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RÉSUMÉS

The "formal" beginning of the "Basmachi" movement is usually associated with the tsarist Imperial Decree of 25 June 1916, which ordered the first non-voluntary recruitment of Central Asians into the army during the First World War. The movement was a reaction not only to conscription, but to the Russian conquest itself and the policies employed by the tsarist state in that region. Although it is primarily Russian sources and officialdom who applied the term "Basmachi" --and almost exclusively to denigrate the movement-- to the Central Asians, it was an Action for National Liberation, and so referred. Zeki Velidi Togan (1890-1970) was a professor of history for over half a century. He taught and earned academic degrees and rank in the institutions of higher learning on three continents, including the U.S. Early in his career, Togan had been a principal leader of the Turkistan National Liberation Movement (Turkistan National Liberation Movement) in Central Asia (1916-1930s). He therefore belongs, along with the Ukrainian professor Michael Hrushevs'kyj (1866-1934), and the Czech professor Thomas Masaryk (1850-1937), to an unusual group of distinguished historical persona. All three endeavored to write the history of their nations, and took time away from their respective libraries to secure intellectual, cultural, civil and political independence for their polities. A Central Asian himself and a principal leader of the Turkistan National Liberation Movement, Togan described the sources of the Movement and the structure of the Central Asian Societies. This paper provides an overview of his works.