of Theater and Painting in 1972. He taught painting from 1972 to 1979 at the Republic level. He is the type of painter who looks at life's realities philosophically. His paintings depict contemporary issues, as well as aspects of the rich ancient heritage of the Tajiks. His contributions include "Subhi Raghun" ("Raghun in the Morning," 1978); *Gusil (Seeing Off)*, 1978); *Dar Sari Chashma (At the Fountain)*, 1980); *Manzarahoi Sari Khosor (Vistas of Sari Khosor)*, 1980); *Portreti Gulrukhsor Safieva bo Pesarash (The Portrait of Gulrukhsor Safieva and Her Son)*, 1982); and others.

Even in his monumental paintings, he conveys a great deal of national color and social concern. These latter contributions, which entail extensive decorative projects, include work on the Tojikiston Hotel, especially *Mehmonnavozi (Welcoming Guests)*, the decoration of the State Circus building, the decoration of the Culture Palace of Kulab, and many other buildings.

Sharifov's painting style is exclusive to himself. His works have been exhibited locally and across the republic, as well as in the exhibition halls of other Soviet republics.

Sharifov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1977. He is a recipient of the Lenin Komsomol Prize in 1978, and recognized as a Distinguished Artist of Tajikistan in 1987.

Sharofov, Nasriddin

Tajik linguist Nasriddin Olimovich Sharofov was born into a family of workers in Samarqand on May 5, 1928. He joined the CPSU in 1952.

Sharofov graduated from the Uzbekistan State Institute in 1949. In 1959, he became a Senior Scientific Worker at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate degree in 1976, and became a professor in 1978.

Sharifov's research deals with the lexicology and terminology of literary Tajiki, Uzbeki, Russian, and Azeri.

Sharofov received the Red Banner of Courage, and the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize.

Sheraliev, Loiq

Tajikistan's People's Poet, Loiq Sheraliev, popularly known as Loiq Sherali, was born on May 20, 1941, to a family of farmers in Panjakent. He received his early education in Panjakent and moved to Dushanbe in 1959. He joined the CPSU in 1972.

Sheraliev graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute with a degree in literature, in 1963. For a while, he worked for *Sadoi va Simoi Tojikiston* and *Komsomoli Tojikiston*.

Sheraliev served in many positions at many levels. In 1979, he became the Chief Editor of *Sadoi Sharq* and in 1988, the Director of the *Bunyodi Zaboni Forsi Tojiki*. His first poem is entitled "Nom" ("Name"); it was published in *Sadoi Sharq* in 1959.

Sheraliev was dedicated to the concept of preserving the cultural heritage of the Iranian peoples. In this regard, he glorified the poetry of the major poets of the past in his own poetry. "Jomi Khayyam" ("Khayyam's Cup"), "Man Zindagii Khudro bo Tu Shinokhtam" ("I Know My Life Because of You"), "Ilhom as Shohnoma" ("Inspired by the *Shahname*"), "Taqlidi Mavlavi" ("Mavlavi Imitation"), "*Az Bomi Jahon*" ("From the Roof of the World"), and "*Az Nomi Jahon*" ("In the Name of the World") are examples of his verses in this regard.

Sheraliev's contributions include "Sari Sabz" ("Green Head," 1966); "Ilhom" ("Inspiration," 1968); "Nushbod" ("Cheers," 1971); "Sohilho" ("The Shores," 1972); "Khoki Vatan" ("The Soil of the Fatherland," 1975); "Rizei Boron" ("The Falling Rain," 1978); "Mardi Roh" ("Man for the Road," 1979); "Varaqi Sang" ("The Rock Piece," 1980); "Khonai Chashm" ("The Eye Socket," 1982); "Ruzi Sa'id" ("Auspicious Day," 1984); "Khonai Dil" ("The Abode of the Heart," 1986); and "Jomi Sarshor" ("Brimful Cup," 1991).

Sheraliev joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1965. He was the recipient of the Lenin Komsomoli Prize in 1978, and the Iranian Nilufar Prize in 1999. In addition, he garnered the Red Banner of Courage, and the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize.

Sheraliev passed away of a stroke in Dushanbe on June 30, 2000.

Sheraliev, Maston

Tajik poet Maston Sheraliev, also referred to as Maston Sherali, was born into a family of farmers in the village of Zirihsor in Panjakent on April 20, 1935.

Sheraliev graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in history and philology in 1959. He then became the director of the poetry division of *Sadoi Sharq*, as well as the director of the literature division of *Ma'orif va Madaniyat*. In 1968, he became the Chief Editor of Irfon Publications.

Sheraliev's poems appeared for the first time in the 1950s. His contributions include "Mavjhoi Zarafshon" ("The Zarafshan Waves," 1964), "Risha dar Ob" ("Roots in Water," 1970), "Sitoraho" ("Stars," 1972), "Tashnagi" ("Thirst," 1975), and others.

In addition, Sheraliev has created a number of plays, including *Zol va Rudoba* (*Zol and Rudabeh*, based on Firdowsi's *Shahname*, 1970), and *Zebuniso* (*Zibuniso*, 1972), for which he cooperated with Shamsi Qiomov.

Sheraliev joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1964.

Shirin Buniyod

See Kurbonmamadov, Khushqadam.

Shirinshoh Shohtemur

See Shohtemur, Shirinshoh

Shodiev, Ergashali

Soviet literary critic Ergashali Shodiev was born into a family of workers in Konibodom on October 1, 1932. He joined the CPSU in 1958.

Shodiev graduated from the Leninabad Pedagogical Institute in 1955. He was an instructor and Head of the Department of the Uzbeki Language between 1956 and 1967. From 1967 until 1969, he was a Senior Scientific Worker at the same institute. He received his doctorate degree in philosophy in 1973 and became a professor in the same year.

Shodiev's research deals with the interrelationship between Tajik and Uzbek literatures. He has studied the works of Nozili Khujandi, Fanoi Istaravshani, Hoziq, Qambarkhoni Khujandi, and others.

Shodiev is one of the authors of the five-volume *Ta'rikhi Adabiyoti Uzbek (The History of Uzbek Literature)* published between 1978 and 1981. His other contributions include *Sho'irahoi to Inqilobii Khujand (Pre-Revolution Female Poets of Khujand, Dushanbe, 1986)* and *Khuzhand Shoirlari va Uzbek Adabiyoti (Khujand Poets and Uzbek Literature, Dushanbe, 1986)*.

Shodiev is a recipient of the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Shodiqulov, Hamroqul

Tajik intellectual Hamroqul Shodiqulov was born into a farming family in the village of Chahorshanbe of Samarqand on May 18, 1938. He received his early education at a Russian school. For middle school, he attended a Tajik school. He joined the CPSU in 1964.

Shodiqulov graduated from the Samarqand State University with a degree in Persian language and literature in 1961. From 1961 to 1963, he worked as a teacher of Tajiki language and literature, and as a supervisor of in Surkhandaria in the present-day Republic of Uzbekistan. From 1963 to the present, he has worked at the Rudaki Language and Literature Institute, and served as the Associate Director of the same institute from 1970 to 1987.

Although Shodiqulov's creative period began as early as 1959, his first article on literary criticism did not appear until 1961. That article's publication then set off a series of unique contributions dealing with the works of the contemporary world and Tajik authors. The works of such famous Western writers as Charles Dickens, L. Ukrainka, and A. Teslenko were introduced and examined alongside such Tajik authors as A. Bahori and Samad Ghani.

Between 1960 and 1962, he contributed criticism about some of the plays staged in the region, including, "Tui" ("Party"), by S. Ghani, and "Buzurgi ba Aql Ast, Na ba Sol" ("Greatness Comes with Wisdom Not With Age"). These fragmentary pieces were published in *Pionir Tojikiston*, and *Ma'orif va Madaniyat*, and other similar journals.

Shodiqulov's major contributions include "Vizhagii Bashari Dusti dar Shi'ri Tursunzoda" ("The Uniqueness of the Love of Mankind in the Poetry of Tursunzoda," 1971), "Habib Yusefi va Lermontov (Habib Yusefi and Lermontov," 1972), "Mirsaid Mirshakar va Leninomai U" ("Mirsaid Mirshakar and His Book on Lenin," 1972), "Realismi Tan-

qidi" ("Critical Realism," 1974), "Sadriiddin Aini" ("Sadriiddin Aini," 1975), "Ustodi Muhtarami Hajv" ("The Respected Master of Satire," 1976), "Paivandi Dusti va Badkhohoni On" ("Friendship Ties and Its Enemies," 1978), and "Inqilobi Oktiobr va Adabiyoti Tojik" ("The October Revolution and Tajik Literature," 1984).

Shodiqulov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1974.

Shohtemur, Shirinshoh

Tajik politician and leader of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, Shirinshoh Shohtemur was born into a family of poor farmers in the village of Parshnev, Badakhshan, in 1899. He joined the CPSU in 1921.

Shohtemur began to work at the age of thirteen. From 1914 to 1919, he worked in the factories in Tashkent, where he befriended the Bolsheviks. In 1920, he came to Khujand and participated in the allotment of food provisions. In 1921, he was sent to the Pamir as part of a military commission. There, he became the Head of the Revolutionary Committee of the region. In 1922 and 1923, he was the Head of the Military-Political commission. In 1923 and 1924, he worked in the Turkistan Division of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. He was also the leader for the Communist sector that dealt with Tajikistan.

When Shohtemur graduated from the Moscow Toilers of the East University in 1926, he became the Head of the People's Commissar in charge of the Budget of the Republic. In 1929, he was Secretary to the Party Committee of Tajikistan region. Between 1929 and 1932, Shohtemur served as the Second Secretary of the Communist Party of Tajikistan.

Between 1933 and 1937, he was Head of the Central Executive Committee of Tajikistan. In 1937, he was sent to the Moscow Institute of the Red Professorship to complete his studies. After the dismissal of Nusratullo Makhsum, Shohtemur became Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Tajikistan.

Shohtemur contributed to the establishment of Soviet rule in Tajikistan. He also contributed to the smooth operation of the plans of the Soviet government. He received the Red Banner of Labor in 1930.

In 1937, Shohtemur was charged with counter-revolutionary activities and was executed. He was posthumously rehabilitated in 1957, and reinstated in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1964.

Shohzoda, Sul-ton

Tajik poet Sul-ton Shohzoda was born in the village of Parshnav of the district of Shughnon, Badakhshan, in 1943.

Shohzoda graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in physics in 1969. Subsequently, he worked at *Javononi Tojikiston, Tojikistoni Soveti, Ma'orif va Madaniyat*. His early poems were published in *Badakhshoni Soveti* in 1960 and 1961. His first collection of poetry appeared under the title of *Chashmai Nosir (Nasir's Spring)* in 1975. His stories are developed around ethical themes and the protection of the valuable heritage of the Tajiks.

Shohzoda's contributions include *Man va Boron (The Rain and I, 1982)*; *Oshiyoni Uqob (The Eagle's Nest, 1985)*; *Soyai Kuh (The Shadow of the Mountain, 1986)*; *Parandahoi Obi (Blue Birds, 1988)*; and *Afsonai Bahor (The Story of Spring, 1995)*.

Shohzoda joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1979. He died in 1995.

Shoismoilova, Sabzajon

Tajik singer and actor Sabzajon Shoismoilova was born in Rushon, Badakhshan on May 10, 1923. She joined the CPSU in 1950.

Between 1936 and 1940, Shoismoilova performed as a member of various amateur groups. In 1940, she became an actor at the Drama Theater of Khorugh. In 1946, when the members of that theater visited Stalinabad, she stayed and created the following roles: Borsulton in *Qishloqi Tilloi (Golden Village)*, by M. Mirshakar, and Gulchihra in *Gunahkoroni Bigunoh (Guiltless Sinners)*, by A. Ostrovskii.

Thereafter, she performed other roles with special ability. Altogether, she has created more than 200 roles. Her singing repertoire, too, is varied including popular Tajik songs and creations of Tajik composers, as well as songs created by Soviet artists.

Shoismoilova became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1971. She was the recipient of two Badges of Honor and other medals.

Shukuhi

See Hojiboey, Aminjon.

Shukurov, Maqsud

Tajik historian Maqsud Rahmalulloevich Shukurov was born into a farming family in Zahmatabad of Aini on May 1, 1920. He joined the CPSU in 1946.

Shukurov graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1946. Beginning in 1950, he was a teacher at the Tajikistan State University. In 1966, he became the Director of the Department of History of Soviet Union. He received his doctorate degree in history in 1967, and became a professor in 1969.

Shukurov's research deals with the problems of the history of education and culture in Tajikistan, the victory of People's Revolution in Tajikistan, and the struggle for eradicating illiteracy in the Republic. It also deals with the establishment of Soviet schools, civil institutions, and establishment of socialist ways.

Shukurov's contributions include *Revolutsiai Madani dar Tojikiston (Urban Revolution in Tajikistan, Stalinabad, 1957)*; *Ocherki Ta'rikhi Tashakkuli Madaniyati Sotsiolistii Tojik (Study in the History of the Formation of Socialist Civilization of Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1969)*; and *Kul'turnaia zhizn' Tadzhistana v period razvitogo sotsializma (Life and Culture in Tajikistan During the Period of Progressive Socialism, Dushanbe, 1981)*.

Shukurov became a Distinguished Scientific Contributor to Tajikistan in 1980. He is the recipient of the Red Banner of Courage, the Order of the Patriotic war, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Shukurov, Muhammadjon

Tajik research scholar and literary critic Muhammadjon Sharifovich Shukurov, also referred to as Shakuri, was born in Bukhara on October 30, 1926, into the family of Sharifjon Makhdum Sadri Ziyo. He received his early education in the Soviet-Tajik schools of Bukhara and Dushanbe. He joined the CPSU in 1957.

Shukurov entered the Department of Tajiki Language and Literature of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1941, and graduated in 1945. From 1948 to 1951, he was a post-graduate student at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute, working with Professor Kholiq Mirzozoda. His thesis, entitled *Ijzi va Khalloqiati U (Ijzi and His Creative Genius)*, however, was rejected on the grounds that Ijzi was identified as a bour-

geois nationalist. In 1955, Shukurov successfully defended a different dissertation at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, and received his doctorate degree.

In 1945 and 1946, he taught at the Pedagogical Institute of Kulab. From 1951 to 1953, he taught at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute. After the inauguration of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in April 1951, Shukurov joined the staff of the Rudaki Institute of Languages and Literatures as a Scientific Worker. In 1957, he became the Head of the Division of Contemporary Tajik Literature. He held this position until 1990, when he became the Head of the Republic's Committee for Terminology. In 1987, he became a full member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Shukurov is an untiring contributor to the promotion of the Iranian culture of the Tajiks. He has researched and presented many of the biographies of the prominent figures of Tajikistan. In this sense, although indirectly, he is a major contributor to the present volume.

His contributions include "Rahim Jalil" ("Rahim Jalil," 1959); "Sotim Ulughzoda" ("Sotim Ulughzoda," 1961); "Vizhagihoi Ghoyavi va Badii Yoddoshthoi Aini" ("Deep Structure Artistic Peculiarities of Aini's Reminiscences," 1966); "Nasri Jalol Ikromi" ("Jalol Ikromi's Prose," 1979); *Har Sukhan Joi va har Nukta Makoni Dorad (There Is a Place for Every Word and for Every Action*, 1968, 1985); "Didi Aстетikii Khalq va Nasri Realisti" ("Peoples' Aesthetic Views versus Realist Prose," 1973); "Pahluhoi Tadqiqi Badii" ("Aspects of Artistic Research," 1976); "Paivandi Zamonho va Paivandi Khalqho" ("Temporal Connections and Connections Among People," 1982); "Zaboni Mo, Hastii Mo" ("Our Language, Our Existence," 1991); and *Khuroson Ast Injo (This is Khurasan*, 1996).

Already a member of the International Association of Literary Critics, Shukurov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1956. In 1944, he won the Rudaki State Prize, as well as awards for Friendship Among People (1986), the Red Banner of Courage, the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize, and the Dusti Prize (1999). In 1991, Shukurov was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Science in Tajikistan.

Shukurov has traveled to the United States, India, Iran, and most of the republics of the former Soviet Union.

Shukurzoda, Mirzo

Tajik author and journalist Mirzo Shukurzoda was born in the village of Khadgif of the district of Maschoh of Zarafshan province in 1949.

Shukurzoda graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in journalism in 1973, and worked for *Tajikistoni Shavravi*, the Sado va Simoi Tojikiston Committee, and several literary publications.

Shukurzoda's early stories appeared in 1973 in *Ma'orif va Madaniyat*. These early efforts were complemented by "Umri dar Roh" ("A Lifetime on the Road", 1975); "Rishtaboron" ("Downpour," 1979); and "Hunar az Koni Zar Bih" ("Art Is Better than a Gold Mine," 1981. His first collection of short stories was published in 1987 under the title of *Sitorahoi Rakhshanda (Shining Stars)*. This work was followed in 1989 by *Tighi Jonbakhsh (The Life-Imparting Sword)*, which includes a portion of *Safarnomai Afghonistan (The Afghan Diary)*, "Qissai Dil" ("The Story of the Heart") and several other pieces.

In 1990, Shukurzoda presented a well-researched account of the genesis of the word Tajik and the people related to it in "Tojik, Tojdor va Tojvar" ("Tajik, Crowned and Royal"). This work was published again in 1995 under the title of *Tojikon dar Qalamravi Ta'rikh (Tajiks in the Realm of History)*.

Shukurzoda joined the Union of Journalists of the Soviet Union in 1979.

Soatov, Isamiddin

Tajik dentist Isamiddin Soatov was born on December 15, 1943, in the village of Varzi Manor of Sughd. He received his early education in the new-method schools of the region.

Soatov graduated from the Medical School of the University of Tashkent in 1970 with a degree in dentistry. In 1970 and 1971, Soatov served as a dentist (Dispensary Oncology) in Dushanbe. He joined the military service of the Soviet Union in 1971, and served until 1973. From 1973 to 1975, he was a dentist at the Dushanbe Hospital No. 4. Between 1975 and 1977, he was the Head of the Stomatology (diseases of the mouth) Department of the Stomatology Hospital No. 1. Soatov was a post-graduate student at the Moscow Research Center from 1977 to 1980. In 1981, he defended his thesis, and in 1997, his dissertation. Between 1981 and 1983, Soatov was a Lecturer at the Medical Division

of Tajikistan State University. From 1983 to 1986, he was the chief doctor of the Stomatology Hospital No 1. Since 1986, he has been the Director of the Department of Stomatology of the College of the Specialization of Medical Workers of Tajikistan. In 1992, he became a Peoples' Representative to the House of Representatives. Since 1997, he also has been the Chief Director of Stomatology of Dushanbe. Since 1998, he has been a professor. Soatov became a Corresponding Member of the International Academy of Advanced Schools in 1999.

Soatov's contributions include, *Tibbi Dahon va Raviyyahoi Tibobati On (Mouth Hygiene and Treatment, Dushanbe, 1996)* and *Lughti Mukhtasari Dahon Pizishki (A Short Dentistry Dictionary, Dushanbe, 1977)*.

Soatov is recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Health Services of Tajikistan (1987), Distinguished Service to the Republic of Tajikistan (1994), and Distinguished Contributor to Tajik Education (1995).

He has traveled to the United States, Germany, India, and Iran.

Sobir Sulton

See Sultonov, Sobir.

Sobirov, Bozor

Tajik poet and social critic Bozor Sobirov, generally referred to as Bozor Sobir, was born into a rural family in Faizabad province on October 20, 1938.

The loss of his parents at an early age made his life extremely difficult. Nevertheless, Sobirov attended Tajikistan State University, and in 1962, graduated with a degree in Tajiki language and literature. His early career involvement was with the media; between 1975 and 1979, he was the Editor of the journals *Sadoi Sharq* and *Ma'orif va Madaniyat*.

Although Sobirov began publishing his poetry as early as 1960, his collections do not appear until the early 1970s. They include such poems as "Paivand" ("Connection," 1972); "Otashbarg" ("Fireleaf," 1974); "Guli Khor" ("The Thorn Flower," 1978); "Mizhgoni Shab" ("The Eyelids of the Night," 1981); "Oftobnihol" ("Sun Plant," 1982); and "Bo Chashidan, bo Chamidan" ("In Taste and Act," 1987). His poetry is generally sentimental and his social themes are developed with extreme care.

Tajikistan's rustic scene forms the backdrop to Sobirov's early works, which include "Mo Kudakon Budim" ("We Were Children," 1984); "Kudakiam Hanuz Girion Ast" ("My Childhood Still Weeps," 1984); "Kudaki Ku?" ("Where is Childhood?", 1984); and "Farzandi Dihqon" ("The Farmer's Child," 1984). All these works hark to the poet's formative years, while contributions like "Tojikzan va Pakhta" ("Tajik Woman and Cotton," 1989) describe the sentiments of a more mature and sophisticated poet.

Sobirov did not praise the Soviet system. In fact, he rose against Communist aggression during the heyday of the Party and survived. He confronted social issues frankly and pursued his goal of reforming society with an unrelenting zeal. For instance, in "Sahna" ("The Stage," 1984) he criticized all levels of Soviet society except the working classes. With "Pas az Mo" ("After Us"), however, he crossed the line and was subjected to vociferous criticism. He refused to conform. Conversely, in 1978, in an assembly at the Union of Writers of Tajikistan, he criticized Soviet activities in Afghanistan. Since this behavior was against the clear Soviet dicta that poets should praise the achievements of the Soviet military, Sobirov's name was entered into the list of subversives.

Sobirov's contributions in the 1980s concentrate on Soviet activities in the republics of the former Soviet Union, especially Georgia, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. Why shouldn't the Tajiks walk daily by the statue of Ahmad Donish rather than the statue of Lenin? Or more poignantly, why should the Tajik youth be exposed constantly to the thoughts of Lenin and Marx rather than to the guidance of their own learned men? But perhaps the most telling pieces among his later contributions are "Zaboni Modari" ("Mother Tongue," 1984) and "Hoji Komunist" ("The Communist Pilgrim"). In these pieces, he exposes the duplicity of those who bear ill will against the Tajiks, as well as the apparatchiki who, after the establishment of the Coalition Government in Dushanbe, made the pilgrimage to Mecca to show their attachment to Islam.

In his verses, Sobirov allows the content to take precedence over the form. His fame, however, is more due to his patriotism and stance against Communist aggression than for either his poetic style or his introduction of innovative methods into Tajik literature.

Sobirov's rustic background and youthful difficulties, as well as his love for his mother and for his homeland, form the major foci of his

poetry. His lyrics deal with romantic themes in the tradition of the Tajiks, while his critical pieces carry patriotism and nationalism to an extreme.

Sobirov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1973 and is a recipient of the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Sobirov, Qodir

Tajik philosopher Qodir Sobirovich Sobirov was born into a farmer's family in the village of Qistakuz of Khujand on September 7, 1924. He served at the war front from 1941 to 1945. He joined the CPSU in 1948.

Sobirov graduated from the Leninabad Pedagogical Institute in 1948. In 1948 and 1949, he was the Head of the Department of Marxism-Leninism of Kulab. Between 1949 and 1951, he was Director of the Lecturers of the Kulab Committee and the Senior Instructor of the Department of Essentials of Marxism-Leninism of the Kulab Pedagogical Institute. From 1951 to 1954, he was a post-graduate student of Philosophy at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1955 until 1958, he was Director of the Department of Marxism-Leninism of the State Pedagogical Institute of Kulab. Thereafter, until 1962, he was the Director of Historical Materialism of the Division of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1962, he became an Assistant Professor of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. From 1963 to 1970, he was Assistant Professor of Scientific Communism at Tajikistan State University. He received his doctorate degree in Philosophy in 1970, and became a professor in 1973.

Sobirov's research dealt with the problems of historical materialism, the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Scientific Communism, especially regarding the formation and development of the nationalities. Sobirov's contributions include *Tashakkul va Inkishofi Millathoi Sotsiolistii Sharqi Soveti (Formation and Development of the Eastern Soviet Socialist Nations*, Dushanbe, 1964) and *Tadzhikskaya sotsialisticheskaya natsia--detishche Oktiabria (The Socialist Tajik Nation Born of the October Revolution*, Dushanbe, 1967).

Sobirov received the Order of the Red Star, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan. He died in Dushanbe on September 9, 1974.

Sobirov, Sulton

Tajik chemist Sulton Sobirovich Sobirov was born in Khujand on January 21, 1933. He joined the CPSU in 1972.

Sobirov graduated from Leninabad Medical Institute, and the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Institute of Leningrad in 1963. From 1963 to 1967, he was a post-graduate student. Then, between 1967 and 1970, he was an Assistant Professor in the Department of Biochemistry of Tajikistan State Medical Institute. In 1970, he became the Director of the Department of Organic Chemistry of the same institute.

Sobirov's research deals with the problems of the synthesis of primary, secondary, and tertiary alcohol with acetylene and diacetylene. He has synthesized more than 400 new compounds most of which have passed required tests.

Sobirov, Temur

Tajik mathematician Temur Sobirov was born in the village of Sufion in Orjonikidzeobod on April 3, 1940. He joined the CPSU in 1966.

Sobirov graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in physics and mathematics in 1961. For a while, he worked in the Physics and Mathematics Division of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan; then he entered the University of Voronezh as a post-graduate student. From 1968 to 1975, he served as a senior instructor. Between 1975 and 1977, he was the Head of the Department of Algebra and Geometry of the Pedagogical Institute of Voronezh. He received his doctorate in mathematics and physics in 1977. In the same year, he also was promoted to professor.

Sobirov's research dealt with differential equations. His main contributions, including the following, were in his training of the Tajikistani cadres *Issledovanie po teorii rozhdenia malikh periodicheskikh reshenii iz sostoiania ravnovesia v nelineinikh sistemakh differentsial'nikh uravnenii* (*Research in the Theory of Short-period Resolution in a Nonlinear Structure in a Differential Exchange*, Moscow, 1981).

Sobirov died in Orjonikidzeobod on June 23, 1977.

Sobirov, Tohir

Tajik actor and movie director Tohir Mukhtarovich Sobirov was born in Dushanbe on December 21, 1929.

Sobirov graduated from the Tashkent Acting and Painting Institute in 1951, and from the State Theater of Dramatic Arts Named After Lunacharskii in 1956. He began his movie career in such roles as Tagi in *Roh* (Road), for MosFilm in 1955; Sakhat in *Bahori Takror Nashavanda* (*Unrepeatable Spring*), also for MosFilm, 1956; Yodgor in *Dokhunda*, 1957); Olim in *Man bo Dukhtari Vokhurdam* (*I Met a Girl*, 1957); and Shohzodai Maftun in *Nasriddin dar Khujand* (*Nasriddin in Khujand*, 1960). He was an Assistant Director in many films.

Sobirov's other contributions include *Vaqti Zangirii Pisaram Rasid* (*Time for My Son's Wedding Is Here*, 1960); *Fidokoron* (*The Devotees*, 1962); *Margi Sudkhur* (*The Death of the Money Lender*, 1968); *Khionat* (*Treason*, 1967); and others.

In later years, Sobirov was attracted to the works of S. Aini. Based on Aini's *Ghulomon* (*Slaves*) and *Yoddoshtho* (*Reminiscences*), Sobirov created the first six-part color film entitled *Hejbudagon Har Chiz Gardand* (*The Nobodies Become Somebody*). From 1962 to 1966, he was Director of the Association of Cinematographers of Tajikistan.

Sobirov became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1966, and received the Rudaki State Prize in 1980. He was the recipient of the Badge of Honor and a number of other medals.

Sobirova, Malika

Tajik actor and ballerina Malika Abdurahmonovna Sobirova was born into a family of musicians in Dushanbe on May 22, 1942.

Between 1953 and 1961, she studied at the Leningrad Choreography Academy. Then, from 1963 to the end of her life she was a soloist artist at the Aini Theater for Opera and Ballet. She worked at the Great Soviet Theater in 1962 and 1963 under the direction of G. Ulanova and perfected her skills. She was one of the outstanding representatives of the Russian school of classical dance. Her characters were complete and multi-dimensional. They included the loyal and hurt Odette, cunning and ravishing Odila, and coquettish and carefree Liza. She also created a series of distinct characters for the national ballet. For expanding character's horizons, she combined classical elements with traditional ones. Because of her ability to combine technique with knowledge of acting, she could perform romantic roles with ease. These roles appeared in *Zhizel'*, *Shurali*, *Romeo va Julietta*, *Laili va Majnun*, *Temurmalik*, and others.

Sobirova was also successful in the performance of psychologically deep characters. In the characters of Zhizelle in *Zhizel'* (Zhizel), Zarrina in *Qissai Kuhsor (The Story of the Mountain)*, and Sa'oda in *Pisari Vatan (Son of the Homeland)*, she projected some of the most poignant elements of loyalty and artistry.

Sobirova's concert activities began in 1964. The following are the roles that she performed: Odetta in *Kuli Quvon (Swan Lake)*, by P. Tchaikowsky, 1962); Zhizelle in *Zhizel' (Zhizel)*, by A. Adan, 1963; Kitri in *Don-Kikhot (Don Quixote)*, by L. Minkus, 1968; and many others.

Sobirova also contributed to a number of artistic and documentary motion pictures including *1002 Shab (1002 Nights, 1966)*; *Malika (Queen, 1967)*; and *Qissai Sharqi (Eastern Tale, 1972)*.

Sobirova became a People's Artist of the Soviet Union in 1947. She won the Conservatory Prize in Classical Ballet in Varna in 1964, the Rudaki State Prize in 1967, and the International Ballet Concourse in 1969. She was the recipient of a number of national accolades, including the Lenin Komsomol Prize (1967), the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, and many other medals.

Sobirova died in 1982.

Sobirzoda, Abdulhay

Tajik poet Abdulhay Sobirzoda was born in 1869 in the village of Chahormaghzak in Qarotegin . He received his early education first from his father, and later, at the schools of Quqand. Most of his life was spent as a farmer in Qarotegin. His legacy consists of two works: one is a *divan* (collection of poems) with 170 *ghazals*, several *mukhammases*, and 74 *ruba'is*. The other is a *Munojotnoma (Book of Incantations)*. The theme of his poetry deals with the atrocities of oppressive rulers, praise for love, and general ethical concerns.

Sobirzoda died in Qarotegin in 1951.

Sodiqov, Ma'ruf

Tajik historian Ma'ruf Sodiqovich Sodiqov was born on December 21, 1908, into a family of poor farmers in the village of Rugund in Uroteppa. He joined the CPSU in 1929.

Sodiqov graduated from the Central Asian Communist University in 1930 and from the Communist University of Eastern Laborers in Mos-

cow in 1936. Between 1925 and 1927, he was the Acting Chair of the Union of Joiners (in animal husbandry) of Uroteppa. From 1931 until 1938, he was Second Secretary of the Dushanbe Party Committee, as well as the acting Editor of *Tojikistoni Surkh*. He was a Lecturer for the Party Committee of Stalinabad from 1939 to 1941. Then, between 1941 and 1946, he was Secretary of the Party Committee of Gharm. From 1946 to 1949, he was a participant at the Advanced Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Moscow. From 1949 to 1951, he was an instructor at the Central Committee of the Communist Party. In 1951 and 1952, he was the First Acting Director of the Donish Republican Association. In 1952, he became a teacher at the Department of History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at the Tajikistan State University. He received his doctorate in history in 1976, and became a professor in 1978.

Sodiqov's research deals with the historical experience of the Communist Party regarding the socialist structural changes in Tajik society. His main contribution is *Tajribai Ta'rihii KPSS Oid ba Sokhtmoni Sosializm dar Tojikiston: 1917-1959 (The Historical Experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Building Socialism in Tajikistan: 1917-1959, Dushanbe, 1967)*.

Sodiqov received the Order of Lenin Prize, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Sodirkhon

See Bobosharifov, Sodirkhon.

Soleh, Muhammadzamon

Tajik author Muhammadzamon Soleh, also known as Boboev, was born into a scholarly family in the village of Padrogh in Mascho on January 5, 1951. He received his early education in Mascho.

Soleh graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in language and literature in 1978. Thereafter, he contributed to the literary and dramatic programs of the Committee on Radio and Television. From 1978 to 1981, he worked at the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts. From 1981 to 1989, he contributed to *Madaniyati Tojikiston*. From 1989 to 1991, he served the Department of Translations and Publications of the Ministry of Education. In 1992-1993, he supervised the literary division of the Experimental "Ahorun" Theater.

Soleh's first stories appeared in the 1980s. His first collection of stories entitled *Sabri Kismar* (Kismar's Patience) was published in 1985. His second collection entitled *Ohangi Shahri Ishq* (*The Music of the City of Love*) was published in 1989. His third collection *Ardoviraf-noma* (*Book of Ardaviraf*) was published in 1999. Soleh's most recent work is *Divori Khuroson* (*The Khurasan Wall*). At the present he works for the Dewashtich Publishers.

Soliev, Maqsud

Tajik painter Maqsud Soliev was born in 1887 in the village of Shaikburhon in Khujand. He learned painting from his father, Hoji Mirsolih.

Between 1952 to 1957, alongside National Painters Ojil Faiozov, Rahim Shaikh Rajabov, and others, Soliev contributed to the painting of the Civilization Palace of the Arbob village of Khujand. He also supervised the work of the younger painters. During the length of his career, he continued the tradition of the painters before him and enhanced their work by adding innovative dimensions of his own. These latter included various types of traditional designs involving exact use of geometry. His contributions include the decoration of *Choikhonai Muisapidon* (*Old People's Teahouse*) in Leninabad, decoration of the *Shaikburhon Choikhona* (*Shaikburhon Teahouse*), and the decoration of the Leninabad Pushkin Comedy Theater.

Soliev became a Distinguished Artist of Tajikistan in 1957. He was a recipient of the Rudaki State Prize in 1964, for the decoration of the Leninabad Pushkin Comedy Theater. He was also received the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Solihov, A'zam

Tajik composer A'zam Solihov, son of Fozil Solihov, was born in Dushanbe on December 19, 1941. He joined the CPSU in 1967.

Solihov graduated from the Dushanbe Music School in 1963. From 1966 to 1971, he studied composition and polyphony at the Tashkent Conservatory. In 1971, he became a teacher at the Dushanbe Music School. He is a prolific composer and specializes in the shorter music genre. The following are some of his contributions : "Khotirai Modar" ("The Memory of Mother," 1969); "Sadoi Osio" ("The Voice of Asia," 1970); "Qahramoni" ("Heroism," 1977); and "Javoni" ("Youth," 1975).

The themes of Solihov's compositions vary a great deal. He also has provided the music for a number of spectacles, including *Zadukhord dar Biobon (Fight in the Desert)*, by M. Mirshakar, 1974, and *Abadzinda (Everlastingly Alive)*, by S. Safarov, 1975.

Solihov's style is fluent and simple. He pays particular attention to the intricacies of the national music. He was honored on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of V. I. Lenin, and also received other medals.

Solihov, Fozil

Tajik composer and music conductor Fozil Solihov was born in the village of Jinoz in Tashkent on May 10, 1914. He joined the CPSU in 1940.

From 1926 to 1930, Solihov studied at the Tashkent Technical Music School, and the following year, at the Leninabad Technical School. In 1940, he studied at the Union of Composers of Tajikistan; then, from 1946 to 1949, at the Moscow Conservatory's National Composers' Division. He is one of the main founders of orchestras using national instruments at the Philharmonic Society of Tajikistan. Between 1931 and 1938, he was a xylophone player, and from 1938 to the end of his life, he was the Director of the Lahuti State Theater for Dramatic Arts. He also served as the symphony director of the Philharmonic Society of Tajikistan, and the artistic leader of the Lute Ensemble of the Pamir Singers and Dancers. He was the first Tajik composer to be attracted to the symphony orchestra. His first People's song is the Uighur song "Dar Labi Bom" ("On the Edge of the Roof"). His other symphonies include "Marsh" ("March"), "Rapsodia i Tojiki" ("Tajiki Rapsody"), and "Dostoni Simfoni" ("The Story of the Symphony"). He also created links between the native instruments and between music and the music and instruments of other peoples and nations.

Solihov also wrote music for several plays, including *Shodmon (Merry)*, by S. Ulughzoda; *Nairanghoi Maisara (Left-Wing Ruses)*, by H. Hakimzoda; *Tui (Celebration)*, by S. Ghani; and *Hayot va 'Ishq (Life and Love)*, by F. Ansori.

Solihov became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1974. He was the recipient of two Badges of Honor and a number of other medals. Solihov died in Dushanbe on January 27, 1976.

Sorbon

See Hamroev, Obloqul

Suhaili

See Javharzoda, Abdullo.

Sulaymoni, Otojon

Tajik poet Otojon Sulaymoni, also referred to as Sulaymonov and Payrav, was born in Bukhara on April 15, 1899. He received his early education first in the Bukhara schools, then in Merv and Kagan where he became acquainted with Russian literature.

Sulaymoni graduated from the Kagan Institute of Natural Sciences in 1917. After the fall of the Bukharan Emirate in 1920, he was appointed the Second Secretary for the Embassy of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Bukhara in Kabul. After 1925, he worked for the State Publications of Tajikistan.

Sulaymoni's poetic career began with "Shukufahoi Irfon" ("The Blossoms of Gnosis, 1926) and "Qalam" ("The Pen, 1928). His other contributions include "Takhti Khunin" ("Blood-Stained Throne, 1931); "Jumhurii Tojikiston va Matbu'oti Ranjbarii Tojik" ("The Republic of Tajikistan and the Tajik Labor Press, 1931); "Shukufai Adabiyot" ("The Blossom of Literature, 1931); *Majmu'ai Ash'or (Collection of Poems, 1934)*; *Divoni Payravi Sulaymoni (The Collected Poems of Payrav Sulaymoni, 1971)*; *Guzidai Osori Payravi Sulaymoni (Selected Works of Payrav Sulaymoni, 1984)*; "Munorai Marg" ("The Minaret of Death," unfinished), and "Dukhtari Chingiz" ("The Daughter of Chingiz").

Sulaymoni died in Samarqand on June 9, 1933.

Sulaymonov, Otojon

See Sulaymoni, Otojon.

Sulaymonova, Gulchihra

Tajik poet Gulchihra Sulaymonova was born on January 1, 1928, in Bukhara, to the family of Otojon Sulaymonov.

Sulaymonova graduated from the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute in 1947, and for a while, taught at the middle schools there. She moved to

Dushanbe in 1948 as a teacher of language and literature at the Pedagogical School. Thereafter, she worked at various levels of management at the state publications.

Sulaymonova's forté is children's literature. Indeed, she is the foremost Tajik poet in the genre. Her contributions include "Imruz Id" ("Today Is the New Year," 1957); "Du Bikh Olu" ("Two Cherry Trees," 1962); "Nargess" ("Primrose," 1966); "Sibi Khubon" ("The Apple of the Fair," 1974); "Shaddai Marjon" ("A String of Corals," 1975); and "Ayyomi Guli Lolah" ("The Days of the Tulip Flowers," 1982).

Sulaymonova joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1957. She is a recipient of the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan, and a number of medals.

Sultonov, Sobir

Tajik poet Sobir Sultonov, also referred to as Sobir Sulton, was born into a farming family in the village of Shavkat Poyon in the Falghar district of Zarafshan province on May 9, 1934. He received his early education in his native town and in Samarqand.

Sultonov graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1958. Between 1958 and 1962, he worked at *Javononi Tojikiston*. In 1965, he joined Radio and Television of Tajikistan as an art and music specialist, a position that he holds to this day.

Sultonov began his career as a poet with a poem that he published in *Javononi Tojikiston* in 1956. Thereafter, many of his poems were quickly picked up not only by other newspapers and journals, but also by singers and music composers. His contributions include "Subhi Umid" ("Morning of Hope," 1973), "Chupondara" ("Shepherd's Valley," 1978), "Taronai Dil" ("A Song from the Heart," 1983), "Oshioni Mihr" ("Love Nest," 1986), "Kui Murod" ("Alley of Desire," 1993), and "Paiyomi Khurshed" ("The Message of the Sun," 2001).

Sultonov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1984.

Sultonova, Toji

Tajik actor Toji Sultonova, also referred to Toji Sulton, was born in Khujand in 1918. From 1929 to 1933, she studied at the Factory School of the *Kombinat* and performed with the *Kombinat* amateur group.

In 1934, Sultonova was invited to the Pushkin Music and Drama Theater of Leninabad. She worked there until 1976, when she retired.

She has created many unforgettable characters from classical Russian, Soviet Tajik, and foreign dramas.

Sultonova's outstanding roles include Ikaterina in *Ra'du Barq* (*Thunder and Lightning*), by A. N. Ostrovskii; Shirin in *Farhod va Shirin* (*Farhad and Shirin*), by K. Yashin; Laili in *Laili va Majnun* (*Layli and Majnun*), by Sh. Khurshed; Gulsar in *Gulsara* (*Gulsara*), by K. Kashin and M. Muhammadov; Mahinbonu in *Qissai 'Ishq* (*The Story of Love*), by N. Hikmat; and others. She was also well known as a singer and dancer.

Sultonova became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1943. She was the recipient of the Badge of Honor and medals, as well as the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

T

Tabarov, Nur

Tajik intellectual and journalist Nur Muhammad Tabarov (with the occasional penname of Afsar) was born in Kofarnihon on July 15, 1941. He received his elementary education at the Middle School #1 Named after Krupskaya, in the Kofarnihon region. He is considered to be one of the best, if not *the* best journalists in present-day Tajikistan. He joined the CPSU in 1969.

Tabarov graduated from the Tajikistan State University in 1962 with a degree in language and literature. In 1976, he graduated from the Academy of Public Affairs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Between 1962 and 1968, he served as the Chief Editor of *Javononi Tojikiston*. He was a reporter for the Moscow-based *Komsomolskaya Pravda* from 1970 to 1972. From 1972 to 1974, Tabarov served as the Chief Editor of the Russian version of *Javononi Tojikiston*. Between 1988 and 1990, he served as the Minister of Education of Tajikistan and the Director of International Relations of the Ministry of Education of the Republic.

Tabarov has authored a number of works dealing with Tajik culture, which include, *Rohhoi Dur va Nazdik (Far and Near Roads, 1977)* and *In Bahor Chi Miovarad (What Will This Spring Bring? 1983)*.

As a playwright, Tabarov has made several contributions including *Shikori Divon (Hunting Demons)*, *Parvozi Vopasin (The Last Flight)*, *Kafshhoi Abulqosim (Abulqosim's Shoes)*, and *Dar Chorsu (At the Crossroads)*. This latter play, which created a commotion in Tajikistan when it appeared in 1986, was staged at the Lahuti Academy of Dramatic Arts, as well as at the Ashkabad, Bukhara, Khujand, and Kulab Theaters. Additional contributions include *Qismat (Lot, 1997)*, *Tars (Fear, 1998)*, and *Payomi Zardusht (The Message of Zoroaster, 2001)*; all were staged at the Lahuti Academy of Dramatic Arts. *Okharin Vagon (The Last Wagon, 2001)* was staged at the Russian Theater Named After Mayakovskii.

Tabarov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1983. He is the recipient of the 1981 Lahuti Union of Journalists of Tajikistan Award, as well as the 1991 Ostona Prize of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

He traveled to the United States, Hungary, India, Laos, Iran, the Czech Republic, Portugal, France, Italy, and England.

Tabarov, Sohib

Tajik intellectual, literary critic, and linguist Sohib Tabarov was born in the Mu'min Abad district of Kulab, on November 23, 1924.

Tabarov graduated from Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1943. Between 1941 and 1952, he worked at the Linguistics Division of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Thereafter, he taught at Tajikistan State University.

Tabarov has written a copious amount on contemporary Tajik literature, examining the works of Sadriddin Aini, Abulqosim Lahuti, Mirzo Tursunzoda, Mu'min Qano'atov, Payrav Sulaymoni, Fazluddin Muhammadiev, Dehoti, Bozor Sobir, Gulrukhsor, and others from a Marxist point of view. In addition, he has authored several works dealing with the theater. His major works include *Payrav Sulaymoni* (Payrav Sulaymoni, 1962); *Hayot, Adabiyot, Realism (Life, Literature, Realism, 1990-1996)*; and *Sadriddin Aini Bunyonguzori Adabiyoti Shavravii Tojik (Sadriddin Aini, the Founder of Soviet Tajik Literature, 1954)*.

Tabarov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1947. He is a recipient of the Badge of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Tahirov, Fazyl

Tajik lawyer Fazyl Tahirovich Tahirov was born in 1939.

Tahirov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1966. He received his doctorate in law in 1988 and became a professor in 1990. In 1994, he became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 2000, he became the Secretary of the Social Sciences Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Tahirov is the founder of the scientific school of the history and theory of national law and state in Tajikistan. His contributions include *The Establishment of Soviet Law in Tajikistan, 1987*; *The Legal System of the Tajik ASSR, 1988*; *The Legal System of Pre-Revolutionary Tajikistan, 1988*; *The Development of Law in Tajikistan, 1994*; *Sharia and Regulation of Matrimonial and Hereditary Relations, 1990*; and *The History of State and Law of Tajikistan, 2 vols., 2001*.

Tahirov is the recipient of the "Honored Scientist of Tajikistan."

Tilovov, Bozor

Tajik folklorist Bozor Tilovov was born into a farming family in Panjakent on February 25, 1932. He joined the CPSU in 1955.

Tilovov graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in Philology in 1956. From 1956 to 1958, he taught at Tajikistan State University. Between 1961 and 1963, he was a Junior Scientific Worker, and from 1964 to 1968, he was a Senior Scientific Worker of the Folklore Division. During 1969 and 1970, he was the Acting Director of the Folklore Division. Then, between 1970 and 1986, he was a Senior Scientific Worker for the Folklore Division. He received his doctorate degree in philosophy in 1975. In 1986, he was appointed Director of the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Tilovov's research deals with Tajik folklore in general, and with the repertoire of Tajik idioms in particular. His findings contain both theoretical insight and practical application. He is one of the contributors to the five-volume *Kulliyoti Zarbulmasalhoi Tojik (A Compendium of Tajik Aphorisms)*, which was published in Tajiki, Russian, Persian, and English. He also has contributed to the compilation and publication of several encyclopedia-type volumes dealing with Tajik folklore. His contributions include *Poetikai Zarbulmasal va Maqolahoi Khalqii Tojiki (The Poetics of Aphorism and Essays on Tajik Idioms, 1967)* and *Zarbulmasalhoi Mashhur (Well-known Aphorisms, 1983)*.

Toji Sulton

See Sultonova, Toji.

Toji Usmon

See Usmon, Toji.

Tojiboev, Tohir

Tajik actor and director Tohir Tojiboev was born in Khujand in 1909. In 1930, he joined the Theater affiliated with the educational institution of Khujand. He is regarded as one of the founders of theater in Khujand. He joined the CPSU in 1947.

Tojiboev joined the Lahuti Theater for Dramatic Arts in the 1940s and became a famous actor. From 1955 to 1970, he worked at the Pushkin Music and Drama Theater in Leninabad. The roles he created include Tohir in *Tohir va Zuhro* (*Tohir and Zuhro*), by S. Abdullo, Ne'mat in *Halima* (*Halima*), by Gh. Zafari, and others.

He also has made contributions by bringing such works as *Nurkhon* (*Nurkhon*), by K. Yashin, *Laili va Majnun* (*Layli and Majnun*), by Sh. Khurshed, *Irodai Zan* (*Woman's Resolve*), by A. Sidqi, and other major works to the Tajik stage.

Tojiboev became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1964. He was the recipient of the Excellence in Labor and the Veteran of Labor Awards, as well as the Red Banner of Courage.

Tojiboev died in Khujand on January 16, 1978.

Tojiboeva, Bashoratkhon

Tajik actor Bashoratkhon Tojiboeva was born in Namangon on November 10, 1916. There is little information available on the formative years of her career. She joined the CPSU in 1946.

Tojiboeva worked with the Konibodom Comedy and Drama Theater between 1932 and 1934. In 1934 and 1935, she worked for the Nav Drama and Music Theater. Between 1936 and 1938, she worked for the Chikalov Drama Theater, and from 1938 to the end of her life, she worked at the Pushkin Comedy and Music Theater in Leninabad.

During her 35-year career, Tojiboeva created many memorable roles, including Khonzoda in *Boi va Khidmatgor* (*The Richman and the Servant*), by H. Hakimzoda; Gulsara, Oftobkhon, and Nurkhon in three plays of the same names by K. Yashin; Saltanat in *Tui* (*Celebration*), by S. Ghani; Varvara in *Ra'du Barq* (*Thunder and Lightning*), by A. N. Ostrovskii; and many others.

Tojiboeva became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1943. She was also a recipient of the Badge of Honor and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan, as well as a number of medals. Tojiboeva died in Leninabad, August 20, 1965.

Tojiev, Dadojon

Tajik linguist Dadojon Tojiev was born into a retailer's family in Konibodom on March 22, 1915. He joined the CPSU in 1944.

Tojiev graduated from Leningrad State University in 1941. In 1946 and 1947, he was the Director of the Language and Literature Division of the Scientific Research Institute. From 1951 to 1953, he was Director of the Language Division of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan and, between 1953 and 1987, he was the Director of the Department of Languages at the Tajikistan State University. He became a professor in 1967. Tojiev received his doctorate degree in linguistics in 1972.

Tojiev's first scientific article was entitled "Kalimai 'Ob' dar Zaboni Adabii Hozirai Tojik" ("The Word 'Water' in Present-day Literary Tajiki," 1952).

Tojiev's research dealt with the morphology of the Tajiki language with forays into Tajiki syntax. He also dealt with the interaction between Tajiki and Russian in such works as *Zaboni Rusi--Zaboni Muhovira va Hamkorii Khalqhoi SSSR (The Russian Language--the Language of Conversation and Cooperation Among the Peoples of the Soviet Union, 1964)*.

Tojiev was recognized as both an Excellent Tajik Educator in 1960, and a Distinguished Tajik Teacher in 1965.

Tojiev died in Dushanbe on January 6, 1987.

Tojiev, Komil

Tajik surgeon Komil Tojievich Tojiev was born in Konibodom on October 25, 1910. He joined the CPSU in 1943.

Tojiev graduated from the 2nd Moscow Medical Institute in 1937, and contributed to the war effort between 1941 and 1945. Between 1946 and 1951, he was a Lecturer in the Department of General Surgery at the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. From 1952 to 1954, he was the Acting Head of the Department of General Surgery of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. In 1960, he became the Head of the Department of General Surgery of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. He received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1960. He became a professor in 1961, and an academic in 1965. From 1965 to 1973, he was the Rector of the same institute. He is the founder of the School of Surgery of Tajikistan.

Tojiev's contributions include *Mumiyo i stimuliatsia regenerativnikh protsessov (Wax and External Regeneration Processes, with T. M. Tukhtaev, Dushanbe, 1971)*.

Tojiev was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Science in 1963. He was awarded the Order of Lenin, the Order of Friendship among People, the Red Star, the Order of the Patriotic War 1st and 2nd Class, and the Badge of Honor.

Tojiev died in Dushanbe on March 30, 1981.

Tojiev, Yoqub

Tajik hygienist Yoqub Tojievich Tojiev was born in Konibodom on November 23, 1918. He joined the CPSU in 1950.

Tojiev graduated from Tashkent State Medical Institute in 1944, and then contributed to the war effort (1941-45). From 1947 to 1949, he was the Head of the Konibodom hospital. Between 1949 and 1951, he was the Director of the Health Care Division of Leninabad. He became the Acting Minister of Health of Tajikistan from 1954 to 1959, and from 1959 to 1961, he was the Acting Chair of the State Medical Institute of Health at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1961, he became the Director of the Department of Social Hygiene and Establishment of Medical Care of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. He received his doctorate degree in 1970, and became a professor in 1971.

Tojiev's contributions include *Nigahdorii Tandurustii Tojikiston ba Pishvozi Revolutsioi Kabiri Sotsiolisti (Tajikistan's Health Services Welcomes the Great Socialist Revolution, Dushanbe, 1957)*; *Zdra-vookhranenie Tadjhikistana (Health and Well-Being in Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1974)*; and *Istoria Meditsini, (The History of Medicine, Dushanbe, 1979)*.

Tojiev was recognized in 1982 as a Distinguished Scientific Contributor to, and as one of the major founders of Health Services in Tajikistan. He has received many medals and orders, especially the Order of the Red Star, the Order of the Patriotic War 1st and 2nd Class, and the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Tolibkhon

See Shahidi, Tolib.

Tolis

See Pulodov, Tolstoy.

Toshev, Obloqul

Tajik economist Obloqul Toshev was born in Panjakent on February 12, 1931. He joined the CPSU in 1955.

Toshev graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1954 and taught there for some time. Between 1957 and 1960, he taught political economics at the Party School affiliated with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, as well as at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute, where he was an Assistant Professor of Political Economy. He received his doctorate degree in economics in 1973 and became a professor in 1977. He was the Dean of the Institute of Agriculture of Tajikistan from 1974 to 1981. In 1981, he was appointed the Director of the Political Economics Department of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute.

Toshev's research deals with family budgeting and public funds, especially as related to the *kolkhoz* system and its connection to the well-being of Soviet Tajiks. His contributions include *Fondhoi Jam'iyatii Isti'mol va Ta'siri Onho ba Inkishofi Iqtisodiyoti Kolkhozho* (*The Public Sources of Utilities and Their Impact on the Development of the Kolkhoz System*, Dushanbe, 1975); *Biujeti O'ila va Fondhoi Jam'iyatii Isti'mol* (*Family Budget and Public Sources of Utilities*, Dushanbe, 1978); *Sotsial'no ekonomicheskie problemi razvitiia i ispol'zovania obshchestvennikh fondov potrebleniia kolkhozov* (*Socio-Economic Problems of Progress and the Utilization of Funds Used in the Kolkhoz System*, Dushanbe, 1978).

Toshmuhammadov, Feliks

Tajik actor, director, and playwright Feliks Mastibekovich Toshmuhammadov was born in Khorugh, Badakhshan, on December 21, 1926. He joined the CPSU in 1960.

Toshmuhammadov graduated from the Dushanbe Studio Theater and the advanced directorial course of the Leningrad Music and Theater Institute in 1951. In 1957, he studied at the Moscow State Institute for Dramatic Arts. Between 1957 and 1962, he was the Director of the Russian Drama Theater Named After Mayakovskii. From 1963 to 1968, he was the Head of the Artistic Division of the Ministry of Education of Tajikistan, from 1968 to 1971, he was Chief Director. In 1971, he again became Director of the Russian Drama Theater Named After Mayakovskii.

Toshmuhammadov 's best creations include *Bejihoz* (*Without a Dowry*), by A. Ostrovskii; *Khonadorshavi* (*Getting Married*), by N. Gogol'; *Soati Burji Kreml* (*The Kremlin Tower Clock*) and *Sadoqat* (*Truthfulness*), by N. Pogodin; *Hakimi Buzurg* (*The Great Philosopher*), by S. Ulughzoda and V. Vitkovich; and others. His contribution in print is entitled *Obrozi Lenin dar Teatrhoi Tojikiston* (*The Image of Lenin in the Theaters of Tajikistan*). It was published in 1960.

Toshmuhammadov became a Distinguished Artist of Tajikistan in 1963. He was the recipient of the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan, as well as several other medals.

Toshtemirov, Nu'mon

Tajik singer and composer Nu'mon Toshtemirov was born in the village of Oqqurghon in the Lenin District of Tajikistan on August 29, 1932.

He worked at the Tajikistan Philharmonic Society starting in 1951, and beginning in 1962, at the Tajikistan Committee for Radio and Television. He contributed to the group of *Shashmaqom* singers and, as a soloist, recorded many *Shashmaqom* performances. His voice is rich and pleasant. His contributions include singing in various *maqams* (i.e., modes of singing) including "Nasri Ushshoq," based on the poetry of Hafiz; "Orazi Dugoh," based on the poetry of Abu Ali Sina; "Dugoh and Soqinomai Savti Kalon" based on the poetry of Hiloli; and others.

Toshtemirov became a People's Singer of Tajikistan in 1969. He is also a recipient of the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Tukhtaev, Tursun

Tajik pathophysiologist Tursun Mahmudovich Tukhtaev was born in the district of Konibodom in Leninabad on April 20, 1937. He joined the CPSU in 1966.

Tukhtaev graduated from Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1961. In the same year, he became an intern in the Department of Pathophysiology of the same institute. In 1966, he became a Lecturer at the Department of Pathophysiology and the Head of the Central Laboratory of Scientific Research of the Medical Institute. He received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1973.

From 1976 to 1982, he was the Head of the Animal Physiology Laboratory of the Agricultural Division of the Institute of Scientific Research on Herding. From 1982 to 1986, he was the Director of the Institute of Scientific Research in Epidemiology and Hygiene. In 1987, he became Head of the Sports Clinic Department at the Institute of Physical Training. His contributions include *Mumiyo i stimuliatsia regenerativnikh protsessov* (*Wax and External Regeneration Processes*, with K. T. Tojiev, Dushanbe, 1971) and *Mumiyo i krov'* (*Wax and Blood*, with M. Kh. Bobokhojaev and I. M. Aminjonov, Dushanbe, 1986).

Turaev, Sayfiddin

Tajik politician and businessman Sayfiddin Turaev was born into a farming family in Uroteppa on January 28, 1945. His career began as a simple worker in a wine factory in Uroteppa in 1961. Between 1964 and 1967, he served in the Soviet military. He joined the CPSU in 1972.

Turaev graduated from the Moscow Textile Institute in 1973. Thereafter, he served as Chief of Textile Machines and as division head. From 1973 to 1975, he was a Chief Engineer and the Director of the Uroteppa Knitted Fabrics. After 1975, Turaev continued his studies and graduated from the Moscow Textile Institute in 1979, then from the Academy of Agriculture at the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan in 1991.

Between 1986 and 1992, he was the Minister of Consumer Services of the Republic. He was elected to the parliament twice, once in 1990 and again in 1995. In 1991 and 1992, he served as the First Deputy at the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan. In 1992, he was elected as the Director of the National Unity Congress. In the same year, after the defeat of the Opposition, Turaev left Dushanbe for his hometown of Uroteppa. There, he became the president of the Istaravshan International Concern.

In 1995, Turaev became the Chair of the Congress of the National Unity of the Republic. On September 20, 1999, he was nominated by the Adolatkoh Justice Party as a candidate for the presidency, but did not pass the 5% minimum requirement hurdle to be included on the ballot.

Turaev received the Badge of Honor, and the 20th Anniversary of Victory of the Great War Award.

Turajonzoda, Hoji Akbar

Tajik judge and politician Hoji Akbar Turajonzoda, also referred to as Akbar Qahhorov, was born in Kofarnihon into the family of the Ishan of Turajon on February 16, 1954. He received his early education in Kofarnihon.

Between 1972 and 1976, he studied at the Mir Arab Madrasa in Bukhara. From 1976 to 1980, he continued his studies at the Islamic Institute of Tashkent. From 1980 to 1982, he was a reviewer for the *Central Asian Theological Journal*. Between 1982 and 1987, he studied at the Aman University of Jordan, specializing in Islamic jurisprudence. Between 1985 and 1987, he worked at the Department of International Relations in the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of Central Asia in Tashkent. From September 1987 to August 1988, he taught at the Islamic Institute of Tashkent. In August 1988, he was appointed Chief Judge (*Qozikalon*) of Tajikistan. In 1990, he was elected a representative to Tajikistan's Supreme Soviet. After the 1992 defeat of the Opposition, he traveled abroad.

In 1993, Turajonzoda joined MIRT, and became its First Deputy Chairman, as well as the Chairman of the IRPT. Between 1995 and 1997, as part of the United Tajik Opposition negotiation team, he participated in several rounds of Tajik Government and Opposition Peace Talks. In March 1998, he was promoted to the position of Tajikistan's first Vice-Premier, responsible for Tajikistan's relationship with the Commonwealth of Independent States. His support of Rahmonov in the 1999 election resulted in his dismissal as the Deputy Chairman of the IRPT.

His contributions include *Miyoni Obu Otash (Amid Water and Fire, 1998)*. Turajonzoda received the Order of Ismoili Somoni in 1999.

Tursunov, Abdurazzoq

Tajik historian Abdurazzoq Tursunov was born in Khujand on January 31, 1920. He joined the CPSU in 1940.

Tursunov graduated (in absentia) from the Leninabad State Pedagogical Institute with a degree in history in 1948. Between 1939 and 1946, he was First Secretary of the Komsomol Committee of Leninabad. From 1948 to 1963, he served in various positions for the Propaganda and Agitation Committee in Leninabad. In 1963, he became a

teacher. He received his doctorate degree in history in 1973, and became a professor in the same year.

Tursunov's research deals with the history of the Tajikistan Komso-mol, the activities of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, as well the other republics of Central Asia. Tursunov's contributions include *Torzhestva leninskikh idei elektrifikatsii v respublikakh Srednei Azii* (*The Victory of Leninesque Electrification in the Republics of Central Asia*, Dushanbe, 1974).

Tursunov was decorated with medals, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Tursunov, Akbar

Tajik philosopher and intellectual Akbar Tursunov, also referred to as Akbar Tursunzod, was born into a family of workers of the Koni-bodom district in Khujand on October 1, 1939. He was educated at the Bahauddinov School. He joined the CPSU in 1982.

Tursunov graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in physics and mathematics in 1961. For the next two years he carried out research at the Physics and Mathematics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Between 1964 and 1992, he was an associate researcher of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union (until 1967), and the Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences. He was a candidate of Science in 1968, and he received his doctorate degree in philosophy in 1982 from the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. From 1986 to 1992, he was the Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1987, he became a member of the same institution. In 1989, Tursunov participated in the formation of the *Rastokhez* movement. In 1992, he became Deputy Director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, and was instrumental in the creation of the Government of National Reconciliation. In the following year, he was elected the President of the National Association of Political Scientists of Tajikistan, an association that he established.

Tursunov has produced an extensive amount of literature on philosophy, literature, history of science, and on the history and culture of the Tajiks. His 1984 *Osori Ajam (Persian Relics)* contains a wealth of information on subjects as diverse as the east-west relations in politics,

on the one hand, and the place of philosophy in society, on the other hand.

Tursunov's other contributions include *Inson, Atum va Kaihon* (*Man, Atom, and the Universe*, 1967), *Mardi Nik Farjom* (*A Man with a Blessed End*, 1967), *Az Astura to Donish* (*From Myth to Gnosis*, 1973), *Andishai Ruzgor* (*Temporal Ruminations*, 1975), *Kaihon Shinosi va I'tiqodoti Dini* (*Space Discovery and Religious Beliefs*, 1975), and *Bandi Falak* (*The Cord of the Universe*, 1976).

Tursunov was awarded the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

He left Tajikistan in 1994, and since 1996, has been a Visiting Curator for Central Asian Ethnology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Tursunov, Nazirjon

Tajik ethnographer and historian Nazirjon Ochilovich Tursunov was born into a family of workers in Leninabad on August 12, 1942. He joined the CPSU in 1981.

Tursunov graduated from the Department of History and Philology of the Leninabad State Institute in 1964. Between 1964 and 1980, he became an Assistant Professor, and later Professor of History of the Soviet Union at the Leninabad State Pedagogical Institute. He received his doctorate degree in history in 1980, and became a professor in 1981.

Tursunov's research deals with the problems of historical topography, the structure of cities and villages, and demography, as well as the professions, artistry, trade, farming, and herding among the people. His period of investigation is from the end of the 19th to the beginning of the 20th centuries. His contributions include *Iz istorii gorodskogo remesla Severnogo Tadzhikistana* (*From the History of Art in Northern Tajikistan*, Dushanbe, 1974).

Tursunov, Sattor

Tajik author Sattor Tursunov, also referred to as Sattor Tursun, was born into a family of farmers in the village of Posurkhi of Baisun district, Surkhon Dariya, Uzbekistan, on February 15, 1946. He joined the CPSU in 1975.

Tursunov graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in Arabic in 1970. In the same year, he worked as the Director of feature stories and propaganda at *Sadoi Sharq*. The themes of Tursunov's

stories are centered on the life of Tajikistan's youth during the war and in peace time. The lives of collective farmers and laborers of Tajikistan are of special interest to him.

Tursun began writing during his school years. His first short story in 1967 was entitled "Dar Roh" ("On the Road"). His first collection of short stories, *Dilli Garm (Warm Heart)*, was published in 1971. His other contributions include "Sukuti Qullaho" ("Silence at the Peaks," 1974); "Kamoni Rustam" ("Rustam's Bow," 1976); "Paivand" ("Connection," 1976); "Az Subh to Shom" ("From the Morning Until Night," 1979); "Barf Ham Miguzarad" ("The Snow, Too, Will Pass," 1983); "Zindagi dar Domani Talhoi Surkh" ("Life on the Slopes of Red Hills," 1983); and others.

Tursunov became a member of the Union of Writers of Soviet Union in 1972. He received the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Tursunzoda, Mirzo

Tajik poet Mirzo Tursunzoda was born on May 2, 1911, into a family of wood workers in the village of Qaradogh of Hissar. He received his early education first from his father, and later by attending Soviet schools. He joined the CPSU in 1941.

Tursunzoda graduated from the Tashkent Pedagogical Institute in 1930. For a while, he worked in Dushanbe at *Javononi Tojikiston*, and in Khujand in the literary division of the theater of the region. Then, between 1946 and 1977, when he died, he was the Director of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan.

His first work, *Parchami Zafar (The Banner of Victory)*, was published in 1932. He was a regular participant of the literary gatherings convened by Sadriddin Aini, in both Samarqand and Dushanbe.

Tursunzoda's language was simple; he made extensive use of the language of the masses. His version of *Shurishi Vose' (The Vose' Uprising)*--the first opera of Tajikistan--was presented on stage in 1939. His other works include *Qessai Hinduston (The Story of India, 1947)*, *Man az Sharqi Surkh (I Am from Red East, 1951)*, and *Sadoi Osio (The Voice of Asia, 1956)*.

Tursunzoda was an innovative poet. His poems "Dar Kishvari Tojikiston" ("In the Country of Tajikistan," 1952) and "Hasani Aroba Kash" ("Hassan the Cartman," 1954), indicate his dedication to the develop-

ment of ideas thus far either ignored by other Tajik authors or not within their grasp. Other themes in Tursunzoda's poetry include the plight of women and the life of simple Soviet workers.

Tursunzoda was the recipient of the State Award (1948), the Lenin Award (1960), the Rudaki State Prize (1963), the Jawaharlal Nehru Prize (1968), the Lenin Komsomol Prize (1971), four Orders of Lenin, three Orders of Red Banner of Labor, two Badges of Honor, and many other accolades.

Tursunzoda died in Dushanbe on September 24, 1977. He is buried on a hillside just outside the city proper, alongside a number of other prominent Tajik authors and poets of the Republic.

Tuyboeva, Sofia

Tajik actor Sofia Erjonovna Tuyboeva was born in Kazalinsk, Kazakhstan, on January 30, 1913.

Tuyboeva began her career in the mid-1920s in Bukhara. Between 1929 and 1931, she performed as an actor at the Hamza Dramatic Theater in Tashkent. In 1931, she became a performer at the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts. Tuyboeva's real talent as a performer became apparent in the mid-1930s. She was particularly instrumental in creating the characters of strong women. For instance, she played Julietta in *Romeo and Julietta (Romeo and Juliet)*, by W. Shakespeare, 1947; N. K. Krupskaya in *Tufon (The Storm)*, by Gh. Abdullo and Sh. Qiomov, 1957; and similar roles.

In 1934, Tuiboeva began performing roles in motion pictures. Her created roles include Mehrinisokhola in *Man bo Dukhtari Vokhurdam (I Met a Girl)*, 1957; Bonu in *Qismati Shoir (The Lot of the Poet)*, 1959; Saidabonu in *Vahti Zangirii Pisaram Rasid (It Is Time for My Son to Get Married)*, 1960; Modari Jalil in *Zumrad (Zumrad)*, 1961; and others.

Tuyboeva was recognized as one of the founders of the Tajik National Theater. She became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1941. A major contributor to the training of future Tajik artists, she was the recipient of the Order of Lenin and three Orders of the Red Banner of Labor. Tuyboeva passed away in 1996.

U

Ubaid Rajab

See Ubayd Rajabov.

Ubaydullaev, Mahmadsaid

Tajik politician Mahmadsaid Ubaydullaev was born in the Farkhor district of Khatlan on February 1, 1952. He completed his early studies in the public schools of the region.

Ubaydullaev graduated as an electrical engineer from the Tajikistan Polytechnical School in 1970, and from the Kharkov Polytechnical Institute in 1974. In 1975, he was the Head engineer of the Division of the Statistic Center of Kulab. In 1976, he was the Head engineer of the Statistics Center for Kulab. From 1976 to 1979, he was the Head of the Statistics Center for Kulab. Between 1980 and 1983, Ubaydullaev was the Director of the Organization of the Kulab Party Committee. Between 1983 and 1988, he attended the Advanced Party Institute in Tashkent with a degree in politics. Upon returning to Tajikistan, he was employed by the Provincial Statistics Agency of Kulab. Soon after that, he became involved in the activities of the Communist Party of the Republic.

In 1985 and 1986, Ubaydullaev was the Deputy Director of the Center for Statistics of the Republic. From 1986 and 1988, he was the Director of the Industry and Transportation Division of the Regional Committee. Between 1988 and 1990, he was the Director of the Regional Statistics Center. From 1990 until 1992, he was the Deputy Director of the Soviet Executive Committee of the Kulab Representatives. In 1992 until 1994, he was the Deputy Director of the Cabinet of Ministers of Tajikistan. In December 1995, he was promoted to the position of first Vice-Premier of the Republic. From 1996 to the present, he has been the Mayor of Dushanbe. From 2000 to the present, he has been the Head of the National Assembly of the Congress (*Majlisi Oli*) of Tajikistan.

Ubaydullaev has garnered the Order of Dusti (Friendship) Prize (1998), the Order of Ismoil Somoni (1999), and the Leading World Figures in the 21st Century Award.

Uljaboev, Tursun

Tajik politician Tursun Uljaboev was born into a family of farmers in the village of Quruq of Khujand on May 1, 1916. He received his early education in his birthplace and in Oqteppa.

Uljaboev graduated from the Nov Technical School in 1935. From 1936 to 1947, he served in various leadership positions, including the First Secretary of the Komsomol Committee of the Nov region, and First Secretary of the Ittifoqi Leninii Komunistii Javononi Tojikiston (Union of Tajik Youths for Lenin). It was in this latter position that Uljaboev was recognized as a talented young man capable of holding high office. Uljaboev was sent to Moscow for advanced training at the Central Committee of the Great Communist Party (Bolshevik) in 1947. From 1950 to 1961, he worked at various Party and governmental positions, including the Director of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. The talent spotters had not been wrong. Uljaboev became one of the most astute politicians and reformers of his time. His reforms, however, were directed more towards bettering the lives of the Tajiks and elevating their social and political status than Moscow allowed.

In April 1961, at the prompting of the 7th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Uljaboev was removed from the Party and was not rehabilitated until 1979. Between 1961 and his death in 1988, the Communist Party of Tajikistan sent Uljaboev to three far-off *kolkhozes*. First he was sent to Kulab as the Director of the Metin-Tukai *Kolkhoz* of Maskav. Then he was sent to Qarotegin to serve in the animal husbandry efforts being undertaken at Gharm, and finally to Vakhsh to oversee agricultural projects in Kuybishev.

Uljaboev joined the Union of Journalists of the Soviet Union in 1957. He died on May 31, 1988.

Ulughzoda, Sotim

Tajik novelist, playwright, and literary historian Sotim Ulughzoda was born on September 1, 1911, into the family of a poor collective

farmer in the village of Varzik in Namangan (present-day Uzbekistan). His rural background afforded him a traditional education.

Ulughzoda graduated from the Tashkent Pedagogical Institute in 1929 and taught there for a year. Thereafter, he moved to Dushanbe and supervised the publication of *Komsomoli Tojikiston*, *Tojikistoni Surkh*, and *Baroi Adabiyoti Soveti*. Between 1941 and 1944, he served as a war correspondent, and from 1944 to 1946, he was the head of the Union of Writers of Tajikistan.

Beginning in 1930, Ulughzoda wrote brief pieces for *Tojikistoni Surkh* and *Baroi Adabiyoti Soveti*. In these articles he examined the lives of Rudaki (d. 940), Firdowsi (935-1020 or 26), Ibn Sina (980-1037), Donish (1827-1897), Aini (1878-1954), and Dihoti (1911-1962). By the end of the decade, he became increasingly involved in the theater and preparation of pieces for the stage. His *Shodi (Exhaltation, 1939)*, which depicts the conflict between the new order and the old, and *Kaltadoroni Surkh (Red Club Wielders, 1940)*, about the Red Army and the Basmachis, were enthusiastically received. His third play, *Dar Otash (In the Fire, 1944)*, inaugurated a new phase in Tajik dramatic presentation. His career as a playwright, however, like his career as a correspondent, came to an end with *Juyandagon (The Searchers, 1951)*. The play dealt with the activities of a group of geologists commissioned to look for precious stones. The play was not received well due to Ulughzoda's depiction of Soviet girls in the media.

Life on the kolkhoz, described in *Navobod (The New Settlement, 1948-53)* and *Subhi Javonii Mo (The Prime of Our Youth, 1954)*, reminiscent of Sadriddin Aini's *Reminiscences*, established Ulughzoda in his third career, that of a novelist. Here he contributed immensely to an understanding of the growth of Communism in Tajikistan, including an analytical view of the workings of the kolkhoz system.

In a way, Ulughzoda's novels, concentrating on Tashkent and the Ferghana valley, complement the contributions of Aini, who dwells on Bukhara, Samarqand, and the Hissar region. Examining the old and new method schools, Ulughzoda illustrates how the Muslim child, fleeing the stark and difficult surroundings dictated by his exploitative family and the dogmatic *ishans* (religious guides), is attracted, and gradually absorbed by the Soviet system.

Although Ulughzoda was praised for his earlier portrayal of Rudaki, Ibni Sina, and Donish, his later contributions, like *Vose' (Vose')*, were

not published until the 1980s. In fact, during the latter part of his life, he was blacklisted for having sent his son to England to be educated.

Completed in 1967, *Vose'* portrays the life of a revolutionary peasant who is forced by circumstances to rise against Amir Abdul Ahad (ruled 1885-1910). To gather materials for the novel, Ulughzoda visited Khavaling, studied the family relations of Vose', and interviewed some of the older people who still remembered the event. The novel makes its nonconformist author the third most prominent writer of twentieth century Tajikistan, the other two being Sadridin Aini and Jalol Ikromi.

Ulughzoda joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1934.

He was a Distinguished Artist of Tajikistan in 1962. He also garnered three Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, two Badges of Honor, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Ulughzoda died in Moscow in 1997.

Umarov, Bakhtiyor

Tajik physicist Bakhtiyor Sultanovich Umarov, son of Sulton Umarov, was born in Samarqand on February 21, 1941. He joined the CPSU in 1975.

Umarov graduated from the Moscow State University in 1964. Between 1964 and 1986, he was a junior Scientific Worker, and Head of the Laboratory of Optoacoustics at the Institute of Physics and Technology in the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate degree in physics and mathematics in 1985. In 1986, he became the Director of the Scientific Division of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan.

Umarov's research deals with spectroscopy. He discovered the spectrography of the diffusion of light combinations in centrally asymmetrical crystals. He also determined the relationship between the various diffusion patterns of light and crystals. His contributions include, *Vvedenie v spektroskopiyu kombinatsionnogo rasseyania sveta v kristalakh* (*Introduction of Controlled, Distorted Lighting Via the Crystals into the Spectroscope*, Dushanbe, 1982).

Umarov, Khojamahmad

Tajik economist Khojamahmad Umarov was born in the village of Shamtuj in Leninabad in 1945. He joined the CPSU in 1970.

Umarov graduated from the Faculty of Economics of Tajikistan State University in 1967. In 1967 and 1968, he was a Lecturer in political economics at Tajikistan State University. In 1968 and 1969, he was the Secretary for the Dushanbe Komsomol Committee. In 1970 and 1971, he was a Junior Scientific Worker at the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Then, from 1971 to 1976, he was a post-graduate student, and later, Senior Scientific Worker at the same institution. In 1977, he became the Director of the Political Economics Division of the same institute. He received his doctorate in economics in 1987.

Umarov's contribution, dedicated to aspects of political economy, include *Sifati Mahsulot va Baland Shavii Darajaii Nakuahvolii Khalq* (*Product Quality and the Rise in Peoples' Well-being*, Dushanbe, 1976); *Jihathoi Iqtisodii Tarzi Zindagii Sotsiolisti* (*The Economics Side of Socialist Living*, Dushanbe, 1977); *Ba Sui Muzaffariathoi Nav* (*Towards New Victories*, Dushanbe, 1983); and *Javononi Dihoti Kuhan* (*The Youth of Ancient Villages*, Dushanbe, 1986).

Umarov, Sulton

Tajik physicist Sulton Umarovich Umarov was born in Khujand on August 11, 1908. He joined the CPSU in 1943.

Between 1923 and 1927, he attended the Pedagogical Technical School of Tashkent. From 1927 through 1931, he studied at the Pedagogical Academy of Samarqand. From 1931 to 1941, he was Assistant Professor of Physics and Mathematics at Uzbekistan State University in Samarqand and, from 1936 to 1941, he was Dean of the Central Asian State University. Between 1957 to 1964, he was the President of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan and the Head of the Department of Physics and Mathematics at Tajikistan State University. He became an Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan in 1943, and in 1957, he became an Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Umarov's research deals with nuclear physics, electronic physics, the theory of semi-conductive instruments, and the philosophy behind the national sciences. During 1951 and 1952, his theory regarding the rules governing water absorption of cotton and the effect of the water absorbed on the ability of cotton yarn to conduct electricity was published.

He has also studied the works of Avicenna in relation to nature and the rules governing it. Umarov also tried his hand at writing plays. His play entitled *Ulmas (Ulmas)* was staged in the Hamza Theater in Tashkent. His other contributions include, *Ulughbek (Ulughbek)*, *Odami Noma'lum (The Unknown Individual)*, and *Dukhtar dar Intikhobi Shavhar (A Girl in Search of a Husband)*.

Umarov also wrote poetry. In fact, musicians have picked up some of his Uzbeki poems. He is the founder of the Committee Dealing With the Creation of Scientific and Technical Terminology at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, as well as the founder of the Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. This institute now carries his name. His contributions include *Lenin i razvitie sovremennoi fiziki (Lenin and The Discovery of Modern Physics, Dushanbe, 1960)*.

Umarov was one of the founders of scientific research in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. A Distinguished Contributor to Science in Tajikistan, he was decorated with the Order of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, and the Distinguished Medals of the Presidium of both the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan and the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Umarov died in Dushanbe on May 6, 1964.

Urmonov, Qurbonali

Tajik author Qurbonali Rajabovich Urmonov, also referred to as Qurbon Ali, was born into a farming family in the village of Yovon, in Khujand, on January 5, 1936. He joined the CPSU in 1967.

Urmonov graduated from the Leninabad Pedagogical Institute with a degree in philology in 1959. He then worked at the Creative Centers and with various regional newspapers. His first work appeared in 1972.

Urmonov writes about youthful life and love. His main contribution, *Nimaroh (Middle of the Way)* was published in Dushanbe in 1986. His other contributions include *Porai Dili Man (A Piece of My Heart, 1976)*; *Tashabbus (Recourse, 1976)*; *Kavkab (Star, 1977)*; *Ashti Kalon (The Great Asht, 1978)*; and others.

Urmonov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1975. He died in Leninabad on March 22, 1984.

Usmon, Toji

Tajik author and journalist Toji Usmon was born in Khujand on July 12, 1906. He joined the CPSU in 1930.

Usmon graduated from the State University of Central Asia in Tashkent in 1933. Between 1933 and 1953, he served as associate Editor of *Tojikistoni Surkh*, Editor of Khujand's *Bo Rohi Lenin*, and associate Editor of the satirical journal *Khorpushtak*.

Usmon's first stories appeared in *Tojikistoni Surkh* in 1930. In 1957, he published an account of the lives of prominent Tajik women entitled *Bistu Si Adiba (Twenty-Three Intellectual Women)*. He also published many articles and studies in praise of the workers and farmers, but against the oppressive regime of the Soviets.

Usmon's works include "Kashfi Asror" ("Discovery of Secrets," 1959); "Sho'ira Mahasti Khujandi" ("The Poetess Mahasti Khujandi," 1962); "Dukhtari Niqobpush" ("The Masked Girl," 1965); and "Muborak Qadam" ("With Auspicious Steps," 1965).

Usmon joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1967. He died in Khujand on October 23, 1968.

Usmonov, Ibrahim

Tajik politician Ibrahim Usmonov was born in the northern Asht district of Leninabad in 1947.

Usmonov graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in Journalism in 1971. Soon after, he joined the staff of *Tojikistoni Soveti*. In 1976, Usmonov received his doctorate degree in journalism from Moscow State University. Between 1976 and 1993, he was a Lecturer, Assistant Professor, Professor, and eventually the Dean of the Faculty of Journalism of Tajikistan State University. He became the Minister of Communications in 1993, and was elected to the Tajik Congress (*Majlisi Oli*) in 1994. In 1995, he served as an adviser to the President. From 1995 to 2000, Usmonov was the Chair of the Parliamentary Committee on International Affairs, Interethnic Relations, and Culture. In February 2000, became the Chair of the Standing Committee on International Affairs, Public Organizations, and Information as well.

In January 2000, Usmonov discontinued his affiliation with the Central Committee of the CPT and joined the People's Democratic Party of Tajikistan.

Usmonov, Ni'matullo

Tajik physician Ni'matullo Usmonov was born in Samarqand on January 6, 1929.

Usmonov graduated from Samarqand Medical Institute in 1950 and remained as an intern in the surgery clinic of that institute until 1952. In 1952 and 1953, he taught at the Samarqand School for Surgeon's Assistants and Obstetricians. Between 1953 and 1964, he served as intern, post-graduate student, Lecturer, and Assistant Professor at the Department of General Surgery of the Tajikistan State Medical Institute. In 1970, he became the Director of the same institute. He received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1969, and became a Professor in 1970. Usmonov's research deals with surgical pathology, and the diseases of the liver, lungs, and stomach.

Usmonov became a Distinguished Scientific Contributor in 1979.

Usmonov, Ochilboi

Tajik lawyer Ochilboi Usmonov was born into a family of farmers in the village of Qistakuz, Khujand, on August 31, 1930. He joined the CPSU in 1954.

Usmonov graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in law in 1955. From 1955 to 1959, he was a Lecturer at the Department of Theory of History of Government and Law. Between 1960 and 1982, he was a senior teacher, Assistant Professor, and Dean of Department of Law. He received his doctorate degree in law in 1977, and became a professor in 1979. In 1983, he became a teacher in the Department of Civil Law at Tajikistan State University.

Usmonov's research deals with civil and family law. His contributions include *Dogovor roznichnoi kupli-prodazhi i okhrana prav pokupatelei* (*Agreement about Transactions and Safeguarding of the Rights of the Buyer*, Dushanbe, 1962); *Muhabbat va Oila: Mas'alahoi Huquqi* (*Love and Family: Issues Related to Law*, Dushanbe, 1967); *Huquqi Grazhdonih o ba Khona u Joi* (*Citizen Rights to House and Property*, Dushanbe, 1969); *Kodeksi Nav Oid ba Nikoh va Oila* (*New Law Regarding Marriage and Family*, Dushanbe, 1972); and others.

Usmonov was decorated with the Red Banner of Courage, and the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize.

Usmonov, Pulod

Tajik geneticist Pulod Juraevich Usmonov was born in Konibodom on May 7, 1935. He joined the CPSU in 1978.

Usmonov graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1959, then became an intern at the Institute of Botanical Research. From 1962 to 1975, he was a Junior Scientific Worker and Head of the Radiobiology Laboratory of the Institute of Physiology and Biology of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1975, he became the Head of the General Genetics Division for Cotton at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

He became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1985, and received his doctorate degree in biology in 1984. He became a professor in 1986.

Usmonov's research deals with the genetics of photosynthesis in advanced plants. His contributions include *Dar Borai Ta'siri Harorat ba Osibhoi Shuoi Khromosomai Nakhud* (*About the Effect of Heat on the Damages Incurred by Light to Garbanzo Beans Chromosomes*, 1966) and *The Genetic Basis of Photosynthesis*, 1976.

Usmonov is the recipient of a number of medals.

Usmonov, Zafar

Tajik mathematician Zafar Juraevich Usmonov was born in Stalina-bad on August 26, 1937. Little information is available about his early life. He joined the CPSU in 1975.

He received his doctorate degree in physics and mathematics in 1973. He became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1976, and a full member in 1981. In 1984, he became the Academic-Secretary of the Physics, Mathematics, Geology, and Chemistry Scientific Division of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Usmonov's research deals with the theory of elliptical planes and equations, the theory of generalized analytical functions, and the theory of deformation of planes. He was decorated with the Red Banner of Courage and the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize.

Usmonova, Oydina

Tajik actor Oydina Yahioevna Usmonova was born in Samarqand on January 10, 1928. She began her acting career early in her youth.

In 1944, Usmonova was accepted by the Pushkin Music and Drama Theater of Leninabad. Between 1944 and 1949, she worked at the Aini

State Theater for Opera and Ballet. In 1949, she returned to Leninabad and continued her acting career at the Pushkin Music and Drama Theater of Leninabad. The roles she created include Desdemona in *Otello* (*Othello*), by Shakespeare; Larisa in *Dukhtari Bi Jihoz* (*Girl Without a Dowry*), by A. N. Ostrovskii; Modar in *Shahlo* (*Shahla*), by A. Shukuhi and H. Askar; and others.

Usmonova became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1964. She was the recipient of the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin Prize and the Red Banner of Courage.

V

Valamatzoda, Ghaffor

Tajik ballet master Ghaffor Rustamovich Valamatzoda was born into a family of farmers on May 9, 1916, in Khujand. He joined the CPSU in 1942.

From 1930 to 1932, Valamatzoda studied at Leninabad Technical College. Thereafter, he became the first soloist for the Uzbekistan troupe in Tashkent. In 1934, he became the soloist and ballet master of the Dushanbe Music Theater. From 1944 to 1946, Valamatzoda studied choreography at the Great Moscow Theater, and in 1951, graduated from the State Institute for Theater Arts. He was one of the founders and promoters of the Aini Theater for Opera and Ballet, and the State Philharmonic. From 1951 to 1963, he was the chief ballet master of the Aini Theater for Opera and Ballet. He was the Director and conductor of the State Philharmonic Orchestra from 1963 to 1972. In 1965, he established the Lola Dance Ensemble. In 1978, he became the Ensemble's choreographer and artistic director. Valamatzoda's performances enjoy rich techniques which include the use of folklore, classical ballet, and local dance.

The following ballets were introduced to the stage by Valamatzoda: *Laili va Majnun* (*Layli and Majnun*), by S. Balasarian, 1947; *Du Gul* (*Two Flowers*), by A. Lenskii, 1941; *Sar Chashmai Bakht* (*The Source of Fortune*), by Knipper, 1951; *Esmeralda* (*Esmeralda*), by Ts. Puni, 1953, *Favvorai Boghchasaroi* (*The Garden Fountain*), by B. V. Asafiev, 1954); and *Dilbar* (*Heart Ravisher*), by A. Lenskii, 1954.

Valamatzoda is also the producer of a number of major operas including *Parii Obi* (*Water Fairy*), by A. S. Dargomizhsky, 1953; *Shurishi Vose'* (*The Vose' Uprising*), by Balasarian, 1958; *Aida* (*Aida*), by G. Verdi, 1960; *Arusi Moh* (*Bride of the Moon*), by N. Rimsky-Korsakov, 1961; and *Domodi Nomdor* (*Famous Bridegroom*), by O. Urbach, 1961.

Also from 1965 to 1975, Valamatzoda staged a number of dances including "Idi Lola" ("The Tulip Festival"), "Shodmoni" ("Rejoicing"), "Bachahoi Oktiobr" ("Children of October"), and "Surudi Kuhsor" ("The Song of the Mountains"), as well as Indian, Pakistani, Afghani,

Iranian, and Azerbaijani dances. He is also credited with contributing to the establishment of the Aini Theater for Opera and Ballet, as well as the Tajik Philharmonic Orchestra.

Valamatzoda won the Soviet Union State Prize in 1949, the Rudaki State Prize in 1975, and became a People's Artist of the Soviet Union in 1976. He garnered the Order of Lenin, three Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, and other medals.

Valijon, Samad

Tajik intellectual Samad Valijon was born in 1936 in the Vorukh village of Isfara in northern Tajikistan.

Valijon graduated from the Konibodom Pedagogical Institute in 1956, and from the Khujand Pedagogical Institute with a degree in Persian language & literature in 1961. Until 1976, when he received his doctorate degree, he taught at that institute. His research centered on an understanding of the relationship among Tajikistan and the other Soviet republics and was carried out at the Rudaki Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. His contributions include "Paivandhoi Adabi Chun 'Omilhoi Muhimmi Inkishofi Adabiyyot" ("Literary Connection an Important Means of Discovering Literature," 1975); "Masoiili Ravobiti Adabii Khalqhoi Tojik va Ozari dar Sadai Nuzda" ("Problems of Literary Connections Between the Tajiks and the Azeris in the 19th Century," 1975); "Tushai Hamdili" ("The Benefits of Being Sympathetic," 1989); "Az Qa'ri Khazar to Avji Zuhali" ("From the Depths of the Caspian to the Heights of Saturn," 1992); and "Firdowsi dar Qafqoz" ("Firdowsi in the Caucasus," 1994).

Valizoda, Saidali

Tajik poet and singer Saidali Valizoda was born on October 10, 1900, in the village of Chughurak in the Vose' district. Little is known about his early life other than that he spent a great deal of his life as a farmer and that he studied at the traditional schools of his native Khavaling.

He published his first poem under the penname of Dihqoni Faqir (Poor Farmer). His fame as a singer brought him in contact with some of the great authors of his time, including Lahuti, Mirsaid Mirshakar, Dihoti, and Tursunzoda. One of his early poems, which he also sang, is "Dihqononi Jabrdida" ("Oppressed Peasants"). His most famous poem,

however, is "Lenin-- Barodar, Rahnumo" ("Lenin--Brother, Leader"). It was published in 1922, during the lifetime of Lenin.

In addition to "Jangi Buzurgi Vatan" ("The Great Patriotic war"), he contributed the following: "Taronaho" ("Songs," 1942), "Nozimi Vatan" ("The Motherland Organizer," 1953), "Dar Vodii Mihnat" ("In the Domain of Labor," 1955), "Du Dodaron" ("Two Brothers," 1960), *Shi'rho va Dostonho (Poems and Stories, 1965)*, "Oshiqi Bahor" ("In Love with Spring," 1970), and "Chashmai Ilhom" ("Fountain of Inspiration," 1971).

Valizoda joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1943.

He became a People's Distinguished Artist of Tajikistan in 1945, and a People's Singer of Tajikistan in 1960. He also won two Badges of Honor, medals, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Valizoda died on December 12, 1971, in Kulab.

Vazirov, Zakir

Tajik politician Zakir Vazirov was born in the village of Urfad in the Vakhie Valley in Tavildara in 1948.

Vazirov graduated from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute with a degree in history in 1970. Thereafter, he worked in the same institute, first as a Lecturer and later as the Head of the Department of Philosophy. He became the Head of the Department of Higher Education in 1991. In 1992, Vazirov joined the Opposition and, under their auspices, became the Minister of Education in the Government of National Reconciliation. After the defeat of the Opposition, he received his doctorate degree in Islamic Philosophy in 1995. He then chaired the State Book Chamber, and was the Head of the Department of Philosophy and Cultural Studies of the Tajik Institute of Commerce. After the signing of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord, according to which the Opposition was entitled to 30 percent of government posts, Vazirov's position was revived. In October 1998, he became Tajikistan's Vice-Premier. The following year, however, he again left government work once.

Vohidov, Mahmud

Tajik actor and movie director Mahmud Vohidov was born into a family of farmers of the industrial center of Shaidon in Asht province on October 10, 1939.

Vohidov graduated from the Moscow State Institute of Drama in 1960. In 1961, he worked for a year as an actor at the Leninabad Music and Dramatic Theater. During that same year, he also became involved in the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts in Dushanbe. His piercing voice and his exact portrayal of the characters' emotional, psychological and emotional states impressed his audiences the most. The following are some of the roles he undertook: Mitia in *Kambaghali Aib Nist (Poverty is not a Shame)*, by A. Ostrovskii, 1960; Durandarte in *Shah Gavazn (King Buck)*, by K. Gottsi, 1960; Neznomov in *Gunnahkoroni Bigunoh (Guiltless Sinners)*, by A. Ostrovskii, 1962 and 1974; Kassio in *Otello (Othello)*, and Romeo in *Romeo va Julietta (Romeo and Juliet)*, by W. Shakespeare, 1963; Beyli in *Hurriyat (Freedom)*, by Gh. Abdullo, 1964; Mozart in *Foji'ahoi Khurd (Small Calamities)*, by A. Pushkin, 1966; Azizi in *Duil (The Duel)*, by Boijiev, 1967; Bizhan in *Bizhan va Manizha (Bizhan and Manizheh)*, by H. Khushkinobi, 1970; Ezop in *Ezup (Ezup)*, by G. Figeyredu, 1971; Rudaki in *Rudaki (Rudaki)*, by S. Ulughzoda, 1973; Mambet in *Qullaii Fudziyama (Ascent of Mount Fuji)*, by Ch. Aitmatov and Gh. Muhammadjonov, 1974; Usmon Khoja in *Garnizon Taslim Namishavad (The Garrison Does not Surrender)*, by J. Ikromi, 1974; Khizrkhon in *Faryodi 'Ishq (The Lament of Love)*, by Gh. Abdullo, 1975; Solomakhin in *Mashvarat (Consultation)*, by A. Gelman, 1976; and Yasan in *Medeyai Evripid (Media of Euripides)*, 1977); and others.

Vohidov is the founder of the one-man theater in Tajikistan. Under this format, he created a number of performances like *Guftugu bo Khud (Talking to Oneself)*, based on the *Rubaiyyot (Quatrains)*, by Omar Khayyam, 1967; *Vatan va Farzandon (Country and Offspring)*, 1969; *'Ishqi Zindagi (Zest for Life)*, 1971); and others.

Vohidov's directorial dexterity is apparent in the spectacle *Allomai Adham va Digaron (Alloma Adham and Others)*, by S. Ulughzoda, 1976. He also played in *Zumrad (Zumrad)* in 1961, and Hassan in *Hassani Arrobakash (Hassan the Cartman)*, 1965); *Dostoni Rustam (The Story of Rustam)*, 1971); and *Sitorai dar Torikiston (A Star in Darkhouse)*, 1972).

Vohidov became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1973. He won the Rudaki State Prize in 1972, the Badge of Honor, as well as almost all the accolades awarded by the Republic of Tajikistan.

Vohidov died in Baghdad under mysterious circumstances on November 9, 1977. He is buried in Dushanbe.

Vositov

See Vositzoda, Abdujalil.

Vositzoda, Abdujalil

Tajik poet Abdujalil Vositzoda, also referred to as Vositov, was born on February 20, 1929, into a family of farmers in Khujand.

Vositzoda graduated from the literary division of Khujand Pedagogical Institute in 1949. Between 1956 and 1981, he contributed regularly to two newspapers: *Bo Rohi Lenin* and *Tojikistoni Soveti*. Between 1981 and 1987, he was the Director of Irfon Publication. In 1987, he became the Editor of the children's division of Adib Publications.

Vositzoda's early poems were published in the local newspapers in the late 1940s. His collections of verse include *Shi'rho dar borai Tabi'at* (*Poems About Nature*, 1955); *Dar Sohili Syr* (*On the Bank of the Syr*, 1958); and *Javobi Savsan* (*Savsan's Reply*, 1958). Vositzoda's prose works include the following collections: *Dil Oro* (*Sweetheart*, 1964); *O'inai Dil* (*The Mirror of the Heart*, 1979); *Guftor bo Dil* (*Dialog with the Heart*, 1982); and *Masnadi Iqbol* (*The Throne of Fortune*, 1987).

Vositzoda joined the Union of Writers of Tajikistan in 1957.

Y

Ya'qubov, Yusufshoh

Tajik archeologist Yusufshoh Ya'qubov was born in Darvoz on November 18, 1937, into a family of farmers.

Ya'qubov graduated from the Institute of History of Tajikistan State University in 1960. He received his doctorate degree in 1988 and became a member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1991.

Ya'qubov started his career in the 1960s as the head laboratory assistant in the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1963 to 1966, he was a graduate student in the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. From 1966 to 1970, he was a Junior Scientific Worker at the Academy. In 1970, he defended his thesis entitled *Pargar dar Asrhoi VII-VIII (Pargar in the Seventh and Eighth Centuries)* at the Oriental Studies Division of Moscow University. In 1988, he defended his dissertation entitled *Dehahoi Sughd Asri V-VIII Milodi (Sughdian Villages during the Fifth to the Eighth Centuries After Christ)*.

Ya'qubov's contributions include *Pargar dar Asri VII-VIII (Pargar during the Seventh and Eighth Centuries)*, Dushanbe, 1979; *Dehahoi Sughd dar Asrhoi V-VIII Milodi (The Sughdian Villages of the Fifth to the Eighth Centuries After Christ)*, Dushanbe, 1988; *Dini qadimi Sughdion (The Old Religion of the Sughdians)*, Dushanbe, 1996; *Tojikon (The Tajiks)*, Dushanbe, 1994; and *Ta'rikhi Khalqi Tojik Ibtidoi Asri Miona (History of the Tajiks at the Beginning of the Middle Ages)*, Dushanbe, 2000.

Ya'qubov is recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Tajik science.

Yakubov, Abdullo

Tajik toxicologist Abdullo Yakubovich Yakubov was born in Khujand on May 16, 1932.

Yakubov graduated from Tajikistan State Institute of Medicine in 1958. Until 1984, he worked on epidemiology and hygiene at the Institute of Scientific Research of the Republic's Ministry of Health. He received his doctorate degree in medicine in 1981. In 1984, he became the

Director of the Department of Animal Hygiene and Veterinarian Affairs of the Institute of Agriculture of the Republic. He also was appointed Head of Toxicology of the Ministry of Health of Tajikistan.

Yakubov's research deals with problems of hygiene, especially the use of pesticides in cotton farming and herding, as well as the impact of chemicals on the lives of farming and herding communities. Yakubov's other contributions include *Voprosi vodosnabzhenia v sviazi s primeneniem pestitsidov (Problems of Irrigation in Relation to the Use of Pesticides, Dushanbe, 1972)*.

Yakubov was recognized as an Distinguished Contributor to Medical Science at the Union level.

Yakubova, Muhiba

Tajik biologist Muhiba Muhsinovna Yakubova was born in Bukhara on January 22, 1937. She joined the CPSU in 1967.

Yakubova graduated from Tajikistan State University in 1959. From 1961 to 1968, she was a Scientific Worker in the Physiology and Biology of Plants Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Between 1968 and 1973, she was an Assistant Professor of the Department of Plant Physiology. In 1974, she became Head of the Department of Biochemistry of Tajikistan State University. She received her doctorate degree in biology in 1984 and became a professor in 1986.

Yakubova's research deals with the organization of the interaction of biochemical agents, especially in relation to photosynthesis.

Yakubova became a Distinguished Educator of Tajikistan in 1976.

Yaqubova, Munira

Tajik pediatrician Munira Yaqubova was born on July 1, 1932, in Bukhara.

Yaqubova graduated from Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1956, then continued her studies in the children's wards of the same institute. From 1958 to 1963, she was first Associate Director, and later Director of the Dushanbe Children's Hospital No. 2. In 1963, she became the Head of the Department of Pediatrics of the Medical Institute. She became a doctor in 1972, and a professor in the same year.

Yaqubova has written extensively on children's diseases and supervised such journals as *Tandurusti (Health)* and *Pediatria (Pediatrics)*. Yaqubova's contributions include *Osnovnie Kliniko-rentgenologicheskie*

metodi diagnostiki kholetsistov u detei, (Diagnosis and Treatment of Kidney Disease in Children, Dushanbe, 1966).

Yodgori, Shohmuzaffar

Tajik poet Shah Muzaffar Yodgori was born in the village of Buzkushak in the district of Vose' in the Kulab province, on January 1, 1940.

Yodgori graduated from Tajikistan State University with a degree in Persian language and literature in 1962. He worked at *Tojikistoni Soveti* from 1962 to 1976. In 1978, he became the Chief Editor of *Rohi Lenini* of Kulab.

Yodgori's first poems were published in 1958. His contributions include "Yak Shokha Gul" ("A Rose Stem," 1970), "Sohili Bakht" ("The Shore of Fortune," 1977), "Dargohi Dihqon" ("The Farmer's Threshold," 1980), "Farzandon" ("Offspring," 1982), and "Simoi Khalq" ("The Face of the Masses," 1984). Many of his other poems appear in the journals of the time.

Yodgori joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1974.

Yusufbekov, Khudoyor

Tajik agriculturalist Khudoyor Yusufbekovich Yusufbekov was born in the village of Pish of Shughnan, Badakhshan, on December 10, 1928. He joined the CPSU in 1966.

Yusufbekov graduated from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tajikistan, Institute of Agriculture, in 1954. From 1954 to 1957, he was a Senior Scientific Worker in the Botanical Gardens in Pamir for the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Between 1957 and 1960, he was the Director of the Institute of Biology of Pamir. He received his doctorate degree in agriculture in 1969. Already a Corresponding Member since 1968, he became an Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1976. From 1981 to 1986, he was Dean of the Tajikistan Institute of Agriculture. In 1986, he became the Academic Secretary of the Biology Division of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. Yusufbekov's research deals with the natural environment of the Pamirs, especially focusing on strategies to increase the amount of grazing grass in the area.

Yusufbekov's contributions include *Rastitel'nost' Zapadnogo Pamira i opit eyo rekonstruksii (West Pamir Plants and Experiments for Their Revival, with O. E. Agakhanianits, Dushanbe, 1975).*

Yusufbekov became a Distinguished Contributor to Science in Tajikistan in 1978. He also won the Red Banner of Labor, a medal Named After S. I. Vabilov, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Yusufbekov, Rustambek

Tajik economist Rustambek Yusufbekov was born in the village of Rin in Ishkoshim on December 31, 1923. He joined the CPSU in 1945.

Yusufbekov graduated from Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute in 1950. He was a teacher and director of the Party Committee of Ishkashim from 1940 to 1947. Then, between 1951 and 1954, he was a post-graduate student of the Academy of Sociology at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. From 1954 to 1956, he was a teacher of political economy at the Party School, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. From 1956 until 1959, he was the Director of the Department of Political Economy at Tajikistan State University. From 1959 to 1962, he was the Acting Director of the scientific branch of the schools of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. He became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1966, a professor in 1969, and a Doctor of Economics in 1971. Between 1963 to 1974, he was the Minister of Education of Tajikistan, and from 1974 to 1984, the Acting Director of the Cabinet of Ministers of Tajikistan. In 1984, he became a Professor in the Department of Economics of Tajikistan State University.

Yusufbekov's contributions include *Ekonomicheskie problemi sovershenstvovaniya narodnogo obrazovaniya* (*Economic Difficulties of Completing People's Education*, Dushanbe, 1971) and *Tadzhikistan v edinoi semie* (*Tajikistan in the Unique Family*, Frunze, 1984).

Yusufbekov became a Distinguished Scientific Contributor to Tajik culture in 1983. He is the recipient of two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, two Badges of Honor, medals, and the Honorary Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

Yusufi Akbarzoda

See Akbarov, Yusuf.

Yusufov, Habibullo

Tajik poet Habibullo Yusufov, also referred to as Habib Yusufi, was born into a scholarly family in Samarqand on February 4, 1916.

Yusufov graduated from the Philology Department of the Uzbekistan Institute in 1940. His studies concentrated on ancient Greek literature and 19th century Russian literature. In the same year, he came to Dushanbe and worked as a Scientific Worker in the History, Language and Literature Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. In 1942, he was called to the front, and in 1943, graduated from the Army Academy.

Yusufov began writing poetry in 1936. His first collection of poetry, *Taronai Vatan (Song of the Motherland)* was published in 1939. A lyricist, Yusufov combines political themes with themes of love; this adds to the sincerity and effectiveness of his poetry. The homeland and love for it dominate his poetry.

Yusufov's *Majmu'ai Shi'rho (Collected Poems)* was published in Dushanbe in 1962; his 1977 *Rohi Notamom (Unfinished Road)* appeared in two volumes in 1987. His *Slovo o Zhizn (The Song of Life)* was published in Moscow.

Yusufov joined the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union in 1939. He received the medal for the Defense of Leningrad (1943), Order of the Red Star (1944), and the Prize Named After N. Ostrovskii (1967).

Yusufov died in Poland on February 22, 1945.

Yusufov, Hakim

Tajik geologist Hakim Mustafoevich Yusufov was born in Bukhara on December 17, 1918. He joined the CPSU in 1945.

Yusufov graduated from Samarqand University in 1940. Between 1941 and 1945, he contributed to the war effort. After the war, he worked at the Union of Geologists of Tajikistan. From 1960 to 1966, he was a Junior Scientific Worker. In 1967, he became a Senior Scientific Worker at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. He received his doctorate degree in geology and mineralogy in 1984.

Yusufov's research deals with the structure of geology, the genesis of collyrium (*surma*) and mercury (*simab*) mines in Tajikistan, especially in the Zarafshan and Hissar regions. His contributions include *Osnovnie zakonomernosti razmeshchenia rtutno-sur'mianogo orudnenia v zarafshano-Gissarskom rudnom poiaze (Basic Regulations for the Place-*

ment of the Simob and Surma Mines in the System of Mines of Hissar and Zaravshan, Dushanbe, 1978).

Yusufov is a recipient of the Order of the Red Star in 1944.

Yusufova, Sorojon

Tajik geologist Sorojon Yusufova was born in Bukhara on May 5, 1910. She joined the CPSU in 1962.

Yusufova graduated from the University of Samarqand in 1935. Between 1940 and 1943, she worked at the Institute of Geology at the Uzbek branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. She worked from 1946 to 1948 at the Institute of Geology of the Tajikistan branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, where she was the Head of Geologic Studies pertaining to coal and oil. From 1940 until the end of her life, she was the Director of the Department of Mineralogy and Petrography of Tajikistan State University. Yusufova received her doctorate degree in geology and mineralogy in 1948, became a professor in 1950, and an affiliate of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1951.

Yusufova's research deals with the mineral properties and chemical elements in clay and loam, and with their geo-chemistry. Her contributions include *Mineralogicheskie osobennost liossov Sr. Azii (Mineralogical Peculiarities of Central Asia's Yellow Dust, Moscow, 1951)* and *Khususiyathoi Mineralogii Lioshoi Vodii Vaksh (Mineralogical Peculiarities of the Loess in the Vakhsh Valley, 1985)*.

Yusufova was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Science in Tajikistan in 1960. She died in Dushanbe on May 15, 1966.

Z

Zavqibekov, Gurminj

Tajik actor Gurminj Zavqibekov was born on May 1, 1929, in the village of Shujand in Rushon, Badakhshan. He joined the CPSU in 1966.

Zavqibekov graduated from the Tashkent Institute of Theater and Painting in 1954. In 1977, he became the Director of the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts. Zavqibekov is partial to the portrayal of positive, decisive, upright, and kind heroes. A realist actor, he tends to distance himself from flights of fancy and hyperbole. The roles he has performed include Frunze in *Hurriyat (Freedom)*, by Gh. Abdullo, 1964; Ghafur in *Boi va Khizmatgor (The Richman and the Servant)*, by Hamza Hakimzoda Niyoz, 1957; Mach and Akbar in *Rudaki (Rudaki)*, by S. Ulughzoda, 1973; Urtaboev in the film *Odam Pustashro Ivaz Mikunad (Man Changes His Skin)*, directed by R. Perlshtein, 1959; and others.

Zavqibekov's contribution to stage include Saidali in *Tufon (Storm)*, by Gh. Abdullo and Sh. Qiomov, 1957; Kent in *Shoh Lir (King Lear)*, by W. Shakespeare, 1957; Kamol in *Man--Fakhriddinov (I Am Fakhriddinov)*, by J. Ikromi, 1961; Rustam in *Rustam va Suhrob (Rustam and Suhrob)*, by Gh. Abdullo, 1967; and many others.

Zavqibekov became a People's Artist of Tajikistan and won the Rudaki State Prize in 1966.

Zihni, Turequl

Tajik poet and author Turequl Narziqulov Zihni was born in Samarqand in 1892. He received his early education first from his father, and later, at the schools of Samarqand.

Zihni graduated from the Samarqand Pedagogical Institute in 1919. He proceeded to work at the same institution until 1935. Between 1940 and 1945, he taught Persian at Samarqand State University, and from 1956 until the end of his life, he was a researcher at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

Zihni's first poems appeared in 1919 and 1920 in the monthly *Shu'lai Inqilob*. His later works include "Omuzish" ("Learning," 1928); *Taronahoi Kudakona (Childish Songs, 1933)*; "Sanoye'i Badii dar Shi'ri Tojik" ("Artistic Devices in Tajik Poetry," 1963); "San'ati Sukhan"

("The Art of Words," 1970); and "Sukhanvaron Saiqali Rui Zamin" ("Speakers are the Polish of the Earth," 1973).

Zihni died in Dushanbe in 1983.

Zikriyoev, Faizi

Tajik historian Faizi Zikriyoev was born in Maschoh on April 10, 1937. He received his early education at a Soviet school in Maschoh.

Zikriyoev graduated from the Tajikistan State National University with a degree in history in 1959, and became a teacher in the Department of Sociology of the Tajikistan State Technological University. He also served as a post-graduate, teacher, and Assistant Professor at the Department of History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Zikriyoev's contributions include "Komsomoli Tojikiston Baroi Rushti Tekniki" ("Tajikistan Komsomol for Development of Technology," 1971), "Bahri Hayoti Osishta" ("Towards a Tranquil Life," 1970), "Leninskii Komsomol v usloviyakh razvitovo sotsializma na materialakh Tadjikoi SSR" ("Progressive Socialist Conditions of the Lenin-Type Komsomols in Soviet Tajik Situations," 1985), "Ta'rikhi Siosii Khalqi Tojik va Jahon" ("Political History of the Tajiks and the World," 1995), and others.

Zikriyoev has traveled in the former Soviet Union, mostly to Kiev and Moscow in pursuit of scholarly activity.

Zikriyoev, Farhod

Tajik linguist Farhod Qobilovich Zikriyoev was born in the village of Shaidon of Asht on October 10, 1940.

Zikriyoev graduated from the Leninabad Pedagogical Institute in 1961. For many years thereafter, he taught at the same institution. In 1985, he became the Director of the Tajiki Language Division of that institute. He received his doctorate degree in philology in 1987. Zikriyoev's research deals with the complex sentence structure of Tajiki, especially with regard to literary style.

Zikriyoev's contributions include "Oid ba Vohidhoi Frazologia va Vazifahoi Sintaksisii Onho" ("Concerning Units of Phraseology and Their Syntactic Functions," 1976), "Jumlai Payravi Tarzi Amal va Monandi dar Zaboni Adabii Tojik" ("Subordinate Active and Descriptive Clauses in Literary Tajiki Language," 1976), "Zaboni Adabii Hoziraii Tojik" ("Contemporary Literary Tajiki Language," 1984), "Strukturno-semanticheskie osobennosti tadjikskogo partataksisa" ("The

Structural and Semantic Construction of the Parataxis of Tajiki, Dushanbe," 1986), and "Grammatikai Zaboni Adabii Hoziraii Tojik" ("The Grammar of Present-day Literary Tajiki Language," 1987).

Zioev, Mirbobo

Tajik actor Mirbobo Zioev was born in Samarqand in 1910.

Zioev graduated from Samarqand Pedagogical Institute in 1928. In 1937, he joined the Samarqand Musical and Dramatic Theater Ensemble. The roles that he has performed highlight his ability in creating comedy. They include Madazim in *Du Kommunist (Two Communists)*, by K. Rashin, and Petrov and Cheusov in *Balvo (Riot)*, by D. Furmonov and Polivonov. Zioev joined the Lahuti State Academy of Dramatic Arts in 1937, creating such roles as Vali in *Orshin-Mololon (Arshin-Malalan)*, by Hojibekov, 1938; Bobo in *Lola (Laleh)*, by S. Saidmurodov, 1939; and Bobo in *Shurishi Vose' (The Vose' Uprising)*, by S. Balasarian, 1939. In 1943, Zioev worked at the Tajik Front Theater, entertaining the troops. From 1946 to 1972, he performed satirical pieces at the Tajik State Philharmonic Society. Audiences continue to remember the many memorable characters that he introduced to the Tajik stage.

Zioev became a People's Artist of Tajikistan in 1943. He also received the Badge of Honor and other medals. He died in Dushanbe on October 5, 1974.

Ziyo Abdullo

See Abdulloev, Ziyodullo.

Zohidova, Lutfi

Tajik ballet dancer Lutfi Zohidova was born on November 6, 1925, in Konibodom. She joined the CPSU in 1957.

Zohidova studied at the Dushanbe Women's Pedagogical Institute. From 1939 to 1941, she performed as a part of the Union of Workers Ensemble in Moscow. She was accepted by the Tajik Ballet in 1941.

Her first performance was in *Ihtiyotkorii Bihuda (Futile Caution)*, by P. L. Gertel. During the 1940s and 1950s she was a soloist in theater. During this time she performed some of her most important roles, including Maria in *Favvorai Boghchasaroi (The Rose Garden Fountain)*, by B. Asafiev; Odetta in *Kuli Quvon (Swan Lake)*, by P. I. Tchaikovsky;

Laili in *Laili va Majnun (Lyli and Majnun)*, by S. A. Balasanian; Zolushka in *Zolushka (Zolushka)*, by S. S. Prokofiev; *Esmeralda (Esmeralda)*, by Ts. Puni; and Dilbar in *Dilbar (Ravisher)*, by A. S. Lenskii. For some time, she was the Director of the Dushanbe School of Choreography. After 1961, she moved to teaching.

Zohidova's performance is at once delicate and profound. In 1949, her portrayal of Layli brought her the highest award conferred by the Soviet Union. Zohidova became a People's Artist of the Soviet Union in 1957. She received the Red Banner of Labor, and other medals.

Zoirov, Podabon

Tajik dermatologist Podabon Toshmatovich Zoirov was born in Kulab on March 10, 1941.

Zoirov graduated from Tajikistan State Medical Institute in 1965. In 1965 and 1966, he was an intern. Then from 1966 to 1970, he was a post-graduate student. From 1970 to 1981, he was a Lecturer. From 1980 to 1983, he was an Assistant Professor and the Head of the Department of Dermatology of the same institution. He received his doctorate in medicine in 1982, and became a professor in 1984.

Zoirov's research deals with the diseases of the skin and of the reproductive organs. His contributions include *Ekzema, neirodermit i psoriaz u detei v Tadzhikskom klimato-geograficheskom regione (Children's Eczema, Neurodermatitis, and Psoriasis in Various Geographical and Climate Conditions in Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 1984)*.

Zoirov was recognized as a Distinguished Contributor to Health Services of the Soviet Union in 1984.

Zulfiya Atoy

See Atoulloeva, Zulfiya.

Appendix I

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF TAJIKISTAN

"Like a mirror, our Academy of Sciences reflects our society's level of intellectual and scientific progress. It is tied to our people's understanding of civilization and, therefore, will be the touchstone with which the people of the world will judge us. Let it be a clean mirror; a flawless mirror, reflecting both our understanding and our contributions."

Imomali Rahmonov
February 29, 1996

The Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan (ASRT) plays a pivotal role in the gathering, analysis, and dissemination of knowledge pertaining to Tajikistan's foreign affairs, national interests, and the well-being of its nationals. Nowhere is this statement better documented than in the following survey of the activities of this crucial contributor to Tajikistan's prosperity, a record of the activities of those who have carried out research and taught classes, as well as those who have studied in the Academy's various departments, institutes, and affiliated branches in Khujand and Badakhshan. The present study of the lives of teachers, physicians, mathematicians, actors, directors, musicians, authors, poets, and many other professionals in the republic would be incomplete without casting a critical look at the working of the institution that underlies their inroads into uncharted domains of the sciences and the arts. The Academy of Sciences, of course, is not the sole contributor. There are many colleges and universities in Dushanbe, Khujand, Kulab, and other cities that contribute to Tajikistan's fine cadre of scholars; in the final analysis, however, the Academy of Sciences remains the most major contributor.

The history of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan dates to 1951, when the Tajik Research Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union--itself based on the 1933 Tajik Research Station--was recognized as an independent academic organization. Today, the Academy consists of three main divisions, each of which is subdivided into a number of institutes. The three main divisions are: The Division of Physics-Mathematics, Chemistry, and Geological Sciences; the Division of Biological and Medical Sciences; and the Division of Social Sciences. In addition, there are two affiliated centers in Khujand and Khorugh. As of 1998, the Academy has 3000 members, including 880 scientific workers, 112 doctors, and 408 candidates of science. The Academy staff consists of 87 Academicians, 74 Corresponding Members, and 10 Honorary International Members.

The President of the Academy at the present is Ulmas Mirsaidov, Professor of Chemistry, Institute of Chemistry. He was elected to the position in June 1995. His predecessors are the founder of the Academy, Sadriddin Saidmurodovich Aini

(1951-1954), Sultan Umarovich Umarov (1954-1964), Muhammad Saifitdinovich Osimov (1965-1987), and Sobit Habibulloevich Ne'matulloev (1987-1995).

Institute of Mathematics*

The Institute of Mathematics and its computing center were founded in 1973. It consists of the following 12 departments:

- Theory of Functions
- Functional Analysis
- Equations of Mathematical Physics
- Equations in Partial Derivatives
- Integral Equations
- Computing Mathematics
- Mathematical Theory and Filtration
- Hydromechanics
- Modeling of Technological Processes
- Mathematical Modeling
- Mathematical Ecology
- Technological Means of Information

The major fields of investigation in the Institute of Mathematics include

- Problems Related to the theory of functions and function analysis, differential and integral equations;
- Physical, mathematical, and experimental bases of modeling of hydrodynamic and thermophysical processes in capillary-porous media, open channels, and industrial units; and
- Mathematical models, algorithms and programs for solving scientific and economic problems.

The major scientific results thus far constructed include

- The theory of wide classes of two-dimensional singular, integral operators with coefficients, paving considerable gaps in space, with weight, and the evident formula for calculation of operator's indexes;
- The theory of multi-parametric spectral asymptotic elliptic operators with a spectral asymptote of linear polynomial operational bundles;
- The theory of special classes of differential equations with singular coefficients and peculiar integral equations;

The following is an edited version of the brochure originally published by the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan in 1988. Due to the technical nature of the research involved and the results reported, many of the technical terminology remains the same as in the original.

- The theory of infinitesimal bends in surfaces with a point of flattening;
- The theory of the system of equations of compound types; and
- The mathematical models of hydrodynamic processes in porous media (soil, underground layers), pipes, open channels, alpine reservoirs, and lakes.

The major scientific results thus far completed include

- The theory of channel processes and methods of the hydraulic basis of projects for strengthening the banks of mountain rivers;
- The basis of automated (computer) morphological analysis and synthesis of word forms of the Tajiki language; and
- Mathematical models for the calculation of temporal intervals in different processes.

Institute of Physics

The Institute of Physics was founded in 1964. It consists of 8 laboratories and the International Center on investigation of cosmic rays.

- Quantum Electronics
- Physics of Phase Transitions
- Dielectric Materials
- Atmospheric Physics
- Acoustics
- Molecular-Spectral Analysis
- Cryophysics
- Renewable Energy Sources and Materials Science.

The major fields of investigation in the Institute of Physics include

- Solid state physics;
- Nuclear physics;
- Optics and quantum electronics;
- Acoustics; and
- Physical technical problems of energetics.

The major scientific results of the Institute include

An investigation of intramolecular dynamics of cellulose fibers, the character and types of motion of marked cellulose chains independent from their origin, temperature and humidity was completed. The correlation of marks, motion, and the degree of correlation of molecular dynamics with mechanical solidity of fibers were established by the studies.

The following have been worked out:

- an injection laser for wavelengths of 0.7, 1.06, and 1.3 micrometers;
- the use of solar cells as the base of organic-on-inorganic structures;
- an acoustic analysis of materials during their chemical decomposition;
- a method of growing molybdenum and tungsten bulk monocrystals from the melt;
- a method for stabilizing alternating voltage;
- a method for the investigation of different biosubstrates using spectroscopic methods;
- various models of laser-therapeutic apparatuses; and
- the creation of laser smokemeters, and a meter of soot aerosol.

In the program of the investigation of experimental characteristic interactions of cosmic rays with atmospheric nuclei in the field of energy higher than 10 eV (experiment Pamir - Chakaltay), a gigantic super-family named "Tajikistan" was registered, the central part of which has energy of 4.8×10^8 eV. This is the largest super-family registered by a roentgen emulsion chamber in the world.

Institute of Astrophysics

The Institute of Astrophysics was founded in 1932. It consists of the following 8 departments:

- Physics of Comets and Asteroids
- Meteor Astronomy
- Astrometry
- Variable Stars
- Structure and Dynamics of Stellar Systems
- Ionosphere
- Laboratory of Experimental Astrophysics; and International- astronomical observatory *Sangloh* (IAOS); a branch of the IAOS in the eastern Pamirs
- The Hissar Astronomical Observatory (HisAO).

The major fields of investigation in the Astrophysics Institute include

- Physics and dynamics of comets, asteroids and meteoroids;
- Physics of the ionosphere of the Earth and seismoionospheric effects;
- Astrometry;
- Physics of variable stars;
- Physics and dynamics of galaxies.

The major scientific results of the Institute include

- The new comet (Bakharev - Makfarlan - Krinke) was found. New methods for solving the problems of the mechanical theory of comet forms were

established. The negative polarization of a comet's radiation, phase dependence of integral brightness of comets, and nuclei surface of part of the short periodic comet with refractory rind were investigated. The molecular hydrogen was predicted; the negative magnetohydrodynamic theory of comets was worked out, and the mechanisms of members of unsteady phenomena in a comet were given and their connections with solar activity were established. Investigations of Haley's comet were carried out on the international IHW program.

- The complex investigations on the physics and dynamics of meteors were carried out; the method of instantaneous expositions of the photographing of meteors was worked out and utilized. The connection between concrete meteoroid showers and comets and asteroids were established, and the theory of the evolution of meteoroid streams and quasi-continuous fragmentation of meteoroids was worked out. The connection between the ionospheric heterogeneities and meteoric phenomena was established. The flow of meteor matters to earth was determined and, jointly with other institutions of the C.I.S. countries, a Standard was established. The connection of the eleven-year cycle of the dynamic processes in the upper atmosphere of the earth with solar activity was established, and new meteor streams and associations were found. The physical properties of the E and F ionospheric layers of the earth were investigated. New seismoionospheric effects that allow us to predict large earthquakes of a magnitude of more than 5 were established.
- The Institute took part in the compiling of a stellar catalogue, as well as catalogues of geostationary satellites.
- Three new and several hundred variable stars, as well as the polarization of radiation in protoplanet gas-powdered envelopes of the variable stars were found. The mechanisms of the variability of the stars were given. The Institute archive consists of more than 70,000 photoplates.
- The astrometeorology of Tajikistan was investigated.

For achievements in astronomy, the Institute was decorated by Order of the Red Banner of Labor (1969). Two asteroids were named in honor of scientists of the Institute.

Institute of Chemistry

The Institute of Chemistry was founded in 1946. It consists of 8 departments as follows

- Technology of Inorganic Matter
- Corrosion-stable Materials
- Medical Biological Compounds
- Fiber-forming Materials
- Organic Synthesis
- Biopharmacology
- Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry
- Patent-license

The major fields of investigation include

- Chemical technological bases of complex processing of local sources of raw materials;
- Geochemistry of sedimentary mountain rocks of Tajikistan;
- Theory and methods of concentration of useful fossils;
- Study of the corrosive-electrochemical behavior of aluminum alloys, and the study of new construction materials, which are stable in aggressive mediums;
- Study of heterochain polymers, including bi-products of cotton-growing;
- Synthesis of polymers with special complex properties; and
- Study of biological active compounds of natural origin.

The major scientific results have been:

- Construction of an anti-epileptic preparation "Karbatin," haemosorbent "IKHANT," coagulator from local nepheline cyanides, offered new class of flutregents;
- Discovery of new aluminum alloys from which an experimental batch of automobile wheels was produced;
- Suggested methods for receiving medical salt (sodium chloride);
- Methods for utilization of the slag field of TadAZ waste were delivered;
- The possibility of the use of pectin as a cure for gallstones was exhibited.

Institute of Plant Physiology and Genetics

The Institute consists of 2 departments with a number of laboratories within each department:

The Department of Plant Physiology

The Department has the following 5 laboratories:

- Laboratory of Biochemistry of Photosynthesis;
- Laboratory of Photosynthesis Genetics and Plant Productivity;
- Laboratory of Physiological Principles of Intensive Genetic Engineering;
- Laboratory of Physiological-genetic Plant Breeding;
- Laboratory of Physiology of Fruit Plants.

The Department of Genetics

The Department has the following 5 laboratories:

- Laboratory of Physiological Genetics;
- Laboratory of Cotton Phenogenetics;
- Laboratory of Microorganism Genetics;
- Laboratory of Cotton Physiology and Biochemistry; and
- Laboratory of Animal Genetics.

The major fields of investigation include

The development of theoretical principles and methods of applying the achievements in plant physiology, genetics and biotechnology for the improvement of the efficiency of photosynthesis, plant resistance to unfavorable environmental conditions, selection of high-productive crop varieties, strains of microorganisms, and stocks of animals.

The major scientific results have included:

- Research in the concept of genetic control in the formation and functioning of the photosynthetic apparatus of plants;
- Application of the genetic analysis of photosynthesis and other components of the productivity process in the selection of high-productive crop varieties;
- Completed research on the physiological principles of all-year plant growing on the irrigated soils of Tajikistan;
- An original test system based on the application of the induced somatic chimerity method for the estimation of the frequency of mutations and crossing-over of the semi-dominant chlorophyll mutant of *Arabidopsis* was introduced;

- A genetic collection of different varieties, races, mutant forms and biotypes of phytophagenic microorganisms (wilt, black root rot, and others) was gathered. The collection includes several thousand species currently being studied for understanding the process of race-formation and improvement, and for evolution of parasitic fungi in the determination of interaction between the host and the parasite;
- A study of dwarf homostyled and cleistogamic cotton lines with a high level of self-fertility and seed production;
- Breeding and distribution of a middle-staple cotton variety "Guliston" throughout the Republic of Tajikistan in 1994;
- Utilization of biotechnical principles for the reproduction of virus-resistant seed potato.

Institute of Gastroenterology

The Institute of Gastroenterology was founded in 1965; it consists of 3 departments with the following tasks:

- Hepatopancreatic and Gastrointestinal Diseases
This Department has an operating group of abdominal surgeons;
- Biochemistry, Morphology, Roentgen Radiology, and Endoscopy This Department has a number of laboratories;
- Pathophysiology and Experimental Pharmacotherapy.

The major fields of investigation include

- Investigation into the development of current problems of pathogenesis, morphogenesis, diagnostics and treatment of the main diseases of the digestive system, as well as liver diseases and the biliary system.

The major scientific results include the following:

- wide introduction of the liver biopsy;
- interpretation of intrahepatic pathogenesis portal hypertension, as well as new approaches for its treatment;
- establishing methods of syndrome classification of liver deficiencies;
- study of internal mechanisms of gallstone formation and instillation of chemical methods for their dissolution;
- establishment of a new treatment for Mirochnic-Mansurov disease.

Institute of Zoology and Parasitology

The E. N. Pavlovsky Institute of Zoology and Parasitology was founded in 1941. It consists of 4 departments

- Taxonomy of Invertebrate Animals
- Ecology of Land Vertebrate Animals
- Ichthyology and Hydrobiology
- Parasitology, Laboratory of Experimental Ecology,
This Department devises biological methods to combat pests

The major fields of investigation include the following:

- Catalogue Tajikistan's fauna;
- Determine the dynamics of the animal population;
- Determine the role of animals in the different biocenosis;
- Assess the natural nidulites of animal diseases;
- Perfect biological methods to regulate the number of pests of agricultural crops;
- Increase the biological productivity of the republic's reservoirs, lakes and rivers; and
- Study the evolution of fauna from paleontological and archeological remains which were collected.

Following are the major scientific results:

- The composition of different species of fish, reptiles, rodentia, birds, modern and fossil mammalia was studied. The biology of economically important fish, birds, and mammals and the influence of man on animal life was also studied. Recommendations were made for protecting and using rare and endangered species.
- Animal life in many rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, and the food base of fish was studied and recommendations were made to improve and to expand the technology of fish-breeding ponds, including the voluble, edible fish *Gorigonus Peledi* in the lakes of the Pamir. The following invertebrate animals were discovered: Mantoidea, Auchenorrhyncha, Psylloidea, Aphidoidea, Coccoidea, Lepidoptera, Heteroptera, Anoplura, Siphonaptera, Mallophaga, Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Neuroptera, some Orthoptera and Diptera, Tetranychidae, and Mollusca. Dozens of new scientific species and genres have been described, and higher taxons have been well established. Methods combating cotton pests and protecting tomatoes and other crops from root-rot nematodes were worked out and are now widely used.
- The species composition of Protozoan pathogens and their carriers, Ixodidae and Argasidae were studied in the field of Parasitology. The parasitological fauna of fish, rodents, insectivores, and wild pigs and helminthology of

birds, cattle, and wild mammals have been studied. The role of Coleoptera as intermediate hosts of animal helminths has also been studied. A method for preparing IMR unoglobulin against cattle theileriosis has been worked out. Methods for the control of blood-sucking insects (Tabanidae, Simuliidae, and Ceratopogonidae) and ticks that are carriers of parasites were improved.

- A uniquely designed zoological museum has been set up.
- Twelve volumes of fauna, 20 monographic books, 14 collected articles, 20 scientific-popular booklets, two textbooks for secondary school and more than 500 scientific articles have been published.
- Thirteen doctors of science and 80 candidates of science have been trained at the Institute.

The Institute of Botany

The Institute of Botany was founded in 1941. It consists of 2 departments.

- Flora and Systematics of Plants and Medicinal Plants
- Central Botanical Garden, Kulab Botanical Garden, Varzob Alpine Station

The major fields of investigation of the Institute of Botany include

- Study of vascular plants, their species composition, ecology, and geography;
- Finding the plants most valuable for the national economy; and
- Introduction and enrichment of new plant species and varieties of other plants.

The major scientific results of the Institute include

- taxonomical composition of the flora of higher and lower plants, their ecology, geography, anatomy, cytology, palynology and chemical composition were studied.
- valuable plants were found, tested and recommended for their use in agriculture, horticulture, and landscaping, the medicinal, nutritional, and other uses of plant resources were studied and developed;
- a scientific inventory of the flowering plants of the republic was completed. It found 4,500 plant species in Tajikistan. The investigation resulted in a ten-volume monograph entitled *The Flora of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic*.

- the spore-bearing flora of Tajikistan consists of about 3,500 algae species, more than 2,000 macro- and micromycete-fungi species, more than 300 species of lichens, and 400 leafy and hepatic mosses.
- the geobotanical study of the vegetative cover of the republic was carried out; the forestry and fodder resources were determined.
- the dynamics, structure and production of the distinctive photogenotypes on the vertical profile of the PamiroAlaien Mountains were studied.
- in the Dushanbe Botanical Garden there is a rich collection, containing 2,300 species of trees and shrubs which come from Central Asia, the coastal areas of the Mediterranean Sea, Euro-Siberia, East Asia and Northern America.
- the herbarium collection of the vascular plants numbers more than 170,000.

Institute of Geology

The Institute of Geology was founded in 1941. The Institute consists of the Department of Geology and Ecology and the following 7 laboratories.

- Paleontology and Stratigraphy
- Geotectonics and Neotectonics
- Lithology
- Magmatism
- Lithosphere
- Geochemistry of Endogenous Processes
- Geology of Mineral Resources Deposits and Mineralogy.

The major fields of investigation of the Institute of Geology include

- Paleontology and Stratigraphy;
- Tectonics of the earth's crust in Tajikistan;
- Lithology of sedimentary formations and associated mineral resources of sedimentary origin;
- Petrology and magmatism of intrusive massifs;
- Geochemistry of magmatic and metamorphic formations; and
- Mineral resources: conditions of formation and regularities of distribution.

The major scientific results of the Institute include

- fundamental investigation is summarized in 7 volumes, entitled *The Atlas of Fossil Fauna and Flora of Tajikistan*.
- stratigraphic charts of the Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cainozoic deposits of the Pamirs, Hissaro-Alay and Tajik Depression were drawn up.

- Tectonic subdivision into regions was carried out and maps of neotectonics and seismotectonics (1:500000 scale) were drawn up. Tectonic faults of Tajikistan were systematized. Charts of tectonic subdivision of folding geosynclinal areas of Tajikistan into regions were drawn up.
- complex petrological-geochemical models of the earth's crust and upper mantle of the Pamirs and South Tien Shan were constructed. A new scheme of metallogenic subdivision of the area of Tajikistan into regions was developed. In Paleogenic sections of Southern and Northern Tajikistan, non-traditional mineral raw materials (bentonite and palygorskite clays) were discovered; economic uses have developed.
- new deposits of semi-precious stone raw materials were found in the Pamir and the Karategin Range.
- in alkaline basalts of Tajikistan, unique xenoliths of anorthoclases-concentrates of strontium, barium, rubidium, lead, boron, and many others were distinguished.

Institute of Seismology and Aseismic Construction

The Institute of Seismology was founded in 1951 bringing together the department of geophysics of the Tajik branch of the AS of the USSR and three existing seismic stations in the territory of the Republic. In 1958, it was reorganized as the Institute of Seismology and Aseismic Construction. The Institute consists of 7 laboratories

- Seismic Danger
- Seismic Stableness of the Industrial, Civil and Hydrotechnical Constructions
- Dynamics of Construction
- Powerful Motions
- Seismic Stableness of Building Constructions
- Physics of Earthquakes
- Modern Motions of Earth-crust, and of Geophysical Expedition.

The major fields of investigations of the Institute include

- Investigation of the nature of seismic processes and connection of seismic activity with geological structure, geophysical data, fields of stresses, and deformation of the earthcrust.
- Perfection of methods of seismic division into districts, calculation of seismic danger and trench-raid of possible heralds of powerful earthquakes.
- Investigation of the affects of ground motion during large earthquakes on the engineering and geological conditions, and in the characteristics of earthquake-induced stresses in buildings and other constructions.
- Compiling a detailed map of Tajikistan's seismic district divisions. This map also shows the sites of large industrial and hydrotechnical units. The

microdivision of the mapped seismic districts allows for site-specific recommendations of construction techniques.

The major scientific results of the Institute include

- a quantitative method of the estimation of seismic activity was established, and a method of seismic division into districts was improved.
- maps of seismic division into districts of the Tajikistan territory and seismic microdivision into the districts of the cities and settlements of the Republic were created.
- methods of the long-term and short-term prediction of earthquakes were developed.
- the new architectural construction regulations were established.

Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography

The Institute was founded in 1951 as a multi-disciplinary scientific-research institution working on the history of the Tajik people, the archaeology and ethnography of the population of Tajikistan and Tajiks outside the country. Noted Russian and Soviet orientalist A. A. Semenov was the first director of the institute.

The Institute consists of 6 departments:

- Current History
- Ancient, Medieval and Modern History
- Culture and Art History
- Archaeology and Numismatology
- Ethnography
- History of Science and Technology

In addition, the Institute has a restorational and technological laboratory and a museum of ethnography.

The major fields of investigation of the Institute include

- History of the Tajik people: general regularities and specific peculiarities (antiquity, the Middle Ages, modern and current time);
- Archaeology and historical-cultural problems in the history of the Tajik people; and
- History and theory of art of the Tajik people.

The major scientific results of the Institute include a six-volume work entitled *History of the Tajik People*. It encompasses the latest research presented in History,

Archaeology, and Ethnography. The following other works of members of the Institute should be mentioned:

- Masov, R. M. *The Tajiks, History with signature stamp 'Absolutely secretly,'* Dushanbe, 1995.
- Mukhtarov, A. M. *Bobojon Ghafurov*, Dushanbe, 1993.
- Mirbabaev, A. K. *The History of Tajikistan's Madrasa*, (Part 1-2), Dushanbe, 1994.
- Shirokova, Z. A. *Tajik Costumes of the End of the 19th and Beginning of the 20th Centuries*, Dushanbe, 1994.
- Maitdinova, G. M. *The Costumes of Early Medieval Tokharistan: History, Communications*, Dushanbe, 1992.
- Dodkhudoeva, L. N. *Epigraphic Monuments of Samarkand in the 11th to 14th Centuries*, Dushanbe, 1992.
- Babaeva, N. S. *The Ancient Beliefs of Mountain Tajiks of Southern Tajikistan in Funerary Memorial Rites (the End of 19th and Beginning of the 20th Centuries)*, Dushanbe, 1993.
- Iakubova, Yu. Ia. *Tojikon-Tajiki (the Problem of Ethnogenesis of Tajiks)*, Dushanbe, 1995.
- Iskandarov, B. I. *The History of the Pamirs*, Khorugh, 1996.
- Mukhtarov, A. M. *Guzari (streets) of Ura-Tube*, Tashkent, 1996.
- Ashrafi, M. M. *Miniatures of Samarkand of the 11th Century*, Tashkent, 1996.
- Mirbabaev, A. K. *Khujandnoma*, Khujand, 1996.
- Mukhtarov, A. M. *Rulers of Uroteppe*, Dushanbe, 1996.
- Rahmatullaeva, S. *Medieval Architecture in Miniatures of Movarounnahr of the 15th Through the 17th Centuries*, Dushanbe, 1977.

Institute of Philosophy and Law

The Institute of Philosophy and Law was founded in 1991 from the Department of Philosophy of the Presidium of the ASRT. The Institute consists of 6 Departments

- History of Philosophy
- History of Religion and Freethinking
- Publication of Philosophical and Juridical Heritage
- Ontology and Gnoseology
- Social Philosophy
- State and Right

The major fields of investigation for the Institute include

- Man as the subject of philosophical cognition;
- Social and philosophical problems of the development of the Tajik nation;
- Public opinion and optimism of social-economic and political progress in

- Tajikistan;
- Problems of historical, social, and political thought of the Tajik nation;
- Preparation for publishing the philosophy of heritage;
- Humanism and religion (history and contemporary times);
- Democracy and human rights: problems and perspectives.

The faculty of the institute has published a number of articles and monographs of great scientific significance:

- Dinorshoev M. *Nature Philosophy of Avicenna*, Dushanbe, 1985.
- Dinorshoev M. *From the History of Tajik Philosophy*, Dushanbe, 1988.
- Abdulloev Sh. *Enlightenment and Freethinking*, Dushanbe, 1994.
- Gulyamov M. *Man's Individuality*, Dushanbe, 1991.
- Ziyoev, H. *Baboudin Valada's Weltanschauung*, Dushanbe, 1992.
- Nirboboev M. *Jaloliddin Valada's Ethics*, Dushanbe, 1992.
- Murodova, *The Philosophy of Nosiri Khusrav*, Dushanbe, 1995.
- Muhammadkhojaev, A. *The Ideology of Nakshbandi and Donish*, Dushanbe, 1992.
- Muhammadkhojaev, A. *The Sufism Gnoseology*, Dushanbe, 1991.
- Olimov, K. *The Khorosan Sufism*, Dushanbe, 1996.
- Olimov, K. *The Weltanschauung of Abdullohi Ansori*, Dushanbe, 1988.
- Saifulloev, *The Logic of Avicenna*, Dushanbe 1991.
- Sulstonov, M. *The Sufi Conception of Ali Hamadoni*, Dushanbe, 1994.
- *Published selected works of Hamadoni*, Dushanbe, 1994-95.

Institute of World Economy and International Relations

The Institute of World Economy and Intentional Relations was founded in 1992. It consists of 8 departments and a branch in Khujand

- C.I.S. (F.U.S.) Studies
- European Studies
- U.S.A. and Canada Studies
- Arabic Countries Studies
- Far East Studies
- Middle East Studies
- South Asian Studies
- International Law (Law of Nations) Studies

The major fields of investigation include

- development of international relations of the Republic of Tajikistan (RT).
- integration of the economy of RT into the world economy;
- information and analysis of economical, political, social, and cultural processes in the interactions between RT and foreign countries.

The major scientific results:

- Elaboration on the concept of the external policies of the RT;
- Elaboration on the concept of foreign economic policy of the RT;
- Elaboration on the concept of integration of the RT into the world community;
- Elaboration and expertise for middle-term and long-term projects dealing with economic and social reforms and transition of the RT to a market economy;
- Elaboration and expertise of legislative and normative acts concerning economic reforms;
- Elaboration on scientifically-founded programs for the formation and development of non-governmental economies;
- Legislative, informative and consultative aid using practical measures in the field of transition to the market economy;
- Preparation of analytical reports and prognoses of economic and social development of Tajikistan, its regions and different fields of national economy.

The Council for Study of Productive Forces of AS of the RT (COPF)

The Council for Study of Productive Forces (COPF) of the ASRT was founded in 1951. The COPF consists of 4 departments:

- Economic Stabilization
- Demography and Utilization of Labor Resources
- Economic Mastering of Mountain Territories
- Modeling of Socio-economic Processes

The major fields of investigation in the Institute include

- Rational development and placing of productive forces of the Republic and its districts.
- Formation of territorial branch production complexes.
- Tackling the complex programs of major scientific-technological and socio-economic problems in the development of the national economy of the Republic.
- Expanding economic authority over mountain territories and rational utilization of mountain district resources.

- Resolution of the problems in the formation of market economics, and the demography and utilization of labor resources.
- Establishment of a system of economic and mathematical models for financial programs in Tajikistan.

The major scientific results for the Institute include

The major results of investigations of the COPF were published in the *Atlas of Tajik SSR* (1968), *The Diagram of Development and Placing of Productive Forces of Tajik SSR During the Period 1971-1985*, *Economic and Social Development of Dushanbe (1981-1985)*, *Factors of the Economic Development and Prognosis of the Major Directions of Development and Placing of Productive Forces of Tajik SSR During the Period 1976-1990* (in Three Volumes) and *Southern Tajik Territorial Production Complex* (in Seven Volumes), *The Economics of Soviet Mountain Badakhshan*, *Vegetation of the Mountains of the USSR* (1973), *Urgent Problems of the Reproduction of the Population and Effective Utilization of Labor Resources of Tajik SSR* (1976), "The Problems of Training Skilled Personnel to Guarantee the National Economy of Tajikistan," Issue 2 (1979), *Tajikistan. Natural Resources* (1982), *Rates, Proportions and Efficiency of Public Production in Tajik SSR* (1988), *Prognosis of the Development of the National Economy of the Tajik SSR Until 2005* (1988), *The Development and Placing of the Productive Forces of Kulab, Kurgan-Tube, Leninabad Provinces, Hissar District, and City of Dushanbe Until 2005* (1988-1991), *The Problems of Labor: Employment and Mobility* (1989), *Reservations of Tajikistan* (1989), *Methodical Recommendations on Modeling of Development and Placing of Regional APC (on the Example of Province), on Working Out of the Complex Plan of Economic and Social Development of the City (District)* (1989), *Management by Scientific-technological Potential* (1990), *Territorial Organization of APC and its Peculiarities in Mountain Areas* (1990), *Scientific-technological Progress, Reorganization of the Structure of the National Economy and the Economics of Tajik SSR* (1990), *On the Way to self-government and Self-Financing* (1991), *The Problems of Transition to a Market Economy for Rural Districts and the Peculiarities of the Rural Setting in the Republic of Tajikistan* (1992), *The Bases of Market Planning and Management by Motor Transport Enterprises* (1993), *Cooperation of Agricultural and Industrial Productions and Perspectives of its Development* (1993), *Resource Economic Potential of Regions of the Republic of Tajikistan* (1994), *The Transport Market* (1995) *The Agrarian System of Tajikistan in the Colonial Period* (1996).

Rudaki Institute of Tajik Language and Literature

The Institute was founded in 1951. It consists of 7 departments and an amalgamation of literary-memorial museums.

- History of Tajik Literature
- Modern Tajik Literature and Literary Relations

- Literary Heritage
- Tajik Folklore
- Modern Tajik Language and Its History
- Dialectology
- Dictionaries

The major fields of investigation for the Institute include

- History of literature and modern literary process;
- Investigation of problems of literary relations and translation;
- Study of genres and the specific character of Tajik folklore;
- Analysis of linguistic and historical development of the Tajik language;
- Preparation for publication of literary heritage; and
- Compiling dictionaries, textbooks and school supplies for schools and universities of the Republic.

The following fundamental scientific research works have been prepared for publication:

History of Tajik Soviet literature (6 volumes);
Collection of Tajik Folklore (35 volumes);
Explanatory Dictionary of Tajik Language (2 volumes);
Sketches on the History of Tajik Literature (12 volumes);
Experience of Scientific Generalization of Southern Dialects of the Tajik Language (5 volumes);
Tajik-Russian Dictionary;
Russian-Tajik Dictionary;
Shugnan-Russian Dictionary;
Explanatory Dictionary of Modern Tajiki Language;
Academic publication of collected works by A. Lahuti;
And a series of investigations on the history of the Tajiki language.

Institute of Written Heritage

The Institute of written heritage was founded in 1991. It consists of 5 departments:

- Textual Criticism and Publication of Literary Heritage;
- Investigation and Publication of Scientific Heritage;
- Translation and Scientific Relations;
- Description and Cataloguing of Manuscripts and Scientific Information;
- Collection and Keeping of Manuscripts.

The major fields of investigation of the Institute include

- Guaranteeing the safety of manuscripts & manuscript restoration;
- Organization of expeditions for collecting and buying rare books from the population;
- Textological study of manuscripts;
- Publication of Tajiki (Persian), Arabic, and Turkish manuscripts into Russian;
- Translation of Arabic and Turkish manuscripts into Tajiki (Persian) language;
- Strengthening international relations for joint publication of written monuments of culture.

More than a thousand manuscripts and lithographs received by the Institute between 1991 and 1995 have been catalogued. The first three volumes of the 50-volume anthology entitled *Ganji Shoigon (Countless Treasures)* was prepared for published.

The following studies have appeared in print

- A. Afsahzod. *Caravan of words*, Dushanbe, 1994.
- A. Afsahzod. *Bahoi'en Va Aqoidi Onon*, Dushanbe, 1995.
- A. Muhammadiev. *Asad Tusi and His Poem Garshaspoly*, Dushanbe, 1995.
- D. Nazriev. *Story about Solomon and Tsarina Savskaia in Persian-Tajik Poetry*, Dushanbe, 1996.
- Zulali Khonsori. *Sulaiman-name*, Dushanbe, 1996.

Republican Committee for Terminology of ASRT

The Committee was founded in 1990.

The major fields of investigation of the Committee include

- Compiling and editing of the branch dictionaries;
- Standardizing Tajik terminology for business correspondence; and
- Compiling and standardizing the new socio-political terminology.

The major publications include the terminological branch dictionaries

- Emazarov, S.B. *Brief Terminological Dictionary for Business Correspondence*, Dushanbe, 1993.
- Abdullaev, N. *Brief Russian-Tajik Dictionary for Communication*, Dushanbe, 1992.
- Erzod, Kh. *Patterns of Business Papers*, Dushanbe, 1992.
- Asrori, D. *Russian-Tajik Dictionary of Terminological Building Materials of Irrigational System*, Dushanbe, 1994.
- Ernazarov, S.B. Aslamov, M., Kahhorova, Kh. *Legal Procedures of Preliminary Investigations*, Dushanbe, 1994.

Pamirian Biological Institute Named After Kh. Yusufbekov

The Institute was founded in 1969. It consists of 6 laboratories and the Pamirian Botanical Garden Named After A. V. Gursky.

- Experimental Plant Ecology
- High Mountain Fruit-growing
- Plant Genetics and Selection
- Medicinal Herbs
- Fodder Plants
- Zoology

The major fields of investigation of the Institute include

- Survey Pamir biological resources, explain approaches, and make recommendations for industrial exploitation;
- Investigate plant adaptation mechanisms in extremely high altitudes; determination of the influence of the natural UV - irradiation and temperature factors on the formation of plant productivity in high mountains;
- Study the natural resources and chemical composition in the main types of medicinal plants in the Pamirs and the determination of the technology of their growing cycle;

- Search for the varieties, types and select lines of crop plants which are prospects for growing in mountainous conditions
- Investigation of scientific approaches in the regulation of harmful invertebrates through the use of their natural enemies. Protection of the animal kingdom of the Pamirs, and elaboration of the methods of optimization for natural ecosystems;
- Creation and study of crop plants and their gene-fund in the Pamirs. Seed growing and technology of growing new types and lines of crop plants in the Pamirs;
- Introduction and acclimatization of plants in the conditions of high mountains. Protection of the vegetable kingdom in the high mountains and measures for reconstruction of the ecosystems that have been destroyed by mankind.

The major scientific results of the Institute have been:

- the parameters of UV-radiation influence on the growth, morphogenesis and mesostructure of leaves and some physiological processes (i.e. total combination of adaptive reactions in connection with the influence of UV-radiation on the growth, productivity and hormones of the plants) were determined;
- the stock of medicinal materials of plant origin in Western Pamir was determined and studied for the first time. The chemical composition of biologically active substances was revealed ;
- taking stock of the fruit plants in Western Pamir has been completed. There are promising varieties of fruit plants which do not need additional selection: 10 varieties of apricot, 11 - apples, 4 - pears, 3 - peaches, 2 - walnuts, and so on;
- new data on insects have been collected, regularities of formation and dissemination of insects through the high mountainous ecosystems of the Pamir were established. Altitude distribution of specific contents of insects was determined;
- technologies for growing certain fodder and medicinal plants were established;
- they continue to work on the technology of growing vegetable plants in green-houses by applying the heat of geothermal water and polymeric light-filters;
- new varieties of peas "Shaftal," "Safedak," and triticale "Badakhshan" were bred. Potato "Polet" and alfalfa "Blavez" (foreign selection) varieties were bred and recommended for industrial introduction in the Pamirs;
- every year, they supply the agricultural institutions of Pamir with dozens of tons of elite seeds of wheat, barley, rye, horse legumes and potato, which were bred on the basis of the best high-productive varieties of crop plants; they also prepared 10-12 thousand standard seedlings for the foundation of new gardens in the Western Pamirs.

**Institute of Humanitarian Sciences
Pamir Branch, Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan**

The Institute was founded in 1992. It consists of 3 departments:

- Philology of Pamir
- Philosophy
- Department of SAJ

The major fields of investigation at the Institute include

- Pamir languages;
- Pamir folklore;
- Literature of Badakhshan (in Pamir and Farsi languages);
- Economy of Badakhshan
- History of the Ismailis of the Pamirs.

The Khujand Scientific Center

The Center was founded in 1972. It consists of 4 departments and sectors of philosophy, and laboratories: genetics of the cotton-plant, applied physiology of plant and biotechnology, geology of useful minerals of North Tajikistan.

- Mathematics and Informatics;
- Physics;
- Chemistry
(with a laboratory investigating the chemistry and technology of high molecular combinations and laboratory of analytical chemistry and inorganic materials);
- History
(with archaeology, ethnography, ecology, and philological investigations);

The major fields of investigation include the coordination of fundamental and applied investigations in the field of social and natural sciences in the Leninabad province. The Center has scientific relations with Khujand State University, the Khujand Branch of the Technological University, the University of Law, Business, Politics, as well as with the Tajik-American business school.

Central Scientific Library

The Library was founded in 1932. It is the greatest scientific treasure in the Republic. The library consists of 115 departments and 9 branches. It contains more than 1.5 million books and attracts about 17 thousand patrons who take out an average of 500,000 books per year.

The library conducts research in the bibliographical area. The *History of Tajikistan* is one of the bibliographic editions. The series of books entitled *Bibliographical Information About Tajik Scholars* has been printed more than 70 times.

The Fund of Rare Books is housed at the Library. Among the books belonging to the Fund there are many books from the private libraries of famous scholars, including S. Oldenburg, M. Andreev, E. Pavlovsky, A. Mirzoev, and M. Osimi.

Scientific Publishing Council (SPC)

Journals published:

Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan, edited by the Chief Academician of the ASRT, Dr. Mirsaidov, U. M.

News of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan Series: Philosophy and Law, Chief Editor, Academician of the ASRT, Dr. Dinorshoev, M. D.

News of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan Series, Chief Editor, Corresponding Member of the ASRT, Dr. Ashurov, G. A.

News of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan Series: Economics and Political Science Chief Editor - Academician of the ASRT, Dr. Rakhimov, R. K.,

News of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan Series: Biological and Medical Sciences Chief Editor - Academician of the ASRT, Dr. Karimov, Kh. H.

Problems of Gastroenterology, Chief Editor - Academician of the ASRT, Dr. Mansurov, H. H.

News of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan. Series: Physical-mathematical, Chemical, and Geological Sciences, Chief Editor - Academician of the ASRT, Dr. Pachajanov, D. N.

Appendix II

The following is a listing of newspapers, magazines, journals, as well as organizations that have provided the Tajiks with information about the goings-on in their republic during the 20th Century.

Adabiyot va San'at (Literature and Art)
Adolat (Justice)
Badakhshoni Shavravi (Soviet Badakhshan)
Badakhshoni Soveti (Soviet Badakhshan)
Baroi Adabiyoti Sotsioliti (For Socialist Literature)
Bidorii Tojik (Tajik Vigil), see *Idi Tojik*
Bo Rohi Lenin (On Lenin's Path)
Bukhoroi Sharif (Noble Bukhara), 1912-1913
Charkhi Gardun (Revolving Wheel)
Charoghi Ruz (The Light of the Day)
Chashma (Spring)
Doiratul Ma'orifi Shavravii Tojik (Soviet Tajik Encyclopedia)
Firuz (Firuz)
Golos (Voice)
Gazetai Devori (Wall News)
Gazetai Mu'allimon (Teachers Gazette)
Guftagu (Dialog)
Haftganj (Seven Treasures)
Haqiqati Komsomolobod (Komsomolabad Truth)
Haqiqati Kulob (Kulob Truth)
Haqiqati Leninobod (Leninabad Truth)
Haqiqati Uzbekistan (Uzbekistan Truth), see *Ovozi Tojik*
Idi Tojik (Tajik's Feast), established 1925
Bidorii Tojik (Tajik Vigil), 1926-1928
Tojikistoni Surkh (Red Tajikistan), 1928-1955
Tojikistoni Soveti (Soviet Tajikistan), 1955-1992
Jumhuriat (Republic), 1992-present
Ilm va Hayot (Science and Life)
Javononi Tojikiston (Tajikistan Youth)
Jumhuriyyat (Republic), see *Idi Tojik*
Kargari Khujand (Khujand Worker)

Khorpushtak (Hedgehog)
Komsomoli Tojikiston (Tajikistan Komsomol)
Komunisti Tojikiston (Tajikistan Communist)
Kommunist Tadzhikistana (Communist Tajikistan)
Krokodil (Alligator)
Maktabi Sovieti (Soviet School)
Ma'orif va Madaniyat (Education and Culture)
Mardumg'ioh (Peoples' Roots)
Mash'al (Flame)
Minbari Islom (The Pulpit for Islam)
Mulla Mushfiqi (Mullah Mushfeqi)
Nezavisimaya Gazeta (Independent News)
Omuzgor (Teacher)
Ovozi Tojik (The Tajik Voice), in Tajiki, originally published in
 Samarqand 1924-1938
 Suspended 1938-1950
 Uzbekistani Surkh (Red Uzbekistan) 1950-1964
 Haqiqati Uzbekistan 1964-1991
 Ovozi Tojik 1991-present
Pioniri Tojikiston (Tajikistan Pioneer)
Qandi Porsi (Persian Sugar)
Qarotegini Shavravi (Soviet Qarotegin)
Rahbari Donish (Guide to Knowledge)
Sado va Simoi Tojikiston (Tajik Radio and Television)
Sadoi Farghona (The Voice of Ferghana), 1912-1914
Sadoi Sharq (The Voice of the Orient), previously *Sharqi Surkh*
Sharqi Surkh (Red Orient), previously *Sadoi Sharq*
Shu'lai Inqilob (Flames of Revolution)
Soviet Tojikiston (Soviet Tajikistan)
Tajikistan State Publications
Tojikiston (Tajikistan)
Tojikistoni Shavravi (Soviet Tajikistan)
Tojikistoni Soveti (Soviet Tajikistan), see *Idi Tojik*
Tojikistoni Surkh (Red Tajikistan), see *Idi Tojik*
Uzbekistani Surkh (Red Uzbekistan), see *Ovozi Tojik*
Vasiyyati Lenin (Lenin's Will)
Vechernii Dushanbe (Dushanbe Nightly)
Zanoni Tojikiston (Tajikistan Women)

Appendix III

Educational institutions that contribute to the building of Tajikistan's professional and amateur cadres:

Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan
Dushanbe Painting School
Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute
Khorugh Pedagogical School
Khujand Pedagogical Institute
Khujand State University
Kofarnihon Pedagogical School
Konibodom Pedagogical School
Kulab Pedagogical Institute
Kulab Pedagogical University
Leninabad Academy of Choreography
Leninabad Advanced School of Fine Arts
Leninabad Institute of History and Philology
Leninabad Music School
Leninabad Pedagogical Institute
Leninabad School for Assistant Surgeons
Orjonikidzeobod Pedagogical School
Panjakent Pedagogical Institute
Panjakent Technical Institute
Qurghonteppa Pedagogical Institute
State Institute of United Cinematographers
State Pedagogical University Named after Shevchenko
State University of Dushanbe Named After Zhlanov
Tajikistan Institute of Agriculture
Tajikistan State Medical Institute
Tajikistan State University
Technological University of Tajikistan
Uroteppa Agronomy School
Uroteppa Pedagogical Institute

Appendix IV

Bashiri, Iraj

Scholar of Central Asian studies Iraj Bashiri was born on July 31, 1940, in Behbahan, Iran. He received his early education in the schools of Isfahan and Shiraz.

Bashiri graduated with a B.A. degree in English Literature from Pahlavi University in Shiraz, Iran, in 1963. While a student, he worked as a field reporter for the *Kayhan* daily (1962). Between 1962 and 1964, he worked at the British Council and at Pahlavi University, teaching English and English literature, respectively. He received his M.A. degree in Linguistics (1968) and Ph.D. in Iranian Linguistics (1972) from the University of Michigan. While a student at Michigan, he also was a Teaching Fellow, teaching Persian language courses. Bashiri became an Assistant Professor of Iranian Studies and Turkish at the University of Minnesota in 1972. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1978, and became a Professor of Central Asian Studies in 1996.

Bashiri's research deals with the history, languages, literatures, and culture of the Iranian peoples. The major foci of his studies are identity, Islam, Communism, Westernization, and Sovietization.

Bashiri's contributions include *The Fiction of Sadeq Hedayat*, 1984; *The Pearl Cannon*, an edited and annotated version of the Persian text, 1986; *Firdowsi's Shahname: 1000 Years After*, 1994; *Kamal Khujandi: Epoch and Its Importance in the History of Central Asian Civilization*, 1996; *The Samanids and the Revival of the Civilization of the Iranian Peoples*, 1998; and online and print editor of *Tajikistan in the 20th Century* (1999-2002).

Bashiri is the recipient of the Government of Iran Scholarship Abroad Award (1964-1968) and the University of Minnesota's College of Liberal Arts Distinguished Teacher Award (1980). He was the IREX Resident Scholar in Tajikistan in 1993 and 1994. Bashiri is also a recipient of an Honorary Doctorate in History and Culture from Tajikistan State University Named after Lenin (1996), and is an Honorary International Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan (1997).

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