

**MUSLIMS**  
**UNDER RUSSIAN & CHINESE**  
**DOMINATION**

*By*

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## INTRODUCTION

Muslims of the free world and other free nations know very little about the large mass of Turk Muslim peoples under Russian and Chinese subjugation. They are bound in ruthless chains of slavery unprecedented in the history of mankind. This mass consists of the peoples of Eastern Turkistan, Western Turkistan, Idil-Ural, Trans-Caucasia, Azerbaijan and Crimea. These countries adjoin one another and have a total area of 7,058,840 sq. Kms. Total population is 54,815,000. Besides, there are half a million muslim Turks in Siberia, annexed to the Russian Empire early in 1580. In other words, there are more than 60 million muslims under Russian and Chinese domination. Here are the reasons why the world is not informed about the conditions of these forgotten peoples.

- (i) The process of disintegration and internal jealousy has been at work for the last few centuries, as in the case of other eastern nations. This weakened the historical ties with the rest of the world.
- (ii) Disintegration and internal conflict, led these peoples to decline. The land no longer produced statesmen like Samanits, Ghazanvits, Kara Khanites, Saljukis, Khowrazmis, Altin Urdu, Timorids, and Baber. No scholars of universal repute, like Bukhari, Trimizi, Samarkandi, Farabi, Ibni Sina, Abu Ma'shar, Zimakhshari, Biruni, Sekkaki, were born.



- (iii) Russian onslaught from North and West and the Chinese attacks from East had completely confused and bewildered the people.
- (iv) Communist genocide and isolation of the people from the rest of the world.
- (v) Restriction on the flow of correct information by colonialists to the outside world.
- (vi) Foreign visitors visiting the countries on official invitation make only conducted tours and carry back a wrong picture and lop-sided knowledge of the land. In every case the visitors have failed to have direct contact and free intercourse with general public.
- (vii) Delegates from Russia and China visiting Muslim countries on various occasions, were either red agents themselves or were poor creatures under strict control of agents.

These enslaved Muslim peoples are striving for a future befitting their glorious past. It is duty of their compatriots in exile to acquaint the world with their sorry flight. This pamphlet is a humble attempt in this direction. It deals with;

- (i) Brief history and geography of each country.
- (ii) Russian and Chinese invasions and popular resistance;
- (iii) Communist domination and religious, cultural and economic oppression.
- (iv) An appeal to the Muslim world and free nations.

**Mohammad Emin Bugra,  
Karachi, 4th April, 1958.**



## PART I

### Brief History and Geography

#### 1. *Eastern Turkistan:*

**Geography** :—Eastern Turkistan is situated between 74 and 96 degrees longitude and 35 and 49 degrees latitude in the centre of the continent of Asia. It has Mongolia and China in the East; Siberia and Western Turkistan in the North; Afghanistan and Western Turkistan in the west; Pakistan, Kashmir and Tibbet in the South. It covers an area of 1,740,000 sq. Kms. i.e. twice the size of Turkey. More than half of the area is desert and mountains covered with glaciers, remaining half is arable and pastoral land. Out of the total population of 8,400,000, 310,000 are Chinese colonists, 36,000 Mongols, 30,000 Manchu and the remaining 8,000,000 are Turk Muslims, who are the real owners of the country.

Eastern Turkistan is an agricultural country. All kinds of food-grains, cotton, fruits and vegetables are grown. The country is self-sufficient in agricultural products. It is rich in live-stock and richer in mineral resources. There are at present ten oil wells. There are large deposits of gold, silver, iron ore, copper and coal. Since 1938 platinum, Uranium, wolfram, molibdirum and Chromium mines have been discovered and are being worked.

**History**—throughout history, Eastern Turkistan remained the land of the Turks, and was the cradle of ancient civilization in Asia. In about 1,000 B.C. this country was a part of the Turk Empire re-



ferred to in history as Saka, Turan or Iskit. In 332 B.C. when Western Turkistan was conquered by Alexander the Great, Eastern Turkistan was divided into a number of small kingdoms. Later it was amalgamated into the Turkish Empires of Hun, Kushan, Awar, Gokturk. During the period between 930 B.C. and 751 A.D. China did occupy Eastern Turkistan; but only off and on, for short durations. In 880 A.D. the powerful Kara-Khanite Empire was founded. Islam dawned in Eastern Turkistan towards the end of the second century Hagira. Eastern Turkistan accepted Islam peacefully through the influence of unity of language, culture and historical background which Eastern Turkistan had with Western Turkistan. The most important factor was acceptance of Islam by Khakan Stuk Bugra Khan in 332 Hagira (943 A.D.). This pious Khakan and his son Moosa Bugra Khan and his grandsons were engaged in 'Jehad' for 60 years to preach Islam among the Turks farther East. In 980 A.D. Khakan Haroon Bugra Khan succeeded in unifying two sister countries, Eastern and Western Turkistan. The age of the Khakans is regarded as the golden period. During this period unprecedented progress was made in political, economic, religious and scientific spheres. The friendly relations which this dynasty maintained with Suljukis and Ghaznavits have been happily recorded in history. However, the progress was interrupted, once by invasions of Kara-Kitay in 13th century and again by the Mongols in the 14th century. When the Mongol Chagatay Dynasty embraced Islam and mingled with the Turk Muslims, the gate of prosperity and progress was thrown wide open to Eastern Turkistan. This State, which continued till the third quarter of 17th century, won for Eastern Turkistan many religious establishments, water-channels, roads and caravan camps. In the northern border of this State there was the Kalmuk Kingdom, which had been in a state of war with Eastern Turkistan for three centuries. The Civil War, touched off in 1670, helped the Buddhist Kalmuks to conquer Eastern Turkistan. The Kalmuk reign is the period of destruction in the history of the country. In 1750 Kalmuk princes fought among themselves for the throne, and the defeated prince sought help from the Chinese Emperor. This event resulted in the occupation of Eastern Turkistan by China. (See Part II for Chinese Occupation and struggle for Freedom.)



## 2. *Western Turkistan*

**Geography**—Western Turkistan is situated between 42 and 86 degree longitude and 36 and 55 degrees latitude. It has borders with Siberia and Idil-Ural in the North, Idil-Ural and Caspian Sea in the West, Iran and Afghanistan in the South and Eastern Turkistan in the East. Its area is 4,102,000 sq. Kms. The southern region, fed by Amu Derya, Sir Derya and other rivers, is extremely fertile and the density of population is high. Places away from the river basins are desert areas known as Kara Kum, Kizil Kum and Ust Yurt. The northern region is mostly pastoral and partly arable.

Turk Muslim population is 27,136,000. This figure does not include Russian, Ukrainian, Polish and other settlers. Main agricultural product of the southern region is cotton. W. Turkistan supplies 70% of the cotton consumed in the whole of the Soviet Union. This country produces plenty of fruit, foodgrains, vegetables, etc. It is well advanced in silk industry. It has rich deposits of oil, coal, copper, platinum and other important minerals. Textile, Iron and Steel industries have made great progress since the Second World War.

**History**—Archaeological research has unearthed evidences of civilization as old as 10,000 B.C. The Communist regime discontinued further excavations, which otherwise could provide details of the ancient culture. It was the centre of the Turkish Empire known in history as Iskit, Saka or Turan, as from 1,000 B.C. Various political relations maintained by this Empire with Iran and India are well known. Following Alexander the Great's conquest, this country maintained its existence sometimes under Irani domination and sometimes independently. In the middle of the second century B.C., this country was amalgamated with Turkish empires like Hun, Kushan, Ak-Hun (*Aftal*) and Gok Turk.

In the middle of the 17th Century A.D., during Hazrat Usman's time, the Arab army had begun the conquest (*gazat*) of Western Turkistan. Khovarzm was conquered during the reign of the Umayyid Caliph Abdul Malik and the whole Transoxiana (*Mavara-en-hahir*)



during the reign of Sulaiman Ibin Abdul Malik. The northern part, however, remained under the rule of the local kings. According to Islamic Histories like "Fatuh-al-Buldan," arab soldiers who had entered Western Turkistan described the country as a "Paradise on Earth." Those parts of Western Turkistan known as Khowarzm and "Transoxiana" had been important parts of the Muslim World. During the Umayyid period, Western Turkistan was administered as a province directly controlled by Caliphate. During the Abbasi period, it was an autonomous region entrusted to the Samanid dynasty of Turkish origin. From the very time of their acceptance of the new faith, the Turks of Western Turkistan served Islam in political, military and scientific fields as a first rate force. Political elements and Army Commanders like Samanids, Khakanis, Ghaznavids, Suljukis, Tolamies, Akshidies, Khowrazmshahis and others were brought up in Western Turkistan. The second most prominent book of Islam—Sahih-el-Bukhari—was written by Muhammad Ibin Ismail of Bukhara. Similarly Turkistan produced Hadith Scholars like Tirmizi, Sijistani; Fiqah (Muslim Jurisprudence) Scholars like Shashi, Sarakhsi, Abu-Muti, Marghani and thousands others; Philosophers and men of Science like Farabi, Ibin Sina, Fargani, Hakeem, Tirmizi, Samarkandi, Abu Ma'shar; and men of letters like Zemakhsheri. Kashgari, Jawahri, Sekkaki, Jamal-ud-Din Karshi and Yusuf Hajib. Haroon Bugra Khan having found Western Turkistan in chaos in 1780 as a result of Civil War among Samani Commanders, conquered Western Turkistan and unified both countries into a single State. Kara Kitay and Mongol invasions brought disaster to Western Turkistan; but soon Chagatai Mongols embraced Islam and Western Turkistan was once again happy and prosperous. Western Turkistan was still prosperous during the times of Emir Timur and his descendants. The Uzbek dynasty which succeeded Timur in 1505 also contributed towards progress of this country, but early in the 17th century, owing to friction among Uzbek princes and tribal leaders, Western Turkistan was split into four independent states, viz., Khanates of Khiva, Bukhara, Fargana, and Kazak. This was the beginning of decadence and disintegration. Unending squabbles and conflicts based on greed and rivalry, destroyed national unity, caused political instability and para-



lysed social and economic life of the nation. The net result of all this was destruction of national vitality and incapacity for defence against the Russian onslaught. Though Russian invasion had started early in 1750; but it failed to gain momentum in the beginning, because of strenuous resistance. (For Russian conquest and struggle for freedom, see Part II.)

### 3. *Idil Ural.*

Idil Ural is situated between 44 and 68 degrees longitude and 51 and 58 degrees latitude. It is by Western Turkistan and Siberia in the East; Russia and Siberia in the North; Russia and Ukrainia in the West; Trans-Caucasia and Caspian Sea in the South. Its area is 900,000 sq. Kms., about the size of Turkey. More than half of this area is pastoral land and the remaining is arable. Turk Muslim population in pre-communist days was 800,000. The land produces wheat, barley, corn and vegetables. It has a cold climate. As regards mineral resources it is rich in gold, iron, copper, platinum and diamonds. Idil-Ural produces the largest quantity of oil in the Soviet Union.

**History**—Idil-Ural has been inhabited by the Turkish people throughout history. After 5th century A.D. this country was inhabited by Bulgar Turks. Later Kipchak Turks took their place. The city of Bulgar, situated at the confluence of the rivers Idil (Volga) and Kama, was the capital of this State. For centuries Bulgar remained an important centre of silk trade.

At the dawn of Islam in Western Turkistan and Caucasia, the Turks of Idil-Ural also began to embrace the holy faith. Elmas Selji Khan, the ruler of Bulgar, accepted Islam as the religion for himself and his people. In 921 A.D. he sent his envoy to the Abasid Caliph El-Muktedir Billah to foster friendly relations. The Caliph reciprocated by sending a group of scholars, including the celebrated geographer Ibni Fadlan, to Bulgar. The Caliph also named Elmas Khan as "Jaffar Ibni Abdullah". Since then Islamic culture made rapid progress in Bulgar land, which produced many eminent scholars of science and culture.



The Bulgar kingdom declined following the Mongol invasion under the command of Juji, son of Changez Khan, the founder of Altin Ordu Khanit. Later Altin Ordu expanded the empire by annexing Russia, Poland, Latvia and Ukraine, which were in very primitive condition at that time as compared to Bulgar. In 1254 A.D. the Ruler of Altin Ordu, Berekey Khan, embraced Islam. Thus the formidable force of Altin Ordu, including Idil-Ural, stood on the side of the Muslim world. Uzbek Khan, who succeeded to the Altin Ordu throne in 1254 A.D., launched a vigorous campaign to convert all non-muslim Turks and Mongols in his realm. It was at this time that Altin Ordu dynasty adopted the name of Uzbek dynasty.

Early in the 15th century certain events leading to the disintegration of Altin Ordu began taking place. In 1490 A.D. western wing of Altin Ordu broke into the kingdoms of Kazan, Hajitarahan, (Astrakhan) and Crimea. In the East the independent Kazak kingdom was founded. The territory now called Idil-Ural was partly in Kazak and partly in Hajitarahan kingdoms.

The results of the break up have been:

- (i) weakening of national resistance,
- (ii) Russian penetration,
- (iii) providing opportunity for Russians, formerly within the Altin Ordu kingdom, to organize and consolidate.

This breakup was followed by the Russian invasion against Kazan Khanite. During 76 years (1473-1549 A.D.) eleven battles took place between the Russians and Kazan Khanite. Each time the Russians were defeated. With their sour experience, the Russians decided to make use of the services of European strategists, and they resumed attacks on Kazan forces with the help of German and Swedish engineers. (For Russian Occupation and struggle for freedom, see Part II.)





Stalin's Statue in front of a Mosque converted to a Cinema house in Ashkabad, Western Turkistan.





Chinese Communist Execution squad at work.



Turkistani Muslims are seen in a Communist-Forced-Labour-Camp. Chinese soldiers are seen at the background.



#### 4. *Trans-Caucasia.*

This country is situated between 36 and 47 degrees longitude and 42 and 88 degrees latitude. It has borders, with Idil-Ural and Caspian Sea in the East; Idil-Ural and Ukraina in the North; sea of Azov and Black Sea in the West; Georgia and Azarbaijan in the South. Its area is about 282,140 sq. Kms. The south is covered with the Caucasus mountains, while the northern part is plain. Its population is 7 million composed of Dagistanis, Cherkes and other tribes. They are unified as Muslims. Trans-Caucasia is a very fertile land. All kinds of foodgrains, cotton, fruit are grown in abundance. It has oil resources and of all the Turk Muslim lands this country is the most advanced in industry.

**History**—Caucasia has been inhabited by ancient groups of people since pre-historic times. Being situated at the cross road of migration routes, the majority of its population are the descendents of ancient races such as Cherkes,—the descendants of Hittites, and Dagistanis—the descendants of Lezgis. Also there are descendants of Turkish tribes such as Iskirts, Awar, Kumuk, Balkar etc., who migrated towards the South and West passing through Caucasia at different times.

Before the advent of Islam there was a strong kingdom called Khazar kingdom in Caucasia. Its capital was the city of Belenjer in Dagistan.

Although Islamic army, had entered Trans-Caucasia during Hazrat Usman's caliphate, it was later withdrawn. During the reign of Abdul Malik Caucasia joined the community of Muslim countries, and as from the year 100 Higira Islam spread throughout the entire country. Later on the Shambal kingdom was founded. There was great progress of Islamic culture, and many eminent scholars and poets appeared. Caucasia was never indifferent towards developments in the near and Middle East, throughout history of Islam.

The conquest of Oguz, Mongol, and Ottoman Empires did shake the country, but the Turk Muslim people of Caucasia always stood



up on their feet. Events which affected Caucasia most were Russian aggression from the North.

The first Russian aggression against Caucasia occurred in 1594. This was countered successfully by totally destroying the Russian Army of 20,000 strong. Subsequent Russian invasions took place in 1604 and later under the command of Petrov the Great. These too were repelled, with heavy Russian casualties. During Catherine's reign Russian attacks gained momentum, pushing the boundries of Caucasia to the south bank of river Don. There was confusion and disorder which caused the division of Caucasia into several small Khanites. Russia did not miss the opportunity and intensified her attacks. (For Russian Conquest and People's resistance see Part II).



## PART II

### Russo-Chinese Domination and Struggle for freedom.

*Eastern Turkistan and China*—Amursana of Kalmuk dynasty, who ruled Eastern Turkistan from 1670 to 1760, sought help from the Chinese Emperor to fight against his rivals. Two Chinese Armies entered Eastern Turkistan, one in 1755 and another in 1757. The Chinese army easily conquered regions under Kalmuk influence; but in Altishaher (Tarim Basin) this army was met with most violent resistance by Yunus Khawja and his son Jehan Khawja who had declared independence from Kalmuk rule in the south. The Chinese captured Altishaher when Yunus Khawja and his son, with all of their soldiers were, martyred fighting in defence of their home against the the Chinese aggressors. After one year the entire Chinese army was destroyed by national rebels. The second Chinese army which invaded in 1757, received constant reinforcements, and massacred the people, as they advanced. It has been established by official documents that by 1759 more than 1,200,000 men and women were killed by the Chinese soldiers. It was only with such savagery and brutality that the Chinese could conquer Eastern Turkistan in 1760. The patriots who took asylum in Afghanistan and Western Turkistan requested the rulers of Afghanistan, Bukhara, Fargana, Khive and Badakhshan for help. They all agreed to form an army for rescue of Eastern Turkistan under the command of the Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Durrani. Accordingly, Ahmad Shah proceeded to Western Turkistan. In the meantime Eastern Turkistanis, who had received news of the holy alliance, staged a revolt known as "The revolt of



Uchterfan of 1767." Unfortunately, before the people of Eastern Turkistan could avail themselves of the assistance of the alliance, the alliance was broken due to opposition of the rulers of Bukhara and Badakhshan to Ahmad Shah. Therefore the helpless people were crushed.

After this tragic event Turkistanis could do nothing but staging uprisings on small scale here and there till 1818, when a mass rebellion took place. The country attained freedom in 1822 under the leadership of Jehangir Khawja. China attacked Eastern Turkistan again in 1826. This time the Chinese forces obtained the help of local traitors and succeeded in capturing Jehangir Khawja and dispersing his army. Jehangir Khawja was taken to Peipin and martyred there by the order of the Chinese Emperor. From 1834 to 1863 there was continuous resistance. The western region of Eastern Turkistan was liberated and lost six times. At last in 1863 the struggle for freedom spread throughout the country and won to this nation its cherished goal. Independent Eastern Turkistan was recognized by Turkey, Great Britain and Russia. The untimely death of king Yaqoob Baig and the struggles for post among Yaqoob Baig's sons and commanders shortened the life of this state. China invaded in 1878 and occupied the country again.

Local uprisings continued in various locations and were suppressed readily by the Chinese troops. In the general revolt, touched off throughout the country in 1931, we completely crushed the Chinese Occupation army. I used the first personal pronoun here because I was involved in this holy action. I had the honour of commanding the national forces in the Southern region—Altishaher. The Islamic Republic of Eastern Turkistan was declared established in 1933. The Chinese forces were besieged in Urumchi. The Chinese Government was quite helpless and it was not in a position to reinforce the besieged Chinese.

The Communist Russian imperialists who claimed "to help liberate nations oppressed by colonialists," took us by surprise and stabbed in our back at a time when we had almost got rid of the colonialist aggres-



sor. She strangled our freedom in its infancy lest it should grow strong and become a source of moral inspiration for the — Turk Muslim countries to the West.

Russia offered military support to the Chinese Nationalist Government, which Marshal Chiang Kaishek accepted with gratitude. In return he gave large concessions to Russia in Eastern Turkistan. Most of our Mujahideen, with primitive arms, were butchered fighting against the modern Russian army equipped with tanks and aeroplanes. This short lived freedom which cost us 80,000 souls ended thus. The end of 1934 marked the beginning of Russian supremacy in Eastern Turkistan. Administration was run by a semi-Communist government, headed by Chinese Governor General Shing-Shi-Tsai. Actually, power rested with the so-called Russian advisors like General Malinkov, Fidin, Rabalkin Khutsov, Dyokov, Safranov and Vlademir Patrov (Soviet diplomat defected to Australian Authorities in 1954). As a step towards annexation of Eastern Turkistan and establishment of Communist regime, the economy of the country was brought under control. As elements of possible opposition and resistance half a million persons were picked up among nationalists, religious section, and persons of influence. 200,000 of them were put to death under most severe torture and atrocities unknown in human history.

There have been occasional uprisings in various parts of the country which were suppressed immediately by the Chinese garrisons assisted by Russian troops. The most violent of them were the two uprisings in Tarim Basin and Ili in 1937, which promised liberty to the nation. In both cases the Russian might crushed the freedom lovers.

During World War II, when Germans had advanced to the gates of Moscow, the Chinese Nationalist Government availed itself of the opportunity to demand evacuation of the Russian forces from Eastern Turkistan. Russians withdrew after demolishing all army installations, factories, oil wells, and ammunition factories, which they had built up. Chinese Nationalist troops replaced the Russian forces. Chiang-Kai-Shek appointed a new Governor General



who set out to run the administration in the traditional method of Chinese warlords in Eastern Turkistan, viz., creating hatred among different communities of the population and suppressing the intelligentsia. Hatred and frustration prevailed all over the country. At last there was the popular rebellion of 1944, called the Ili Rebellion. Unlike the past, this time the Russians were on the side of the insurgents, and supplied them with arms and ammunition. Chiang's Army was knocked out. Probably to avoid possible complications at the theatre of International Politics, Russia offered her good offices to establish peace. There could be no better chance for Chiang Kai-Shek to save his prestige. The Russian offer for mediation was accepted and peace agreement was concluded in 1946. Under this agreement the sovereignty of the Chinese Republic over Eastern Turkistan was recognised and formation of a representative provincial Government was promised. Accordingly, a coalition Government was formed in which there were ten Chinese, fifteen Eastern Turkistanis, including myself. Eight out of fifteen indigenous members were Russian agents imposed on the Chinese government. In fact the anti-Communist pro-independence group consisting of seven members was the real representative element in the government. We had to struggle against pro-Chinese and pro-Russian groups simultaneously, until early in 1949, when Chiang Kaishek, as an indication of appeasement of the Soviet Union in respect of his policy towards Eastern Turkistan, deposed Mr. M. Sabri, Pro-independence Governor General and appointed pro-Russian Burhan Shahidi in his place. The Chinese Communist forces occupied Eastern Turkistan in November 1949. (For Communist Occupation see Part III.)

## 2. *Western Turkistan and Russia.*

After the conquest of Kazan in 1552 and Astrakhan in 1557, Czarist Russia began encroaching upon Western Turkistan. In the beginning, Russians attacked along the Caspian Sea coastal area and Frontier regions of Western Turkistan with the above kingdoms. Each time the Russians were repelled with heavy casualties. For the time being Russia gave up attacking Western Turkistan. She diverted her efforts to conquer the thinly populated Siberia. After 1750



Russia started attacking Western Turkistan from the North (Siberia). For one whole century Russian attacks were successfully countered. The rulers of various Khanites of Western Turkistan then could not fully appreciate the Russian menace and did not dissolve differences among themselves. Large scale Russian aggression began in 1860. The four Khanites of Western Turkistan fell one after the other. By 1885 the entire Western Turkistan was subjugated to Russian tyranny. The Kazak and Fargana Kingdoms were made a province of the Russian Empire while Bukhara and Khive became two Russian protectorates. Traditional, cultural and scientific progress of Western Turkistan suffered a severe set back. During the years following Russian occupation people experienced horrible tragedies and terrible atrocities. But this brave nation did not submit to alien rule.

During 42 years of Czarist Russian domination, fifteen large scale rebellions took place, which were suppressed by Russia's superior military might. The younger generation of Western Turkistan have realised that the best way to meet the Russian challenge is to organize their cultural, economic and social life on modern lines.

Therefore they diverted their effort in this direction. Czarist Russia, in collaboration with Local conservative elements, did what they could to undermine the new movement. It was at this juncture that Communist Revolution followed the World War I. The intelligentsia and rest of the population who could foresee the fall of Russian Empire, had organized themselves, declared independence at various localities. Lenin recognised the independence of Bukhara, but later, when Bolshevism had established itself, Lenin broke his Commitment. (For Communist domination see Part III.)

### 3. *Idil-Ural and Russia.*

At the time of the decline of Altin Ordu Khanite, Russia, formerly a subject of this Khanite, had become a separate entity and gradually emerged as a new State. Kazan constituted a formidable obstacle for expansion of Russian State. Russia failed to remove this barrier inspite of many attacks. At last Ivon IV availed himself



of the services of German and Swedish war technicians and attacked Kazan with all of his might, once in 1550 and again in 1552. Fortifications of Kazan forces were blown up by explosions prepared and used by the Western technicians. This entirely new weapon caused confusion in the lines of Kazan defenders. Russian troops killed every Turk Muslim that they came across. In a few months time nothing was left of the beautiful towns and villages of Kazan except eloquent testimonies of Russian barbarism. This was the event after which the nickname of "terrible" was given to Ivan the Great. Soon after this, the Russians invaded Astrakhan (Haji Tarhan), the conquest of which was completed in 1557.

Attempts were made to secure help from the Ottoman Empire for the defence of Idil-Ural and Crimean Khanite.

Not content with massacring the brave people of Idil-Ural and occupying the country, Czarist Russia also did her best to assimilate this nation. It converted mosques into churches, trampled the people's national pride under foot and sent them to battle fields to die for the Russian Empire. However the Czarist oppression failed to kill national spirit and faith in Islam. More than once young Turks organised guerilla warfare and avenged themselves. Kara—Sakat battles, Batirshah uprising, Salavat Batir action are a few among the national resistance movements that continued for years. It has been proudly recorded that the people of Idil-Ural remained vigilant against assimilation and succeeded in sustaining their national entity in the presence of unparalleled oppression by the Colonialist power. Not only this, but throughout history they proved themselves superior to the Russians in wisdom and character.

#### 4. *Siberia and Russia.*

Siberia is situated in the East of Idil-Ural, and North of Turkistan. Its area is 12.5 million sq. Kms. This land was originally inhabited by the tribes of Turkish Stock called Suvar or Sabir or Savir. Probably that may be the origin of the word Siberia. The Russian invasion of Siberia commenced after the conquest of Idil-Ural. Siberia was ruled by the Muslim Turk rulers Guchen Khan, his sons Ali



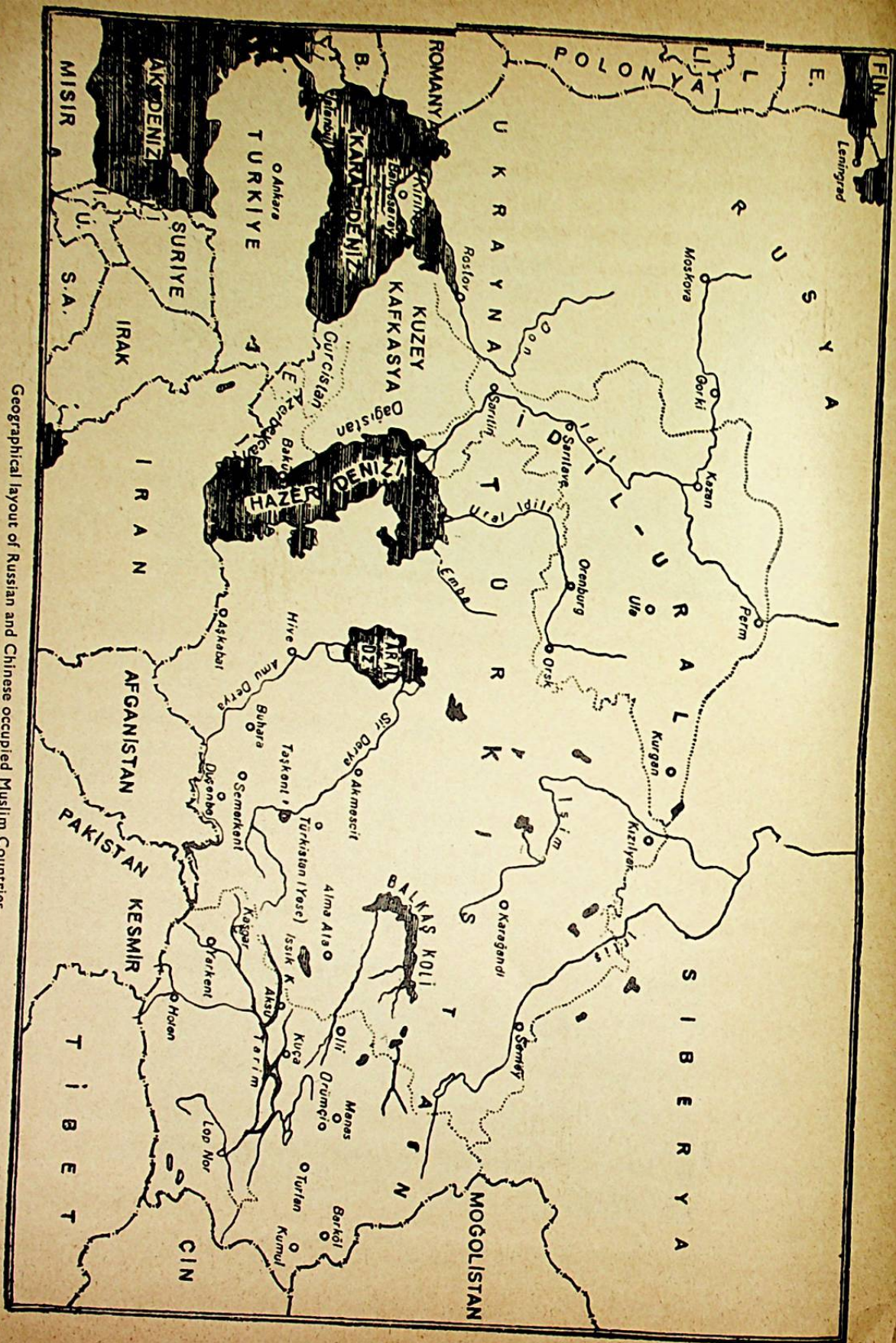


This is how Chinese communists have martyred thousands in Eastern Turkistan.



Captive Muslims are forced to labour under threat of arms.







Khan and Ishim Khan, for forty long years. The Southern and Western and Eastern regions of Siberia were inhabited throughout by tribes of Turkish Stock, while Northern region was inhabited by Fin tribes and Eskimos. During both Czarist and Communist regimes, Siberia served as a place of exile. Siberia's population at present is estimated at 19,500,000; five million being Turkish tribes and the rest exiles from various colonies of Soviet Russia, viz., Ukrainia, white-Russian and the Baltic States.

### 5. *Trans-Caucasia and Russia.*

North Caucasian rullers were fighting defensive war against Russia under Iran's protection. Following Nadir Shah's assasination there was no strong government in Iran for a long time. During this period Russia intensified her attacks. Shamhal (the ruler) of Trans-Caucasia and a few of the Beys submitted to the Russians. However, Caucasia's freedom loving people, under the command of their great scholar Sheykh Mansur, continued the holy struggle. After eighteen years of unceasing warfare, which inflicted heavy casualties on the Russians, Sheykh Mansur was captured in the Anaba City. This was not the end of popular resistance, of course. Caucasia successfully countered Russian aggression from 1604 to 1801. In the meantime Russian forces advanced towards Gurgistan and Azarbaijan via Caspian Sea. By doing so the Russian army surrounded Dagistan and Chechen provinces of Caucasia. Ruling communities of these provinces surrendered without much resistance, while the people under the leadership of Ghazi Mohammad waged a holy Jihad for another ten years. His successor Hamza knocked out the Russians several times and destroyed Khanites and Beydoms. He fell victim of assasination plotted by his enemies when he was praying in a mosque.

In 1834 Shamil with the title of Imam succeeded Hamza as leader of the Mujahideen. Shamil scattered the formidable Russian army. The Czar was determined to conquer Caucasia at any cost. Therefore he sent his armies one after the other under command of his ablest Russian and German generals. The aggressors built forts in



every city that they captured by surprise attacks on Shamil's men. Shamil had cannons made that destroyed Russian fortifications. Shamil's victories over the Russian army of 200,000 strong made him a world famous Hero. He did not confine his actions to the defence of his territory, he succeeded also to liberate certain other territories already captured by the enemy. Victory of Otoman Empire and allied forces over Russia in the Crimean War 1852 inspired great hopes in Caucasia and allied assistance was expected. But Britain and France refrained from supporting the Mujahideen. After the conclusion of "Crimean War Peace Treaty", Russia diverted her full attention towards Trans-Caucasia. Though Shamil realised the inevitability of defeat in absence of any assistance, he resigned himself to God, and decided to fight to the end. He and his Mujahideen defended the last town, the last village and ultimately the last mosque where Shamil and his family and a few of his surviving followers were captured. So this is the story how this land of brave Muslim Turks fell victim of Russian aggression. (For Communist domination see Part III.)

#### 6. *Azərbaycan and Russia.*

After the death of Nadirshah Azerbaijan was divided into small Khanates. The Iranian Governor of Tabriz, Riza Khan, with the intention of restoring order and counter Russian menace, proposed formation of an independent State of Azerbaijan. He requested the Ottoman Court to provide a prince to head the State. For reasons unknown Istanbul could not take advantage of this opportunity. Russia promoted discord and mistrust among the Khanates, so that each by turn was compelled to go under Russian subjugation. Genje fell in 1805, Kuba and Baku in 1806, Seki in 1815, Sirva in 1820 and Karabagh in 1822. However the brave Turkish tribes refused to submit. The Story of their leader's heroism Javad Khan, is a national legend. The Iranian prince Abbas Mirza, in collaboration with the Turks of Azerbaijan, attacked the Russians in 1824 and liberated Khanates of Shirvan and Baku, and besieged Tiflis; but in 1824 the Russians defeated Abbas Mirza and entered Iranian Azerbaijan in 1827. Consequently in 1828 the famous Treaty of Turkmen Chayi was concluded, according to which Azerbaijan was finally divided into Russian and



Iranian territories. The Aras river was taken as the Frontier Line. The people of Russian Azarbaijan, helpless as they realised that the only way to preserve their national existence was to modernize their life and to keep pace with the times. The people of Azarbaijan have since achieved remarkable progress. (For Communist occupation see Part III.)

### 7. *Crimea and Russia.*

In view of strenuous resistance of Turks of Crimea Czarist Russia was compelled to conclude a non aggression treaty with the Khanite of Crimea. But in 1783 Catherina violated the treaty and invaded Crimea with a very large army, under the command of General Potemkin. To terrorise the people the Russian Army behaved with extreme brutality. Wherever they faced resistance, the town or village was destroyed and its inhabitants were massacred. In the single of Karasu Bazar 30,000 muslims were killed. The Russians aimed at total annihilation of the people by massacre and forced emigration. They resorted to all inhuman savage means. In a very short time 300,000 Crimeans were compelled to leave their homes to take asylum in foreign countries. Russia's policy was directed to make this beautiful land a permanent part of Russia. But Turk Muslims of Crimea who held their country dearer than their lives, rendered assimilation by Russia difficult. The Russians subjected them to the most savage oppression, an account of which has been given by impartial scholars like Professor Clark, DeBua and others. Russian aggression against life, religion, and property of the Crimeans continued for 150 years. Mosques and Madrassas were demolished without exception.

In 1905, like other sister nations within the Russian Empire, Crimea was also represented in the Russian National Assembly, and had the opportunity of defending her legal rights. Publication of periodical (Tarjuman of Ismail gasparali) which spread the ideas of nationalism, coincides with this period. (For Communist occupation see Part III.)



### PART III.

#### **Communist occupation and oppression.**

Turk Muslims under subjugation of Czarist Russia were expecting the fall of the ruthless Empire and their eventual liberation. Towards the end of the World War I the long expected moment had arrived. Bolshevik revolution broke-out and Czardom became a matter of history. The Turk Muslims availed themselves of the opportunity to get rid of foreign domination. Idil-Ural and Crimea declared independence at the end of 1917. Western Turkistan, North Caucasia and Azarbaijan in May, 1918. Independence of these States was formally recognised by some Governments, including Soviet Russia.

The treacherous attitude of Lenin and his colleagues towards the freedom loving people during early years of the revolution is elucidated in the historic "Declaration of Russian Revolution" of the 15th November 1917 Signed by Lenin and Stalin which reads: "Mohammadans of Russia, Tatars of Volga, and Crimea, Kirghiz and Sarts of Turkistan, Turk and Tatars of Trans-Caucasia and all those whose mosques and prayer houses were destroyed and whose religion and customs were trampled upon by the Russian Czars and tyrants! henceforth your faith and customs, your national and cultural institutions, are proclaimed free and inviolable. Build up your national life freely and unhindered. This is your right. Soviet Revolution shall protect and honour you and that of all nations of Soviet Union. What Soviet Government demand from you is your co-operation.



The Council of people's Commissars has decided to base its works in relation to nationalities on the following Principles:—

- (1) Equality and sovereignty of the nations of Russia.
- (2) The right of the nations of Russia to free self determination including the right to secede and form independent states.

Just imagine the tyranny and treachery of this inhuman regime after its establishment and formation of the Red Army. The Communist regime trampled the independence of these nations.

The people, who believed the golden age for them had dawned, soon realised that the purpose behind the declaration was to lure and deceive Turk Muslims, prevent them from consolidating, from possible procurement of arms from the outside.

Inspite of this the Bolsheviks met with very stiff resistance. Even those who were taken by surprise, and fought under most adverse conditions, resisted for at least two years. Those relatively better off fought against the Communists until 1925.

Lenin thus became the founder of the Second Russian Imperialism. If there be any difference in terms of atrocity between him and Ivan the terrible, the founder of Czarist Russian Imperialism—it lies in the fact that Ivan perpetrated his brutality under "Cross" while Lenin did it under "Hammer and Sickle".

Once the Communist conquest was completed, elements of resistance, religious persons, intelligentsia, army officers, the rich and all those who had taken part in national movements, were imprisoned and rendered "harmless", i.e. killed. Their families were deported to distant Siberia. The Bolsheviks believed that was the end of the struggle for freedom of the Turk Muslim peoples. But under-ground resistance still continued. Secret political committees were still active in assassinations of Communist agents and sabotaging the drive for centralization of economic resources.

This state of affairs convinced Lenin to justify Stalin whose theory was this that unless the non Russian Subjects of Soviet Russia were



subjected to terror and annihilation measures more ruthless than in the time of Czarist Russia it would not be possible to impose Communism upon them. Therefore the Bolshevik regime decided to destroy the political, religious, national, social and cultural entity of the Turk muslim people.

In the following paragraphs I have summarised the "achievements" of the Communist regime in this connection!

*Political Pressure.*

When the said countries were brought under military control the Communist regime :-

- (i) Divided a single nation composed of peoples tied together with common language, race, religion, culture and other characteristics, into several small unities; made each unit a separate nation, i.e. Western Turkistan was divided into six nations, viz., Republics of Uzbekistan, Kazakistan, Kirghizistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and autonomous province of Karakalpak. Idil-Ural was also divided into six namely Republics of Tatar, Bashkird and autonomous province of Murdar and other two provinces. Similarly Azarbaijan was split into four, Republic of Azarbaijan, and autonomous provinces of Nakhchivan, Abkhazya, and Southern Osetin. Trans Caucasia was divided into ten: Dagistan, Chichen, Engush, Osetiya, Kabartay, Bolkar, Karachay, Cherkes Edge and Kalmuk and autonomous provinces of Grezni, Maykeb, and Karadeniz.

It the so-called republics or autonomous provinces of the artificial nations, actual authority rested with moscow appointed Russian Officials called "advisors". The fact that all these so-called republics and autonomies are 100% Russian colonies, needs no proof. Only in Uzbekistan Republic 70% of Government employees are Russian. In other republics the percentage is from 72% to 80%.

This practice is an indication of what Russian Imperialism meant by "Solution of the problem of nationalities." It was of course to



destroy national entity of the peoples and divide them into smaller morsels, relatively easier to swallow. As happened later, some of the autonomous provinces set up in Idil-Ural were, annexed to RSFSR (Russia proper) apparently because the indigenous population had become a minority. Similarly the provinces in Trans Caucasia, the Chechen, English, Balkar-Karachay and Kalmuk Republics were annexed to Russia proper for the reason that the entire indigenous population was deported to other places and so no question of nationality existed there. As the entire Turk Muslim people of Crimea was deported from the country, Crimea has been annexed to Ukraina. The percentage of population in Kazak and Uzbek Republics is fastly running in favour of Russian Colonialists in confirmity with the principles of forced disintegration and final assimilation. We did not hear of any "nation" demanding secession from the Soviet Union, whereas the high sounding "Declaration of Rights" allowed this. Why? The Communists would say the people themselves wanted to remain in the "paradise of Communism." But even to the Russians it is hundred percent untrue. The Communist regime is applying the pressures described in the following paragraph with all severity to destroy the national ideology of the Turkish Muslim people. Not to speak of demanding secession from the Soviet Union, thousands of indigenous loyal Communists have lost their lives only for attempting to protect certain extremely unimportant rights of their respective communities. Faiyzullah Khawja, Ekmel Ikram in Turkistan, Bagirof in Azarbaijan are only a few among the victims.

Communist Imperialism which thinks it might conquer the world by lies and deception has been able to deceive certain fools in the free world but it has never been able to deceive the people behind the iron curtain. In spite of all the terrors, these people still hope for the dawn of freedom. What a pity that these unfortunate nations do not have the remotest possibility of letting the world know what they want and how they are living. For it is impossible for them to pierce the Red's police hoop. Only those in exile in the free world are able, within their limited means, to try to present their conditions and aspirations, before the world.



## RELIGIOUS PRESSURE:

It is well known that Communism stands against religion. It is particularly the enemy of Islam, which aims at improved social life of humanity. Therefore Islam is the first religion which Communism is out to destroy. Lenin said, "Religion is opium which intoxicates nations." Lenin also said, "Marxism believes that places of Worship and all other institutions of religion are tools in the hands of Clergymen to exploit the toilers." (See Collection of Lenin's speeches, (Moscow 1947). The Soviet Constitution provides freedom of faith and worship to all citizens of the "Union". But there is another article in the constitution which forbids any faith and ideology contrary to the principles of Communism.

The Bolsheviks have not only forbidden teaching of Islam in schools but instruction on religious subjects in private is also a crime (See Soviet Criminal Code 121).

The Bolsheviks confiscated all mosques madrassas and private schools throughout Turkistan, one time centre of Islamic education. Only a few out of tens of thousands of religious institutions have been left open for public. They are: Masjide kalan in Bukhara Masjide Tillakari in Smarkand, the Sheykh Antahur and the Khan mosque in Fargana. According to reliable statistics, there were eight thousand mosques all over the Turk Muslim Countries before Communist reign while today there are only 500 of them left. They have been spared not as a favour to the public, but they are retained for use as an instrument of deceiving muslim visitors from the free world. The confiscated religious public properties have been either demolished or converted into cinemas and theatres and stores. Though there is no legislation forbidding worship, yet worship is hindered and discouraged on the following lines:

- (i) In all Turk Muslim lands in Soviet Russia "Societies of the Godless" are at work to destroy the religion. Among other things these societies are engaged in intimidation, insult and discouragement of those who practice religion.



- (ii) Every individual is compelled to work. Rules are so rigid that one cannot leave one's job even for short intervals needed for prayer. The defaulter is dismissed to starve with his family.

All religious leaders (excepting a few agents in disguise have been executed or deported to Siberia.

As a matter of fact, Stalin had accorded freedom of religion during the dark days of World War II. Some of the previously closed mosques were reopened in Western Turkistan and in other places. But the taxes levied upon mosques in post war days were so heavy that they had to be closed again.

- (iii) Again during the war Stalin permitted reopening of the historical Mir Arab Madrasa of Bukhara. It is open even now, but at present its function is to train Communist agents in disguise of men of religion. It is controlled by Communist party's central committee.

### **Pressure against national existence.**

1. All muslims under Russian and Chinese domination are racially Turks; as 5/6th part of their land is called Turkestan, since very old times. The Communist regime, as discussed above divided these countries into small fragments and gave fabricated name to each. They are forbidden to call themselves Turks—the factor which unites them as a nation. One who calls himself a Turk or says he belongs to Turkestan is labelled traitor and punished with execution or exile.

2. From the very beginning of the Islamic era the muslim Turks had adopted the Arabic script, in which all the literature had been written. In 1928 the Latin script and later the Cyrillic (Russian) was introduced by force, the purpose being to isolate the younger generation from their national history and literature, thereby killing the national ideology inspired by these sources. Thus the Communists have not only divided and disintegrated them, but have also attempted to demuslimise, denationalize and Russify the nation completely and



create barrier between the enslaved muslims on the one side and free muslims on the other.

3. Muslims are expropriated and deported en-masse from land inherited from ancestors, under bayonets of savage Russian soldiers and are taken to the tundra regions to work in mines till they perish from starvation and cold. Russian settlers took their places in their beautiful home. Mass deportation is the greatest threat to the national existence of these people.

4. One day in the year 1944, with 24 hours notice, the entire Turk muslim population of Crimea was gathered in squares, loaded in goods trains and deported to Siberia and North Russia under the bayonets of the Red Army. Similarly the Angush, Karachay, Balkar and Kalmuk tribes of trans-caucasia were deported with 24 hours notice to the same destinations. The number of muslims thus deported is over two millions.

The aim of Communist Russia in doing so is nothing but total annihilation of muslim Turks. The Communist regime did not miss any opportunity, however insignificant it might be, to commit genocide, and to follow a deliberate policy of causing famine. Approximately five million men, women and children have been thus victimised. This fact can be verified by studying Soviet Official Census Statistic. We have no space here to treat this subject exhaustively, but would suffice to state the following figures based on Soviet Official Statistics on population of Kazakistan only.

"1926	1939	1950
4,534,000	3,500,000	3,264,000
		Non Russians"

Here is a vivid manifestation of Communist genocide—Drop of population by 1,300,000 in 24 years period in Kazakistan only. Kazakistan is not an exception among Turk Muslim territories under Russian domination.

**Economics Pressure.**—It is beyond the scope of this pamphlet to analyse Soviet Economic Policy in detail. However our object is to



reveal how Russians and Chinese colonialists have exploited the economy of subject countries in the name of "Communist Economic Policy."

The Muslim countries provide agricultural products and minerals which Russian provinces cannot produce. The economic resources of these countries are not utilised for the benefits of the Soviet people at large, as the Russians claim, but in fact, they are used in the interest of the Russians, that is to say, for the furtherance of Communist Imperialism, espionage and propaganda.

Lands centralised as Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz (People's Farms and State Farms respectively) are the property of the Kremlin. The tiller who labours on them gets a stomach-full only as wages. The southern part of Western Turkestan is compelled to produce only cotton to be fed to textile mills in Russia. Cultivation for local use of any other kind of commodity, even food grains, is an offence. Those who produce cotton, in return get the wage of an ordinary labourer only. Petroleum from Western Turkestan, Caucasia and Idil-Ural is taken to Russia without any compensation. The people from whose land the petrol is produced have no share.

Similarly all mineral and agricultural products and all live-stock belong to the State. To maintain the prosperity of the Russians, whose lands produce nothing but cabbages and potatoes, rich products of Turkish lands are being usurped. Imagine the plight of an indigent person, who cannot eat the grape produced at home and sees that it is sold in the markets of Moscow as cheap as water.

This method of exploitation cannot be regarded as "system of a welfare State." It is colonialism at its worst.

True, there are factories and industrial installations in these Turk muslim countries today; but one should bear in mind that these have not been established for the people's prosperity but it is only by accident that most of them are there. Some of the factories are those established in Cazarist period with local private capital and the rest are those that were shifted to Central Asia during world War II to save



them from German onslaught. They have not served the interest of the people of the country in any way.

Even if we admit that certain agricultural and industrial developments have brought a certain degree of prosperity to these lands, it must not be forgotten that it cost religion, culture and politics. No body denies that liberty is the most sacred right of every human being. One should be animal, devoid of all human values and qualities, to be content with that much material advantage against physical, spiritual and mental slavery.

**Pressure on social life.** In the said Turk muslim countries there existed originally a social order based on Islamic teachings and national characteristics. It is no secret that duplicity, deceitfulness and dishonesty are qualities regarded as skill and proficiency in the Communist applied political science. We are not going to discuss this subject. We only try to elucidate the fact how the people whose national principle of life is to keep up human dignity and moral values, are being dragged away from this sacred conception.

So long as the muslim Turk is under Communist bondage he finds himself in danger, if and when he acts in accordance with his belief and conscience. He hates to be ruled by Red Russian and Red Chinese; but to express this hatred means DEATH. He is not happy to live a slave's life, but to express his feelings means annihilation. To him the best course of action certainly, is to act in the interest of his faith and nation, but for him it is an impossibility. Therefore so long as he desires to live, he has to remain a hypocrite and liar. Even the religious personalities who survive are those who have preferred to live at the cost of acting according to the directives of the Communist party, working as secret Red agents, rather than remaining true to the commandments of God Almighty.

Family life has been shattered completely. Every member of a family is obliged to watch closely the movements of the other members of his family and submit periodical reports to party-intelligence or local police. Those who fail to comply with the directives of party-intelligence are labelled as "enemy of the people" and get punished according-



ly. Millions of innocent persons have lost their lives or been banished on the intelligence reports of their wives and children.

**Pressure against national culture**—Education has been completely Russified. As pointed out earlier, religious education has legally been banned. The new system of education is so arranged that it detaches the young from his national environment, he memorises principles of Communism and is steadily dragged towards Russification.

Communist administration has denied to the people freedom of speech, freedom of press, gathering and travel.

Rich books on history and literature have been burnt and the few left are kept beyond the reach of the common man. At present text books of history and literature for schools are newly written to serve the purpose of the colonialists. In them it is attempted to impress common historical and cultural background of the subjugated muslims with Russian and Chinese.

Every endeavour has been made to increase the differences between various dialects of the Turkish language. New nomenclature have been adopted and gradually Turkish words are being replaced by Russian words.

The Communists denounce certain traditional customs which they do not approve, as sign of backwardness, whereas Russian national customs and manners, however backward they may be are encouraged.

National music, plays and operas are full of praise of the dictator. In this field also there is a great amount of state sponsored encouragement for Russification.

### **Chinese communist occupation of Eastern Turkistan.**

On 25th September 1949 Eastern Turkestan went under combined Communist Chinese and Russian sway following the surrender of the Chinese garrison in that country. National resistance in one form or the other is still going on. Most violent battles of resistance



were fought between 1950 and 1952. The extent of brutality and ruthlessness of the Chinese Communists and their Russian genocide experts has been publicly announced on Urumchi Radio by Burhan Shahidi, (Traitor No. 1 of the People) the then Governor General, in his 1952 New Years Message. He told that during 1950—1951 campaign against “reactionaries” 122,000 muslims had been murdered.

Chinese Communist oppression in Eastern Turkestan is similar to Russian atrocities in Western Turkestan, except that mass migration of Chinese settlers to Eastern Turkestan has been extremely tragic. During the last few years 2,000,000 chinese have been brought to settle in Eastern Turkestan. Lands and other properties confiscated from the indigenous population under land reform and other pretexts have been allotted to them.

According to information received from reliable sources from Peking it is understood that the Chinese Communist regime is working on a project to settle another 10,000,000 Chinese in Eastern Turkestan, in the very near future.

The people of Eastern Turkestan are resisting Chinese savagery with arms and fists. This was confirmed by the Chinese Radio and press two months ago. The provincial capital Urumchi has been raided twice during the last year by national guerrilla forces.

According to a broadcast from the communist controlled radio station at Urumchi the youth of Eastern Turkestan have intensified their struggle for freedom this year.



## PART IV.

### Appeal to free Muslims.

The Turk Muslim peoples under subjugation of Russia and China, who are fighting within their limited means to counter extermination and total liquidation, without any kind of support from any nation or government, request their free muslim bretheren to:—

(a) Form local societies or associations with the object of:—

- (i) Serious study of actual conditions of their ensalved bretheren,
- (ii) Supporting the just cause of the ensalved muslims, by publicity and other means.

(b) Secure support of their respective Governments in realization of the following demands of the ensalved muslims through U.N.O., Press, Diplomatic channels, national organizations and public platforms.

- (i) Discontinuation of deportation of Turki muslims from their homes should immediately be stopped,
- (ii) Immediate repatriation of already deported persons.
- (iii) Discontinuation of inflowing of Russian and Chinese settlers in Turkestan
- (iv) Transfer of National wealth to Russia or China should be stopped.



- (v) Withdrawal of Russian and Chinese forces from territories of the enslaved muslims,
- (vi) Russia and China should grant the right of self-determination of the enslaved muslims.