

HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHINA

TESTIMONY OF

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FOR DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND LABOR

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 20, 1998

Chairman Gilman, Members of the Committee, thank you for this opportunity to appear today. I have already had the privilege of meeting with several of you, and I look forward to meeting individually with all of you. I know of the commitment that Members of this Committee have demonstrated toward human rights concerns, particularly in China. Your support has been bipartisan and I look forward to working together to address the challenges we shall face over the next few years. I am especially pleased that this, my first official testimony before the House International Relations Committee, provides me with an opportunity to discuss the integral role that human rights play in the U.S.-China relationship.

Mr. Chairman, our China policy is multifaceted and encompasses a wide range of issues, including both human rights concerns and strategic issues. Accompanying me today to the hearing is Susan Shirk, Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. Before I turn to the subject of today's hearing -human rights in China- I would like to ask her to provide a brief overview of the U.S.- China relationship.

Mr. Chairman, promoting increased respect for human rights is one of our highest priorities for China. As Deputy Assistant Secretary Shirk has explained, our human

rights policy rests on the premise, as the President said last night, that "Stability can no longer be bought at the expense of liberty . . . The more we bring China into the world, the more we bring change and freedom into China." Our objective is to facilitate systemic changes that will vastly expand the freedom of all Chinese citizens, by persistently pursuing multiple avenues of change within the context of a broad, multi-faceted relationship that addresses human rights and other policy objectives.

For someone who cares deeply about human rights, recent developments in China have been, frankly, deeply discouraging. We have deplored in the strongest terms the recent arrests, trials, and sentencing of Chinese activists who have led efforts to establish an opposition political party. We have criticized press censorship and other efforts to prevent freedom of expression and religious freedom in China. Last week, I held a human rights dialogue with a delegation led by China's Assistant Foreign Minister, Wang Guangya, in which I raised and sought information about these and other human rights issues and cases that are of deep concern both to the Administration and to Members of Congress. I made clear that these recent developments are steps in the wrong direction. I told the Chinese delegation directly that these actions obstruct the development of our

bilateral relationship and urged them to take immediate steps to repair the damage.

This difficult period reminds us that there is no quick fix to China's human rights problems. I believe that our long-term strategy of engagement will lead to positive, incremental changes that will produce systemic changes in China, if we persistently apply what I call an "outside- inside" human rights strategy. This approach involves promoting human rights by using our multiple avenues of influence to combine vigorous support for change from outside of China with vigorous support for internal reform within China.

In our external diplomacy with the Chinese, all U.S. officials – from the President on down - raise human rights concerns at meetings with top Chinese officials. We use every occasion to speak frankly and critically about political and religious persecution, the sale of human organs, forced labor, coercive family planning, and repression in Tibet, among other issues. As Secretary Albright made clear last week at a reception at the Chinese Embassy, we seek increased Chinese respect for rights that are universally recognized and fundamental to the freedom and dignity of every human being. We do not believe

organized peaceful political expression is a crime or a threat.

In my discussions with the Chinese, I have repeatedly emphasized the importance of Chinese compliance with and implementation of international human rights standards. In October of 1998, China signed the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. We are urging early ratification and full implementation by the Chinese of those important international covenants, treaties whose spirit the Chinese have already agreed to respect.

My bureau also has statutory responsibility for preparing the annual country report on human rights conditions in China. That report, which will be released in late February, will evaluate China's progress in human rights in the last year under international human rights standards.

The upcoming annual meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva is another important multilateral mechanism for encouraging change in China. The Administration supports the Geneva process, and intends to participate vigorously in this year's Commission activities. Last year, our Government did not sponsor a resolution regarding China, but made clear that we were keeping our

options open for the future. At this time, we are actively consulting both within the Administration and with our allies to promote human rights in China.

We support the continued access to China of groups and entities who can report on internal conditions, including the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights, human rights nongovernmental organizations, and humanitarian organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross. Last year, Secretary Albright appointed my colleague Robert Seiple as Special Representative for International Religious Freedom. Mr. Seiple visited China just two weeks ago to emphasize the importance we attach to religious freedom, and to explain how the International Religious Freedom Act will be implemented. U.S. religious leaders have also visited China to deliver a similar message. Both the Special Representative and the religious leaders stressed U.S. concern about the fate of individuals detained for the expression of their religious beliefs as well as church registration requirements and other mechanisms that hinder freedom of religion in China.

Finally, in promoting these human rights initiatives, we enlist the support of our allies plus regional and global

intergovernmental organizations, as well as the support of labor unions and the business community.

At the same time as the U.S. Government employs these external channels, it also has adopted multiple and varied initiatives to promote internal reform in China. Broadcasts by the Voice of America and Radio Free Asia bring vital information to Chinese citizens about developments at home and abroad. People-to-people diplomacy is contributing significantly to change in China from the inside. Private, non-governmental entities are contributing to facilitating change in China with US Government funding.

We have also tried to encourage and facilitate legal reform in China. In December, for example, American and Chinese legal experts convened a symposium to discuss legal protection of human rights. USIA has furthered our goals in this area through Fulbright exchanges, judicial exchanges, and translations of legal texts into Chinese. The American Bar Association and private attorneys have expressed great interest in these efforts and are eager to participate in ongoing activities.

Yet another tool that we have used to promote increased respect for human rights in China is the human rights dialogue that I have just concluded with the Chinese government. Last week's meetings marked the first human

rights dialogue between the United States and China since January 1995. Official bilateral human rights talks between the two countries took place every year from 1991 until the Chinese government terminated that dialogue four years ago. At the Clinton-Jiang Beijing summit last June, the two Presidents agreed to resume the bilateral dialogue, reasoning that "*candid* dialogue is an important element for resolving . . . differences." It was in that spirit that sixteen United States officials met with twelve Chinese government officials for two days last week. I have described that dialogue in some detail in the attached press statement, issued the day after the dialogue concluded. As you will see, official dialogue is both an "outside" and an "inside" tool, in which we seek to promote positive change in China's human rights situation through both pressure and persuasion.

Mr. Chairman, let me conclude by saying that as a newcomer to the government, I appreciate that words like "dialogue" are often read as diplomatic euphemisms for "joint speechmaking" or avoiding tough issues. Let me tell you that what transpired over the two days last week was dialogue as any normal person would understand it: intense and at times heated discussions in which the participants spoke bluntly, told one another things they .did not want to

hear, listened carefully, and advised one another on how they could and should do things differently. The atmosphere was frank and the comments candid.

As my discussion of our outside-inside approach should make clear, official dialogue on human rights is not the only tool to be employed in our effort to promote human rights in China. It is only one of many tools which we are applying. We also are keenly aware that the success of our dialogue will be measured not by China's words, but by its actions in the months and years ahead. For that reason, we will be watching China's actions closely and continuing to press the Chinese to adhere to the international human rights standards embodied in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - a covenant which they themselves have both signed and announced their intention to ratify.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. I now stand ready to answer any questions you might have.

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ISA YUSUF ALPTEKIN DIES AT 94



Eastern Turkestan leader

Isa Yusuf Alptekin, died at his home in Istanbul on December 17 at the age of 94. He was buried in the family plot in Topkapi Cemetery in Istanbul on December 20 following a religious ceremony in the

an

occasion of national mourning, was attended by Uighurs from around the

world, as well as leaders of Turkey. It was also broadcast live on Turkish national television.

Isa Yusuf Alptekin was born in 1901 in the city of Yangihissar where he attended madrasah. At the age of 20 he went to Western Turkestan in the employment of the Chinese Consul. His stay there coincided with a period of extreme Bolshevik oppression which provoked a series of violent outbreaks of national resistance. These had an important impact on Alptekin who soon found himself engaged in the movement for national liberation.

He worked closely with other Eastern Turkestanis living in Western Turkestan in an effort to prevent Soviet infiltration in Eastern Turkestan and to achieve full autonomy for his land, then under Chinese domination.

Uprisings in Eastern Turkestan against Chinese rule in 1933 created an opportunity for Soviet intervention which supported Chinese warlords in suppressing the national movement. In the wake of this tragedy Alptekin went to Nanking, then the capital of China, where, from 1932 until 1947 he was Eastern Turkestan's representative to China's parliament. There he sought the expulsion of Soviet forces from Eastern Turkestan and the consent of China's central government to the full independence of his country.

Another Eastern Turkestan revolt in 1944 compelled the central government of China to concede the people of Eastern Turkestan the right of administering their own internal affairs. After his long exile Isa Alptekin returned

to Eastern Turkestan where in 1947 he was appointed Secretary General of the provincial government of Eastern Turkestan. When forces of the Peking regime overran Eastern Turkestan in 1949 Alptekin was forced to leave his country and sought asylum in India. He lived in Kashmir for five years until his departure in 1955 for Turkey.

During his stay in China Alptekin published magazines *Allay* and *Tiyanshan* in the Uighur and Chinese languages. Between 1946 and 1949 he continued his work on behalf of the freedom of Eastern Turkestan in Urumchi with the publication of the magazine *Allay* and the newspaper *Erk*.

Throughout his life Isa Alptekin traveled widely bringing the cause of his motherland to the attention of world opinion and pursuing the goal of a liberated Eastern Turkestan. He met with national and world leaders including Mahatma Gandhi, King Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia, President Ismet Inönü of Turkey, His Holiness the Dalai Lama, leader of the Tibetan people and many other heads of state and government, parliamentarians and political leaders.

Mr. Alptekin addressed many international conferences on the subject of Eastern Turkestan and worked toward securing the adoption of several resolutions favoring the cause of his country. These included the Afro-Asian Conference in New Delhi, 1960 and Mogadishu, 1965; Mutamar Islam in Mecca, 1963; the World Congress of Islam in Karachi, 1964 and the Baghdad Conference of Islamic Countries, 1961.

In Turkey Mr. Alptekin was an especially ardent exponent of the cause of Eastern Turkestan. There he organized press conferences, published pamphlets and public appeals and voiced statements aimed at increasing awareness of the situation in Eastern Turkestan. His eloquence and accomplished speaking brought invitations to address groups in universities, nationalist organizations, factories and student unions. In a typical year he would deliver upwards of twenty lectures.

At the time of his death Mr. Alptekin was President of the Eastern Turkestan National Center.

TUMULT IN EASTERN TURKESTAN

Reports have reached £77 of large scale protests in several of Eastern Turkestan's cities, townships and counties in the wake of the most recent Chinese nuclear test on August 17 at Lop Nor. Uighurs living in the cities of Korla, Tikcnlik, Yengisu and Charklik, near the test site, were reported displaying banners in the Uighur and Chinese languages. The banners carried slogans such as "Stop the Atom in Our Country," "Do you intend to annihilate us?" and "Arc we your pigs that you can do anything with us?" Special units of the People's Liberation Army were said to have been called in to disperse the demonstrators. Reports of casualties arc not available.

In March 1993 almost one hundred thousand Uighurs ^ving in the area gathered near the test site to demand its closure. When PLA units opened fire on the demonstrators fighting erupted and demonstrators broke into the complex damaging equipment and burning military vehicles, tanks and airplanes. Those clashes reportedly resulted in several casualties, including deaths, and the arrest of hundreds.

HARRY WU SAYS WORLD BANK FUNDS FORCED LABOR

Human rights activist Harry Wu has accused the World Bank of offering \$90 million in loans to an irrigation project serving several of China's forced labor camps.

Wu, a former political prisoner who was convicted of spying and expelled from China earlier this year, said on October 23 that the bank made the loans to support the Tarim Basin Project in Eastern Turkestan but that this /project was servicing China's "gulag" prison system ■mere.

In a report Wu said that seven large forced labor camps run by China's Ministry of Justice and at least 14 smaller camps run by the People's Liberation Army were located in the area encompassed by the irrigation project. Wu alleged that the World Bank project area, designed to bring water to impoverished peasants, was benefiting the labor camps and at least 30 special farms operated by the quasi-military Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. "Maybe the Chinese were cheating the World Bank." said Wu during a press conference. "Maybe the world Bank never knew it. Whatever, we have to tell about this."

Wu was critical of a July 1991 World Bank staff report on the Tarim Basin project. He said the report did not mention the camps in its text although one of the project maps included a forced labor camp called Pailu. According to the report the aim of the project was to "alleviate poverty' in several of the poorest counties in

Eastern Turkestan with predominantly Uighur population" by increasing crop and livestock production.

Wu also said that 28 agricultural regiments of the Production and Construction Corps were located along the Tarim River in the project's area of primaiy benefit. The overwhelming majority of these regiments' 260,000 members arc ethnic Chinese, he said. "The World Bank would have us believe the project primarily benefits Xinjiang's minority population," said Wu.

The World Bank lends more money to China than to any other country, with commitments totaling more than 23 billion dollars for 159 projects. Wu called on World Bank president James Wolfensohn to establish an international commission to investigate the Tarim Basin project and to train staff members concerning forced labor issues.

CHINESE ACCOUNT OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE

The following account of an ethnic Chinese who defected to Kazakhstan was published in the Uighur language newspaper *Yengi Hayat* (New Life) on September 16:

My name is Yu Jun Fu. I am a Chinese. I graduated from the English Department of Xinjiang University in 1984 and worked for the Science and Technology Committee of the Xinjiang Region from 1984-91. In 1988 I was sent by the Committee to Hong Kong for training in international trade.

While I was in Hong Kong the Chinese students' democratic movement erupted in Beijing. I took part in demonstrations organized in Hong Kong in support of the Beijing students. Agents working at the Xinhua News Agency in Hong Kong were aware of my activities and I was forced to return to China. Escorted by a Chinese agent I was brought to Guangzhou where my passport was canceled and I was detained for 30 days.

I was then sent to Xinjiang where I was held for 70 days until I gave a written pledge of my loyalty. I was freed but I was not allowed to return to my previous job. During my detention I had been interrogated, beaten and tortured. In January 1992 I found a way to defect to Kazakhstan where I am now living.

In China Uighurs, Tibetans, Mongolians and minorities in general are not given equal treatment with the Chinese in all walks/of life. This fact is well-known to the majority of China's common people. Minorities are usually treated like dirt, backward and primitive.

I was bom in southern Xinjiang. I grew up among Uighurs. It gave me the opportunity of learning about Uighur traditions, culture and civilization. These are very rich, but the Chinese authorities are systematically destroying them. Uighurs have no rights at all in their

own country. Most jobs are given to the Chinese leaving Uighurs jobless. Uighurs in the countryside are especially poor. Many Uighur children have no chance to attend primary schools so illiteracy- among Uighurs is very high. Official Chinese policy is to keep the Uighurs ignorant.

Health care for Uighurs is almost non-existent. People suffer from all kinds of diseases as a result of nuclear testing carried out in Xinjiang yet there is no medical attention for these suffering Uighurs.

If Uighurs protest these inequalities they are arrested, tortured and executed charged as "counterrevolutionaries." In this way hatred for the Chinese grows among Uighurs. Many Chinese living in Xinjiang believe that unless something is done to correct these unjust policies, Xinjiang could become an area of major conflict.

The same situation prevails in Tibet and Inner Mongolia. I met many Tibetans in Beijing and Chengdu. They had come out of Tibet with their families. Most of them looked as if they were sick of life. They are very poor and wear ragged clothes. They used to sell traditional Tibetan medicine and their handicrafts. They are constantly pursued by the police because they do not have a license to sell. But in China proper it is virtually impossible for Tibetans, Uighurs or Mongolians to obtain a license.

A friend told me a story from the spring 1993 when he was practicing in a hospital. A Tibetan youth of 24 years was brought to the hospital bleeding heavily from a stab wound in his back. He had been stabbed by a young Chinese businessman. The doctors were unable to save the Tibetan's life.

^My friend informed the victim's Tibetan friends who had - 'brought him to the hospital and advised them to go to the police to file charges against the Chinese murderer. He was told that some Tibetans had already been to the police but the police would not listen. The Chinese police officers treated the Tibetans as "bad people." The next day about 60 Tibetans came to fetch the body of the dead Tibetan. When the authorities refused to release the body the Tibetans insisted and the police were called in to disperse them. In the end the Chinese who had stabbed the Tibetan went unpunished and the Tibetans were not allowed even to take the body of their friend.

Uighurs, Tibetans and Mongols are daily faced with this kind of injustice in all aspects of life. To the ordinary Chinese an Uighur remains a "dirty shish kebab maker" and Tibetans are "Lao Zhang" (dirty Tibetan).

KAZAKHSTAN PRESSURED ON EASTERN TURKESTAN

Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev was pressured to withhold support from any Eastern Turkistani

independence movement during his third official visit to China in September. Nazarbayev told reporters that he had discussed Chinese nuclear testing with Chinese President Jiang Zemin during his three-day visit but declined to be more specific. He noted that Soviet nuclear testing in Kazakhstan had damaged the health of half a million people.

Chinese officials have held out the promise of vast cooperation with the former Soviet republic and a joint statement issued during Nazarbayev's visit said that he and Jiang had agreed that Almaty would not assist any of "the activities for independence" in Eastern Turkestan, which borders Kazakhstan.

EASTERN TURKESTANIS DEMONSTRATE IN AUSTRALIA

Eastern Turkestanis living in Australia held a large demonstration in Adelaide on September 30 to protest continued Chinese nuclear testing at Lop Nor. More than one thousand people participated, including Greenpeace and various national and international organizations. Demonstrators carried slogans such as "Stop nuclear testing in Eastern Turkestan," "Stop genocide and ethnic cleansing in Eastern Turkestan" and "China get out of Eastern Turkestan."

The demonstration was addressed by several speakers including Tursunay Muhammed, from the local Uighur community; who said that forced birth control and mass population transfers were making Eastern Turkestan's original inhabitants a minority in their own land.



The Honorable Terry Roberts, MLC, drew a parallel between Chinese nuclear tests, the French nuclear program in the Pacific and British tests in South Australia in the fifties. Sheikh Solaiman Nourddine, President of the Islamic Society of South Australia condemned the Chinese government's oppressive policy in Eastern Turkestan. Senator Mr. John Coulter said there was no place in our world for nuclear weapons. He condemned the Chinese tests which he said were contaminating the fresh water supply of half the people on the planet. He also criticized the Australian

government's policy as hypocritical. Imam Ahmet Kilinc, religious leader of the Australian Turkish community, emphasized that the peoples of Eastern Turkestan had an identity distinct from the Chinese historically, culturally and linguistically. Finally Noorpolat Abdullah read out an open letter to Foreign Minister Senator Evans condemning Australia's silence on these tests. The letter was signed by Ahmet Igcmberdi, chairman of the Australian Eastern Turkestan Association which organized the demonstration. Senator Coulter promised to read the letter in Parliament.

GREENPEACE CALLS FOR PROTEST

International environmental watchdogs Greenpeace have called for global protest after members of the organization were detained by Chinese authorities for —molding up an anti-nuclear testing banner in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

On August 16 six Greenpeace activists staged an unprecedented anti-nuclear demonstration in Tiananmen Square calling on the Chinese leadership to stop its nuclear testing at Lop Nor in Eastern Turkestan. All six Greenpeace members were arrested but later released and deported after protests by the international community.

During the negotiations on the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in Geneva on August 24 representatives of South Africa, the Republic of Korea, Belgium, Holland, Japan and several other countries criticized China's continued nuclear tests at its Lop Nor site in Eastern Turkestan.

The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) sent a petition signed by thousands of anti-nuclear activists to Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Qichen calling on the Chinese leadership to stop its nuclear testing. The petition said that "the people of Xinjiang have suffered the effects of living between not one but two test sites - Semipalatinsk and Lop Nor. Now only Lop Nor continues to be used. The peoples in the region continue to be affected by the unavoidable radioactive fallout that occurs during underground testing. There have been reports of a large increase in the incidence of cancer in the region. For this reason we are calling on the Chinese government to release their official data on cancer deaths and sickness."

The IPPNW also released a leaflet worldwide informing the international community of the damages of the Chinese testing in Eastern Turkestan.

The German Asian Foundation organized a conference entitled "From Mururoa to Lop Nor" on September 19 in the city of Essen. Erkin Alptekin, chairman of the Eastern Turkestani Union in Europe, Tsewang Norbu, representative of the Tibet Association in Germany, and

Dr. Hermann Halbciscn of the University of Bochum were guest speakers.

Alptekin gave a detailed account of the consequences of the Chinese testing. Norbu spoke about radioactive fallout in Tibet and Dr. Halbciscn discussed Chinese military strategy and Asia's arms race.

THREE WOMEN DIE DURING FORCED ABORTION

Three pregnant women in Eastern Turkestan were reported to have died in hospital when Chinese authorities forced them to discontinue their pregnancies. Protesting the deaths friends and neighbors staged a demonstration in front of the local government and Party building. The protests eventually attracted some five thousand demonstrators and when People's Liberation Army units arrived the protesters proceeded to attack public buildings and set fire to official cars. According to witnesses arriving in Kazakhstan's capital, Almaty, the clashes began on July 20 and continued for five days. These witnesses said that almost 100 had died, hundreds had been injured and almost one thousand arrests were made.

A coercive birth control policy is being pursued in Eastern Turkestan in an effort to restrain the growth of the Uighur population there. After soft-pedaling the new policy between 1988-1990, enforcement was stepped up in 1990 and has led to the deaths of many women and children.

The policy of coercive birth control was confirmed in the official organ of the Chinese Communist Party- Committee in Eastern Turkestan, *Xinjiang Daily*, in an article on August 13, 1994. According to that article 1.191 women in Aksu's Tohla township, whose population is 8,533, had been forced to receive a contraceptive ring, 171 women to submit to sterilization and three women had been compelled to abort their pregnancies.

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT GROWING

Recent letters to this Bulletin from various parts of Eastern Turkestan have emphasized the poverty, misery and unemployment among Uighurs has reached unprecedented levels. The letters indicate that unemployment is particularly acute among the young and up to 80 per cent of Uighurs are presently living below the poverty level. Even starvation is now common, especially in the southern part of the country. The correspondents feel that a continuation of the present situation might lead to a social explosion in the country with unpredictable consequences.

The letters offer the following explanations for the country's suffering:

The sparse resources of Eastern Turkestan are being consumed at an increasing rate by Chinese settlers who arrive in ever growing numbers. According to a report in the *Xinjiang Daily* of April 6, the Chinese Communist party Committee in Eastern Turkestan has decided to increase the number of Chinese settlers in 1995 by 20 percent over 1994 levels. That report said that at present almost nine thousand settlers arrive by train daily. Not only do settlements for these newcomers strain the country's resources, but the wealth earned when these settlers begin working is transferred out of Eastern Turkestan and returned to China.

Large sums are diverted from economic development for the use of paramilitary and security forces to fight "separatists." Uighurs are not allowed to benefit from their country's natural resources which are strictly controlled by Chinese authorities. The wealth generated by Eastern Turkestan's natural abundance is not available to the development of Eastern Turkestan, but is transported to China proper.

Bribery, corruption and incompetent administration by Chinese officials also absorb a large amount of Eastern Turkestan's financial resources, pushing the country ever closer to bankruptcy. The enormous deficit in the country's budget was admitted in an interview with Gong Jin Niu, director of Eastern Turkestan's Finance Department, published by the *Xinjiang Daily* on January 27 this year. Niu said that the country's 1994 deficit had been 900 million yuan, and that the 1995 deficit was expected to be 2.4 billion yuan. He also said that some factory workers had been paid only 40 percent of their salaries.

UGHUR NATIONAL POET DIES

Uighurs living at home and abroad learned with sorrow that Abdurahim Tilesh Otkur, one of the most well-known Uighur poets, had passed away recently in Urumchi. Otkur was 74 years old.



ABDURAHIM TILESH OTKUR f1995 (SEATED ON RIGHT)

Otkur was born in the city of Kumul in 1921. He grew up during a turbulent period in Eastern Turkestan. Then the

country was under the rule of Chinese warlords and, as today, its people suffered under political oppression. The atmosphere in which Otkur grew up was influenced by the movement for independence from Chinese rule, and this atmosphere was reflected in his career and his poetry.

After graduating from Urumchi College Otkur worked as a teacher while writing poems and articles aimed at exposing unjust Chinese policies. Later he joined Mesut Sabri Baykuzi, Mchmct Emin Bughra and Isa Yusuf Alptekin, who were leading a peaceful struggle to liberate Eastern Turkestan.

When, in 1949, Eastern Turkestan was occupied by the Chinese Communists Otkur decided not to leave his motherland. Accused of being a "counterrevolutionary element", a "narrow-minded nationalist who tried to split the great motherland" and a member of the "Isa Yusuf Alptekin clique" he was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in a labor camp near Korla.

Released in 1965, it was not until 1980 when a new Chinese leadership under Deng Xioping, in an effort to blame Eastern Turkestan's problems on the Gang of Four, rehabilitated Otkur. Together with other Uighur intellectuals, writers and former politicians Otkur was given a job at the Uighur Institute of the Academy of Sciences in Urumchi. He continued writing poetry and was kept under strict observation by the Communist authorities until the time of his death.

Several collections of the poetry of Abdurahim Tilesh Otkur have been printed, including "Flowers," in 1943, "Chingmoden" in 1945 and "Yurek Munglari" in 1946. The famous "Tarim Boylari" (On the Banks of the Tarim) was published in 1948. His last collection, "Iz" (Track), was published under Chinese Communist rule, but he did not share the Party's official line on "socialist reality." In one of these poems he admonished Uighur youth that by following in the footprints of the older generation they will find the correct way."

UGHUR PAINTER DIES



Ablett, a well-known Uighur painter, died in Munich on October 18.

Born in Lopur county in Eastern Turkestan in 1945, Ablett was a graduate of the Academy of Fine Arts in Urumchi and the University for Theater and Art in Beijing. After completing his education he worked as painter and teacher at the

Unmichi Academy of Fine Arts and as decorator with the Uighur National Theater.

Ablett worked for the revival of Uighur painting which, following a long historical tradition, had, like other areas of Uighur culture, fallen into sharp decline under Communist Chinese rule. During the Cultural Revolution thousands of Uighur paintings were destroyed as "remnants of the past." Ablett was persecuted by the Red Guards for trying to save Uighur art treasures.

Like many other Ablett was pressured to conform to "socialist reality." His refusal and his efforts to revive traditional painting caused him to be branded a "counterrevolutionary" and "narrow-minded nationalist." Eventually he was forced to leave his motherland in order to continue his work in an atmosphere of freedom.

In 1986 Ablett asked for political asylum in West Germany. Despite great financial difficulties he continued painting never abandoning his determination to revitalize a part of the rich Uighur culture.

ETUE HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual meeting of the Eastern Turkestani Union in Europe was held on August 15 in Munich the following officers were chosen at the meeting: Erkin Alptekin was reelected Chairman; Enver Can was reelected Vice Chairman; Hasan Abdullah was elected additional Vice Chairman; Omar Kanat and-Asgar Can were elected General Secretaries of internal and external affairs, respectively; Tursun Iyigun was elected Treasurer; and Adil Nurdan was elected Assistant Treasurer. During the session committees were set up to deal with the following areas: Women, Religion, Folklore, Publications and Public Relations, Sports and Refugees.

ETUE SOCCER TEAM STARTED



EASTERN TURKESTANI NATIONAL SOCCOR PLAYERS

The Eastern Turkestani Union in Europe has recently organized a soccer team called the Eastern Turkestani National Soccer Players. The team, whose players range

in age between 18 and 40, has been invited to play other teams in Turkey and elsewhere.

ACTIVITIES OF CENTRAL ASIAN UIGHURS

A press conference in Almaty was organized on September 5 by Kahraman Gojamberdiev, Chairman of the Inter-Republican Uighur Association, and Nurkiz Iliyeva, Chairwoman of the Women's branch of the Association to make known the decision of the Chinese Embassy not to issue a visa for Iliyeva to participate in the Women's Conference held in Beijing. At the press conference Iliyeva protested the decision and gave an account of the grave situation facing Uighur women in Eastern Turkestan. Gojamberdiev addressed human rights abuses in Eastern Turkestan.

Representatives of Uighur youth participated in the 5th International Turkic World Youth Conference in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan August 1-6. The conference included 287 representatives from 39 Youth Organizations of 25 Turkic-speaking peoples. Alimjan Hemra, chairman of the Uighur youth delegation, spoke at the Conference about Chinese atrocities in Eastern Turkestan and called on the world Turkic youth to support Eastern Turkestan's cause. A resolution was adopted by the Conference calling on the Chinese leadership to respect human rights in Eastern Turkestan and to stop nuclear testing there. Participants also staged a demonstration in front of the Chinese Embassy in Bishkek.

On August 29 Uighurs staged an anti-nuclear protest in front of the Chinese Embassy in Almaty. Some 500 people from Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Russian and other ethnic groups took part. Speakers at the demonstration, which was organized by the Inter-Republic Uighur Association, condemned Chinese political repression and ecological destruction in Eastern Turkestan. The Chinese Embassy refused either to meet with five representatives of the demonstrators or to allow them to hand over a petition signed by five thousand people.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALLIED COMMITTEE

The Allied Committee of the Peoples of Eastern Turkestan, Tibet and Inner Mongolia was official ten years old on July 14. The Allied Committee (AC) has been recognised as playing a major role in strengthening cooperation and solidarity among Eastern Turkestani, Tibetans and Inner Mongols living at home and abroad since its foundation at a conference in Zurich in 1985. The AC has also been important in countering the Chinese policy of setting one ethnic group against the other. Most important the AC has demonstrated that at a time when many ethnic groups in the world find themselves in bloody conflict with one another, the peoples of Eastern Turkestan, Tibet and Inner Mongolia.

with different ethnic, religious, and linguistic backgrounds, can work together in a common front. In this way they are laying a foundation upon which to build cooperation and solidarity within the framework of future independence.

Among those whose tireless efforts and firm belief in the vital importance of coordination among these peoples have animated the AC the name of Kasur Gyari Lodi, now Special Envoy of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, in Washington, must be mentioned. ETUE would like to take this opportunity to express appreciation to Mr. Lodi Gyari and others who have worked to improve the lot of these numerically small nations who face the same destiny at the hands of the Chinese Communists

- ETUE ATTENDS WORLD TURKIC CONGRESS

ETUE Chairman Erkin Alptekin was invited as Eastern Turkestanian representative to the Tliird World Turkic Congress of Friendship, Brotherhood and Cooperation held in Izmir September 30 through October 2. The Congress, sponsored by Turkish president Suleyman Demirel, was organized by the Turkic World Foundation. Almost 800 representatives, including Prime Ministers from several Turkic republics, participated in the Congress. _____



EASTERN TURKESTANIAN DELEGATES AT
WORLD TURKIC CONGRESS IN IZMIR

Opening the Congress President Demirel said, "It is an historical fact that between the Great Wall of China and the Balkans live almost 200 million Turkic-speaking people. For centuries Turkic peoples who share a common history, language and culture have been kept away from each other. Some of them have now gained independence, some are semi-independent and some still live under foreign domination. The aim of this conference is to bring together all these Turkic-speaking peoples and allow them to meet, discuss and come to know each other better. In Europe today countries of differing ethnic, linguistic and religious backgrounds have come together to establish peace, stability and prosperity founding the European Union. It is natural that the Turkic peoples, with a common history, language

and cultural background, should seek to strengthen their friendship, brotherhood and cooperation. This cooperation will bring peace and prosperity not only to the Turkic peoples, but to their neighbors and throughout the world."

A resolution was accepted at the Congress to seek to improve the political, economic, social and ecological situation of the peoples in Eastern Turkestan. At the request of the Eastern Turkestanian delegation it was resolved that Eastern Turkestan should be represented at the Turkic World Conference.

In addition to Alptekin the Eastern Turkestanian delegation included Riza Bekin, Chairman of the Eastern Turkestan Foundation in Istanbul and Ismail Cengiz, General ^ Secretary of the Eastern Turkestan Refugee Committee in Istanbul.

18TH ANNUAL TURKISH FEDERATION CONGRESS

ETUE Chairman Erkin Alptekin was invited to the 18th annual Congress of the Turkish Federation in Frankfurt on November 4. The Turkish Federation is an umbrella organization of Turkish 'guest workers' residing in European countries. It represents organizations with almost 500 thousand members. The gathering included guests representing Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Tatars, Crimean Tatars, Western Thrace, Bulgaria, Iran and Iraq. Parliamentarians, trade union leaders, intellectuals and scholars from Turkey were also present.

Alptekin addressed the congress mentioning the broad scope of the Turkic World and noting the Turkic peoples of Eastern Turkestan who were struggling for self- ^ determination. He said that Eastern Turkestanians had joined forces with Tibetans and Inner Mongols. It was no secret, he said, that throughout history Turks had formed close cultural, political and even military relationships with these peoples and these groups now share a common destiny under Chinese rule. Alptekin called on the Turkic world to support independent Turkic republics economically and to offer Turkic peoples struggling for equal rights and, self-determination spiritual and material help in the international forum.

ETUE AT WORLD SINDHI CONFERENCE

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Erkin Alptekin, chairman of the Eastern Turkestanian Union in Europe, was invited as an observer to attend the International Conference on "Sindh and Sindhis - At the Crossroads" held in London October 7-8. A number of ethnic and linguistic groups from South Asia were represented at the conference.

Alptekin expressed to the conference the gratitude of his countrymen to the people of Sindh and Pakistan for their generosity in 1949 when Eastern Turkestan was

occupied by Chinese Communists. He noted that Sindh, on the southern flank of the age-old Silk Road, had become the homeland of a number of ethnic, religious and linguist groups. These had recently been set against one another resulting in men, women and children being killed daily while the government in Islamabad was unable to protect the people of Sindh.

Alptekin warned that all patience had an end and that the present discord, if not resolved peacefully, could erupt into a major conflict leading to the destabilization of the Indian subcontinent. The international community, he said, should urge the central government and the warring sides should sit down together to find solutions to the problems that plague the people of Sindh.



ETUE'S ERKIN ALPTEKIN AT SINDH CONFERENCE

UNPO LEADER KEN SARO WIWA EXECUTED IN NIGERIA

The people of Eastern Turkestan have been distressed by the news that Ken Sara Wiwa, leader of the Ogoni people, a distinct minority of 500 thousand people occupying a territory of 404 square miles in southern Nigeria, and eight other Ogoni patriots were executed by the Nigerian government despite numerous international appeals not to carry out the verdict. The people of Eastern Turkestan, who face imprisonment, torture and execution at the hands of the Chinese Communists, sympathize with the loss of the Ogoni people and offer sincere condolence to the families of these victims.

Responding to years of exploitation of the Ogoni people Wiwa established the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP) and began a non-violent revolution. MOSOP became a member in 1993 of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization where Ken Saro Wiwa served as Vice Chairman until his arrest.

PRESS NOTES

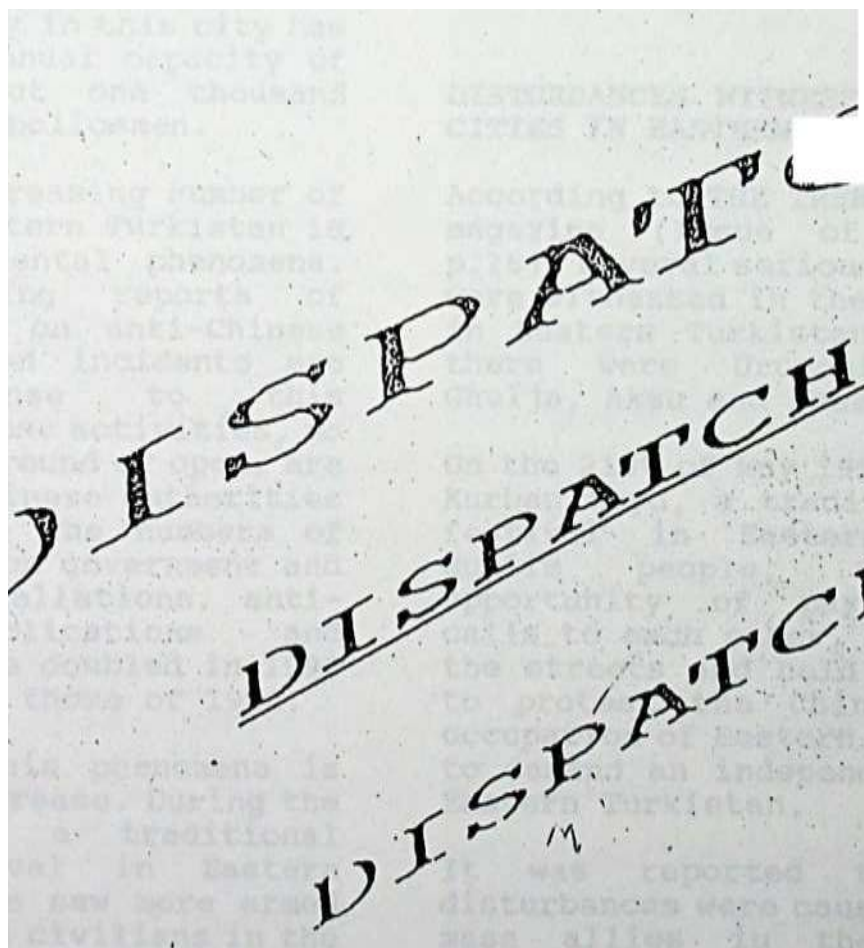
Berlin's *Die Tagcszeitung* on August 17 published an article about Uighur opposition to Chinese nuclear tests at Lop Nor. The article discussed the environmental and health damage brought about by the tests and mentioned Uighur anti-nuclear protests in 1992 and 1993. It included comments by a Uighur: "The tests are racist. They use us as guinea pigs. The tests do not take place where the Chinese live, only where Uighurs live."

Popular demonstrations in Malta protesting human rights violations in China marked the Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng's October visit to that country. Maltese papers gave wide coverage to the protests, including an appeal by *Alternattiva Demokralika*, the local branch of Amnesty International. According to the *Malta Independent* of October 15, *Alternattiva* said it would have liked to welcome Mr. Li, "unfortunately, the behavior of your government prevents us from doing so." The appeal mentioned the Tiananmen massacre, Chinese policy in Tibet and "the desecration of our common natural environment through nuclear testing in East Turkestan."

INAMO, a German language quarterly published in Erlangen, Bavaria, published a research paper by Michael Friederich in its Summer issue. Between 1987 and 1989 Friederich, who speaks fluent Uighur, was in Eastern Turkestan to do research. His article includes the following:

"It seems that the Chinese government has decided to solve the Xinjiang problem through economic and demographic changes: economically by exploiting the natural resources in favor of the central government and demographically by planting millions of Chinese in the country. If this population transfer policy is continued, the nationalities in that country will gradually lose their weight... The great majority of the Uighurs did not support the Chinese students demonstration in Tiananmen in 1989. When asked why, the answer was that this was only a Chinese internal matter. They would not support such activities because the Chinese who demand democracy from the central government never support the Uighur cause. It is vitally important for the Chinese who demand democracy to do something to win the hearts of the Uighurs, who are related to almost 200 million Turkish people living on the other side of the border."

THE EASTERN TURKISTAN



European Edition

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MAJOR CITIES IN EASTERN TURKISTAN BECOMING
POLICE
GARRISONS

Along with the dramatic political changes in the Central Asian region, particularly threatened by the newly emerged independent states, China is reinforcing its military presence in Eastern Turkistan, which is becoming more and more restive and showing its unwillingness to the Chinese domination.

According to our informant inside Eastern Turkistan, in 1993 the Chinese authorities again increased their establishment for police units (including the armed police). Only in Urumchi district several thousand young Chinese were recruited into the security police and the armed police forces. Furthermore, the police academy in this city has reached an annual capacity of training about one thousand professional policemen.

The rapid increasing number of police in Eastern Turkistan is not an accidental phenomena. The increasing reports of recent years on anti-Chinese activities and incidents are good response to this phenomena. These activities, no matter underground or open, are making the Chinese authorities more worried. The numbers of bomb attacks on government and military installations, anti-Chinese publications and pamphlets were doubled in 1993 compared with those of 1992.

This year, this phenomena is tending to increase. During the Kurban Heyd, a traditional Muslim festival in Eastern Turkistan, one saw more armed policemen than civilians in the major cities such as Urumchi, Khashgar, Hotan and Aksu. Take

Urumchi City as an example: Two weeks before the festival, the authorities concerned already started to arrange stronger security measures to avoid any possible anti-government activities during the Festival, especially during the three days' public holiday, a traditional occasion that Muslim people pay festival calls to each other, the streets and important public places in the town where the Muslim people were used to gather were filled with fully armed policemen in their formal uniform, some of them were patrolling on vehicles and some mingled among the civilians. Eye witness suggested that it was the first time that one saw so many Chinese armed policemen during a Muslim Festival.

This phenomena also proves the ever strengthening Chinese surveillance on the Muslim population in Eastern Turkistan.

DISTURBANCES WITNESSED IN SEVERAL
CITIES IN EASTERN TURKISTAN

According to THE TREND, a Hongkong magazine (Issue of June 1994, P*18), several serious disturbances were witnessed in the large cities in Eastern Turkistan among which there were Urumchi, Khashgar, Ghulja, Aksu and Khumul.

On the 21st of May 1994, the day of Kurban Heyd, a traditional Muslim festival in Eastern Turkistan, Muslim people, seizing the opportunity of paying festival calls to each other, went out into the streets and held mass rallies to protest the Chinese colonial occupation of Eastern Turkistan and to demand an independent state of Eastern Turkistan.

It was reported that serious disturbances were caused during the mass allies in the cities of Khashgar, Khumul and Aksu. Where people attacked local government

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organs. Angry people shouting "End to Chinese rule! No Communism!"

During the disturbances, local Chinese police fired into the sky and used tear-gas to disperse the gathering people. Some 30 people were arrested during the disturbances.

ARMED ANTAGONISTIC ORGANIZATIONS IN CHINA

(The following report is extracted from THE TREND, a Hong Kong based magazine, issue of June 1994, p.20)

On the 22nd of March 1994, the Executive Meeting of the Chinese State Council published a report in its restricted "News Bulletin" entitled "The Violent Incidents with Political Background". The report disclosed that the number of violent incidents with political background in the last quarter of 1993 showed a tendency to increase by a big margin, including incidents of sabotages of communication installations, inciting strikes, organizing illegal political parties, attacking and assassinating public security and armed police officers, setting fire on party and government buildings, assassinating party and government officials, attacking army garrisons and police stations.

Violent incidents with political background is increasing by a big margin - This "News Bulletin" disclosed that more than ten serious incidents took place during the first two months of 1994, such as armed attack on a county government building, blowing up of a railway of military supplies, shooting dead

patrolling armed policemen, public security policemen and army soldiers.

By noon of the 29th of January 1994, the armed police garrison in Mianyang prefecture in Sichuan Province were attacked by some people passing away on vehicles with machine guns and grenades. Later an under organization named "Army of Revenge 89" reclaimed responsibility of this attack.

On the 12th of February 1994 in Hejing County, Eastern Turkistan, some 80 armed people ambushed two Chinese military trucks. More than 20 Chinese soldiers were killed in this attack.

On the 25th of February 1994, The party, the army and the government leading officials of Fujian Province received anonymous letters which demanded that Fujian Province should follow a Taiwan style political system. These letters were signed by an organization called "The Preparatory Committee of Fujian Provincial Government of the Republic of China."

March 28 Decision and urgent mobilization order - Therefore, on the 28 th of March, the Chinese State Council issued a document submitted by the Ministry of Public Security and the Headquarters of the People's Armed Police Forced entitled "Resolution on Firmly Cracking Down on the Hostile Elements of Their Armed Violent Activities". Furthermore, Ba Zhongxin, Commander of the People's Armed Police Force issued an urgent mobilization order at a meeting of the leading cadres from the Ministry of Public Security and the Headquarters of the People's Armed Police Force.

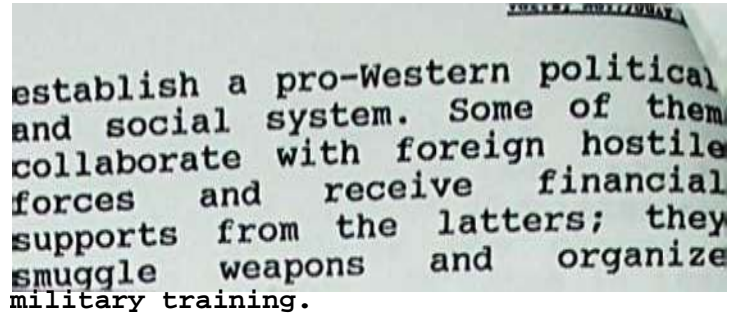
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This meeting, which was held immediately after the Resolution was issued, disclosed that the number of armed antagonistic organizations have been found in

the provinces of Sichuan, Shanxi, Jiangxi, Fujian, Eastern Turkistan, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia (a Muslim populated province), Guangxi (a minority people populated province). These organizations, differing in size and the biggest ones composed of several hundred people, are equipped with machine guns, transport vehicles and communication apparatus; they are capable of producing quite advanced time fire and remote control bombing designs. The composition of the members of these organizations are complicated: Retired soldiers, criminals wanted by the law, students, workers, cadres and peasants, etc.

The meeting also disclosed that these armed antagonistic organizations are presently at the elementary stage of making propaganda and propagating new members; they have their own proper programme of struggle, organizational guiding principles and periodical objectives.

The background of these antagonistic organizations - The "March 28 Decision" says the antagonistic organizations have many different background, but they are mainly incited by some foreign forces and waging activities to split the national unity so as to separate from China; they plot political turmoil and bloody incidents and create conditions for regional independence. Besides, in these organizations there are also some former high ranking officials from the party, the army and government who were combed out during China's political campaigns. They oppose the present socialist system and the leadership of the Communist Party; they attempt to



establish a pro-Western political and social system. Some of them collaborate with foreign hostile forces and receive financial supports from the latter; they smuggle weapons and organize military training.

"Special Commando Leading Groups" have been set up in eight provinces - It was disclosed in the meeting that "Special Commando Leading Groups" have been set up in the above mentioned eight provinces. According to the initial decision, the group in each province is composed of top leading officials from provincial military area command, armed police force and public security department, the leader of the group is the vice-^ secretary of the provincial party' ; committee. Taking into consideration the situation and regional conditions of each province, the group disposes from one to five special commando brigades to crack down on any hostile organization. One brigade is composed of 1,000 well trained personnel, which is divided into five sub-brigades and a sub-brigade is again divided into five teams.

Thus, one can imagine that the armed antagonistic organizations and the violent incidents with political background have become a most fatal disease in the vital organs of the Communist China, that_ is why they have decided to destroy ~ firmly, thuroughly and utterly.

EASTERN TURKISTAN INTRODUCED IN SWISS RADIO SPECIAL PROGRAMME

On the 6th of May 1994, The Swiss Radio RSR interviewed in a special programme direct on the air, Mr Kerim Sharif, a former Chinese diplomat exiling in Switzerland.

Mr Sharif, actually acting as the representative of Eastern Turkistan Youth League in Switzerland, introduced in an one hour interview

the past and present situation of Eastern Turkistan.

This interview was mainly focused on the issue of human rights violation in Eastern Turkistan. Mr Sharif's brief introduction revealed that the human rights violation in Eastern Turkistan has never been ceased since the Chinese Communist occupation after 1949. The Chinese Government has been systematically persecuting the Turkic Muslim population by all means, especially the systematic destruction on their cultural, social, religious andhistorical identity. On one ^hand, the Chinese resorts to iss population transfer, as a result more than seven million ilnese have been settled in istern Turkistan in the past years; the native Turkic [uslim population is becoming dnori-ty^., and they are ^extinction in ,the >me^ibmthe other le ' persecutions on Lin people are carried not [only in the domain of politics, >ut also in those of national iil/ture and traditions, Dlgions, education and economy, etc. Today prisons in Eastern Turkistan are filled up fwith prisoners of various crimes.

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'When asked if the situation in Eastern Turkistan was the same as that in Tibet, Mr Sharif concluded that the two countries are both under Chinese occupation and their peoples are facing the same problems. The Tibetan independent movement is much more known to the international community thanks to His Holiness Dalai Lama, whereas Eastern Turkistan is almost unknown to the outside world.

During the interview, there

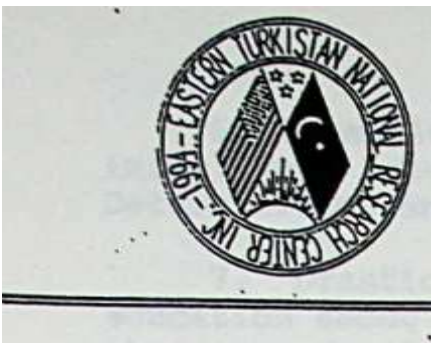
were some phone calls from th* radio audience. One lady, who had travelled to Eastern Turkistan said the following on the phone: "I visited Eastern Turkistan m 1981. Before my journey I read a lot about your (Sharif's) country. When I was there I found things were entirely different from wtat I had learned from the books published by the Chinese. I felt this country didn't belong to China because your people were ethnically and culturally distinct from the Chinese. I was surprised to find out that your country was actually a Chinese colony and this kind of colonisation was a continuation of what had happened in Africa last century."

PUBLIC TRIAL IN KHASHGAR CITY

On the 14th of April 1994, A public trial was held in Khashgar city during a mass gathering of thousands of local Muslim people.

(On the trial, 11 people were sentenced to death and were executed immediately after the trial. Another 36 were sentenced from five years to life imprisonment. According to the local people, most of the sentenced were political criminals who opposed the Chinese occupation of Eastern Turkistan.

In Fact, this public trial gathering was organized by the Chinese authorities concerned. The Chinese authorities ordered the local population to witness the trial and execution so that the latter could see with their own eyes the powerful machine of the Chinese dictatorship and any one who opposes the Chinese domination could face the same punishment.



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THE CHINESE GENOCIDE POLICY TOWARDS XINJIANG UYGHUR
AUTONOMOUS REGION'S UYGHUR PEOPLE

The motherland of the Uyghur people is at present Eastern Turkistan called the "Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region" but there is no self-rule or self-Government for the Uighurs. Only Han- Chinese are represented on -party, Administrative Government and economics bodies of the so-called "Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region".

Though Chinese Communist Leaders want the oil rich Eastern Turkistan to transform as soon as possible into a Chinese Han dominate province. .They want to gradually assimilate the Uighur and other non-Chinese ethnic people and eliminate their national identities including their religion and culture. In Eastern Turkistan (Xinjiang U.A. Region) there are nine (9) very dangerous policies being implemented by the Communist Government. They are as follows. Please read the details of this mentioned nine Chinese inhuman policy, which are violating international law and order. Thank you.

1. A major increase in the number of millions Hans-Chinese Settlers in Eastern Turkistan for Expanding "in future", to next '• ' neighboring 'Republics of central Asia".-. •/ v "' . Ny

2: Drastic • Birth Control "Policy • 'and'-forded' sterilization tb discontinue pregnancies, especially among the non-Chinese ethnic ..Uighur.. .

3. Replacement of the indigenous people in local Government and other institutions by the Chinese officials.

4. An exploitation of all of .the Eastern Turkistan's natural resources.

5. Continuation of nuclear testing in Eastern Turkistan and the virtual genocide of the native people and unsafe practice and use of radioactivity. . •• .

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6. Spreading drugs and alcohol'especially among the^young intelligent people in Eastern Turkistan, who want Self- Determination and Independence" in Eastern Turkistan.

7. Drastic anti-religious policy, prohibiting religious education among -the young generation, -under the age of 18 even in their own family hom-e.

8. Discrimination especially by education among the Uighurs is a Chinese ol'd official policy and now it is getting worse than ever.

9. The Chinese have monopolized not only official ranks of authority and influence, but any kind of job and positions in all walks of life. (There is no unemployment among the Chinese settlers in Eastern Turkistan, but among the Uighurs the unemployment rate is very high.)

Chinese Account of Human Rights Abuses

The following account of an ethnic Chinese who defected to Kazakhstan was published in the Uighur language newspaper Yengi Hayat (New Life) on September 16:

My name is Yu Jung Fu. I am a Chinese. I graduated from the English Department of Xinjiang University in 1984 and worked for the Science and Technology Committee of the Xinjiang Region from 1984-1991. In 1988 I was sent by the Committee to Hong Kong for training in international trade.

While I was in Hong Kong the Chinese students' democratic movement erupted in Beijing. I took part in demonstrations organized in Hong Kong in support'of the Beijing students. Agents 'working- af- the-'••Xinhua..News Agency., .in. Hong - Kong. were..aware, of..my. activiti.es and .'I was. forced' to return to Chipa. 'Escorted by a 'Chihese/.agent'* I ' was' b'ibugHt-". to 'iaUangzHou.?whet.e■ ■ ir(v ' passport-':■ Was: canceled and I was detained for 30' days. '•

:>' ••• v-;i*vwaLa'• then-Sent to.Xinji.ang .where .1- wasu-heid -fpr -7,0 days, .until.. .. i gave a written pledge of my loyalty'. I" was freed but''I was not • allowed to return to my previous job. During my detention, I had been interrogated, beaten and tortured. In January 1992 I found a way to defect to Kazakhstan where I am now living.

In China Uighurs, Tibetans, Mongolians and minorities are not given equal treatment with the Chinese in all walks of life, this fact is well-known to the majority of China's common people.

Minorities are usually treated like dirt, backward and primitive.

I was born in southern Xinjiang. I grew up among Uighurs. It gave me the opportunity of learning about Uighur traditions, culture and civilization. These are very rich, but the Chinese authorities are systematically destroying them.. Uighurs have-Ilfl rights at all in their own country. Most jobs are given to Chinese leaving Uighurs jobless. Uighurs in the countryside are especially poor. Many Uirnr children have no chance to attend primary schools, so illiteracy among Uighur is very high. Official Chinese poliC-Y is to keep the Uighurs ignorant.

Health care for Uighurs is almost non-existent, people suffer from all kinds of diseases as a result of nuclear testing carried out in Xinjiang yet there is no medical attention for these suffering Uighurs.

If Uighurs protest these inequalities they are arrested, tortured and executed, charged as "counterrevolutionaries". In this way hatred for the Chinese grow among Uighurs. Many Chinese living in Xinjiang believe that unless something is done to correct these unjust policies, Xinjiang could become an area of major conflict.

Amnesty International Calls for Worldwide Pressure on Beijing to
- Improve its Human Rights Record

[CND 09/01/96] An international conference co-sponsored by Amnesty International and the Asian Forum for Human Rights ended Wednesday with a call for worldwide government and business leaders to hold Beijing accountable for its alleged human rights abuses, UPI reported. A high ranking Amnesty official said that government and business should invest in China only after it cleans up its act. According to Amnesty International's records, China executed 2,535 -people: in . 1995,.. more than, the .rest. of. the world ppmbined. .Amnesty.

. International demands .that Beijing 'abolish'the death- penalty). free' isorters' \of/Conscience-..-ahd.-.i.beliTef ,> >-;its. -praefci.Ge;. ..of..

imprisonment without charges', and provide prisoners with immediate access to lawyers. Amnesty International is an independent and non-political worldwide movement..-founded..in 1961 with over 1 million members in 192''countries; '(Shaji-SftEN, Jian LIU)

On October 13, 1996, an American organization "Citizens against communist Chinese propaganda" (CACCP) have staged a demonstration protesting human *• rights violation in Eastern Turkistan and' inclusion of the Uighur, Tibetan and. Mongolian religious and cultural exhibits in the Splendid China theme park in

Kissimmee, Florida. This park is run by the Chinese government and, in particular, is intended to demonstrate "happy" life of "minority" peoples under the Communist regime in China.

The name East Turkistan denotes China's, western fringes inhabited by Uighur and other Turkic populations. Estimates of Uighur numbers range between 8 and 22 million, depending on whether sources are Chinese or Turkic. • Far fewer Uighurs live as minorities in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. Uighur grievances in China's Xinjiang region have remained little noticed for decades. They focus on forced settlement of Han Chinese to dilute the indigenous population, land redistribution favoring, the settlers*. appointment of Hans Chinese officials to administer the region, sterilization of women as part of China's demographic policy, and severe health problems caused by fallout from Chinese nuclear tests at the Lop. Nor site in Xinjiang. ...

Chinese Official: Uighurs Backed By "Foreign Forces." The chairman of China's State Committee for Economic Reform, Li Tieying, on 5 September said from Almaty that Uighur separatists active in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Province as "breaking our laws at the instigation of foreign forces," AFP reported the next day. He also noted that a "small number of people" are involved in the rebellion which Uighur exiles in Kazakhstan claim has resulted in the incarceration of an estimated 18,000 Uighur "separatists" in the last five months. At the invitation of Kazakhstan's Supreme Economic Council, Li has been discussing China's experience with market reform in Almaty, ITAR-TASS reported on 3 September. AFP reported that journalists were asked by an unnamed Kazak official to refrain from asking Li about Uighur separatism. - Lowell Bezanis

Thursday, /-September-12-10i.19 AM.EDT .; <.. . :. ... ^
.Chin? Premier Jarng, Rgliglpus, ' To..Obey. Law

Beijing (Reuter) - Chinese Premier Li Peng warned believers not to step out of line and called for tighter controls on religious activities- while on a visit to China's restive Muslim northwest, the People's Daily said Thursday.
*** '•

"Religious activities must take place within legal limits," the Communist Party newspaper quoted Li as saying during a visit to northwestern China's mostly Muslim Xinjiang region.

"The relevant departments should - step up the control of religious affairs,." Li said.

A front-page photograph of the usually stern-faced Li showed him donning the embroidered skullcap worn by many of Xinjiang's ethnic minority residents to cover their heads when they go to the mosque. . . .

Li said China upholds' freedom of religious belief, but he added that religion should serve the aims of socialism. He did not elaborate on how the faithful should follow those precepts under Beijing's atheist communist rulers.

Xinjiang has been racked in recent months by several violent clashes between local ethnic Uighur's separatists wanting to end Chinese rule in the area and by politically-motivated assassination attempts.

Xinjiang officials battling the increasingly violent campaign for independence have warned-that "splittism" and illegal religious activities posed the most serious threat to stability in the region.

Beijing last May ordered tighter border controls in the region to try to curb the smuggling of weapons and subversive materials from neighboring Muslim states. Xinjiang borders on Pakistan, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

OMRI Daily Digest
No. 85, Part I, 30 April 1996

.China, Central Asians Join ForAS - China has reached an understanding with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and unspecified "others" to combat separatist, terrorist, and fundamentalist activities, Reuters reported on 29 April. Further details of the agreement mentioned by -; Chinese. - Foreign Minister • Qian • Qichen.-- during--Jan.- v- '• interview the same day were'.notrevealed. ..Any.such arrangement;-;is- 1 '.likely- aimed at. .keeping'a- tight-'rein oh - the -Ui^hUr'"Muslim minority-' •**' •" v in Xinjiang. Estimates of the, size of the Uighur minority range from 7 million to 22 million. In April, an- Uighur group in Kyrgyzstan,.; I.ttipak,- -was • 'banned,,fbr.'^ thr.ee... months;^; Kazakhstan.' -> announced it was "totally opposed" to any efforts • to stoke '•* nationalism in China's "northwest"; and China outlawed the independent publication\of books or cassettes on Islam. - Lowell Bezanis

Nazarbayev to Ignore Uighur Pleas While In China. Prior to his departure for Shanghai to attend the signing of a five-nation treaty to demilitarize the Chinese border with three Central Asian states and Russia, Kazakhstani President Nursultan Nazarbayev emphasized that minority issues will not be raised at the summit, AFP reported on 25 April. Nazarbayev was referred to the Uighur population that straddles the Chinese-Central Asian border. The United National Revolutionary Front of East Turkistan, which is based in Almaty, appealed to the summit participants not to "sacrifice" the Uighurs to the Han (Chinese). The group's leader, Yusupbek Moukhliissi, warned that violence may be the only way to achieve independence, noting that there are currently 27 secret Uighur organizations active in the Xinjiang region. - Roger Kangas

Eastern Turkistanis Condemn Chinese Nuclear Test

The peoples of Eastern Turkistan strongly condemn the Chinese Nuclear test conducted at Lop Nor, Eastern Turkistan, mostly known in the West as Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, on August 17, 1995.

China claims that its nuclear arsenal is small and its testing extremely limited compared to other nuclear powers. However, China's nuclear tests in Eastern Turkistan for almost four decades have produced an ecological disaster, not only endangering human life but also polluting drinking water, food supplies and affecting millions of animals throughout the country.

Although there are no official figures of the nuclear victims, it has been reported by Eastern Turkistanis living in various parts of the country that almost 210,000 people in Eastern Turkistan died because of the radio-active fallout. Radioactive fallout is also causing an increase in human pancreatic cancer. It has been reported that 10 percent of the population are ill with cancer in that country. Since 1970 life expectancy has decreased by 2 years. As a result, babies are born with horrible deformities. Most important, the polluted districts bordering the test site have not even received elementary medical aid, the radioactive fallout from Lop Nor is not only polluting Eastern Turkistan but neighboring countries such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

Reports have reached ETNRC of large scale protests in several of Eastern Turkistan's cities, townships and counties in the wake of the most recent Chinese nuclear test on August-17 at Lop Nor. Uighurs living in the cities of Korla, Tikenlik, Yengisu and

Charlik, near the test site, were reported displaying banners in the Uighur and Chinese languages. The banners carried such slogans as "Stop the Atom in Our Country", "Do you intend to annihilate us?"/ and "Are we your pigs that you can do anything with us?" Special units of the People's Liberation Army were said to have been called in to disperse; the demonstrators, reports of casualties are not available. *

In March 1993 almost one hundred thousand Uighurs living in the area gathered near the test site to demand its closure. When PLA units opened fire on the demonstrators fighting erupted and demonstrators broke into the complex damaging equipment and burning military vehicles, tanks and airplanes. Those clashes reportedly resulted in several casualties, including deaths, and the arrest of hundreds.

Greenpeace Calls For Protest

International environmental watchdogs Greenpeace have called for global protest after members of the organization were detained by Chinese authorities for holding up an anti-nuclear banner in Beijing's TianAnMen Square. On August 16 six Greenpeace activists staged an unprecedented anti-nuclear demonstration in TianAnMen Square calling on the Chinese leadership to stop its nuclear testing at Lop Nor in Eastern Turkistan. All six Greenpeace members were arrested but later released and deported after protests by the international organization.

Three women-DJ.e During. Forced Abortion

Three pregnant women in Eastern Turkistan were reported to have died in the hospital when Chinese authorities forced them to discontinue their pregnancies. Protesting the deaths friends and neighbors staged a demonstration in front of the local Government building and the protest event. At least five thousand demonstrators proceeded to attack public buildings and set fire to official cars. According to witnesses arriving in Kazakhstan's capital, Almaty, the clashes began on July 20 and lasted for five days. These witnesses said that almost 100 had died, hundreds had been injured and almost one thousand arrests were made.

A coercive birth control policy is being pursued in Eastern Turkistan in an effort to restrain the growth of the Uighur population there. After soft-pedaling the new policy between 1988- 1990, enforcement was stepped up in 1990 and has led to the deaths of many women and children.

The policy of coercive birth control was confirmed in an official organ of the Chinese Communist Party Committee in Eastern Xurkistan, Xiirjiang Daily, in an article on August 1994. According to that article 1,191 women in Aksu's Tohla township, whose population is 8,533, had been forced to receive a contraceptive ring, 171 women to submit to sterilization and three women had been compelled to abort their pregnancies.

Poverty and Unemployment Growing

Recent letters to this Bulletin from various parts of Eastern Turkistan have emphasized the poverty, misery, and unemployment among Uighurs have reached unprecedented levels. The letters indicate that unemployment is particularly acute among the young and up to 80 percent are presently living below poverty level. Even starvation is now common, even in the southern part of the country. The correspondents feel that a continuation of the present situation might lead to a social explosion in the country with unpredictable consequences. The letters offer the following explanations for the country's suffering: The sparse resources of Eastern Turkistan are being consumed at an increasing rate by Chinese settlers who arrive in ever growing numbers. According to a report in the Xinjiang Daily of April 16, the Chinese Communist Party Committee in Eastern Turkistan has decided to increase the number of Chinese settlers in 1995 by 20 percent over 1994 levels.

That report said that at present almost nine thousand settlers arrive by train daily. Not only do settlements for these newcomers strain the country's resources, but the wealth earned when these settlers begin working is transferred out of Eastern Turkistan and returned to China.

Premeditated Murder (A Letter from the Motherland and Eastern
Turkistan • • • • • ' ! • *
Gulja City. . Forwarded, to the WUN. News by Rabiye Yakub, . Bishkek.-..

Dilmurat Israpil was born in 1963 in Penjim Village of Gulja County in the family of a teacher. Having graduated elementary and secondary schools in Penjim, Dilmurat entered to the Biology Department of the XUAR University. After 5 years of study, he successfully graduated from the University and was directed to the Gulja County's secondary school #1 as a Biology teacher.

He began his career with enthusiasm and in a short period of time demonstrated good teaching and communication abilities. Dilmurat was nominated the school's Biology subject coordinator and a secretary of the school's trade union group.

noticed achievements of Dilmurat in his work were government communist party committee and the local

^ h was promoted to a post of a deputy secretary of the Gulja communist party committee. After one year Dilmurat was promoted to a post of head of the Gulja communist party committee.

» . _ August 4, 1995, a ruthless killer cut short the 32 year old life of Dilmurat. That tragic day around 2 p.m. Dilmurat as usual came to his work after a midday break. He parked his bicycle in front of his office building and was unsuspectingly heading towards the entrance to the building when a sudden bullet from the front building hit him right in the forehead. Dilmurat fell dead.

It is a murder. Shortly after, the investigation was concluded with a statement saying that Dilmurat Israpil was killed by accident; a son of the Gulja county party secretary was cleaning his personal gun and accidentally discharged it.

Nevertheless, the Uighur community in Gulja firmly believes that it was a premeditated murder organized by some of the Chinese authorities. People suspect that Dilmurat was murdered because the authorities noticed that his world outlook began to change from the official line. Apparently, Dilmurat began to realize the oppressive character of the current regime in XUAR. The Chinese authorities were threatened by a growing popularity of Dilmurat among the Uighur people, and decided to get rid of him.

1. The people of Uighuristan are expressing growing protests against the brutal policies of the Communist Chinese government in the XUAR. In the morning of July 16 the anti-Chinese leaflets were posted at the Doeng Mehelle, Bide Bazar, Xitay Bazar and some other places in Gulja City. The leaflets were removed by the authorities around 10 a.m. The leaflets said: - "Friends! The Chinese are invading Xinjiang! Wake up!".

2. On July 26-27 the flag of the People's Republic-of China was removed from its flaa-mast in front-of the communist party committee building in Kashcrar and the blue "The crescent and star" flag of Eastern Turkistan Republic was hoisted instead. The same day the flag of the Eastern Turkistan Republic was raised in two other places in Kashgar.'

3. The XUAR TeleRadio Company recently reported that in August at the place located 25 kilometers from a district center of Kutubi county the natural burst of oil occurred making a fountain reaching 45 meters in height.

,Y' -> TATAR* SOCIAL. CULTURAL AND YOUTH
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The Respected Members of the
Constituent Council of the Muslim
World League Makkah al-Mukarramah
SAUDI ARABIA

Dear Brothers in Islam

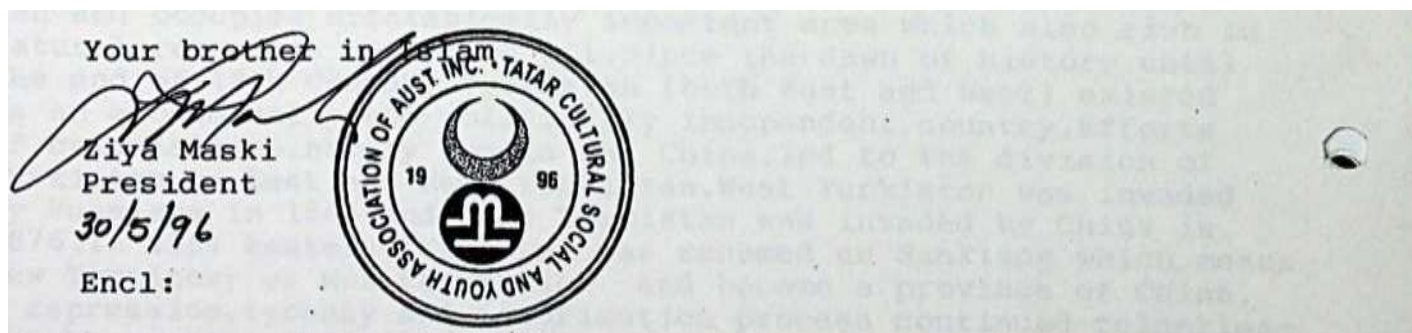
Assalamu Alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuhu ^

We are enclosing copy of letter sent to Centre for Human rights in Geneva for your information.

We take this opportunity to turn your attention to the horrible situation of Eastern Turkistan Muslims, hoping that you would take up these peoples" plight to international forums to find a speedy end to their miseris.

We pray to Almighty Allah(swt) that He may strengthen your hands and unify your ranks to resolve Muslim problems not only in East Turkistan but elsewhere in the world as well and work together for the bright future of the Islamic world.

Wassalam



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Chief Communication Officer
Centre for Human Rights United
Nations Office at Geneva CH
1211 GENEVE 10 SWITZERLAND

Dear Sir/Madam

This letter is written on behalf of Tatars and East Turkistanis living in Adelaide, South Australia to express our disgust and objection to the way the Communist Chinese are treating defenseless Muslim Turkic people of Eastern Turkistan (known as Sinkiang).

A recent article appeared in a daily newspaper widely circulated in Adelaide called "Advertiser" dated 15 May 1996 made reference to Chinese Paramilitary troops arrested 1700 muslim Turkic nationals in five days accusing them of separatist and criminal activities. Copy of article is enclosed for your information.

It should be noted that this is not the first time China acted in outrageous ways towards East Turkistanis by violating basic standards of international law and conduct.

East Turkistan (or Sinkiang) borders the independent Central Asian Islamic Republics namely, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. Mongolia, Afghanistan, India and Pakistan and occupies strategically important area which also rich in natural resources including oil. Since the dawn of history until the end of 18th Century, Turkistan (both East and West) existed as an economically and politically independent country. Efforts of colonialists, namely Russia and China, led to the division of Turkistan to East and West Turkistan. West Turkistan was invaded by Russians in 1865 and East Turkistan was invaded by China in 1876. In 1884 Eastern Turkistan was renamed as Sinkiang which means New Territory or New Possession and became a province of China. A repression, tyranny and sinofication process continued relentlessly, the popular uprising of 1932-1937 culminated in the declaration of the Islamic Republic of Eastern Turkistan in Kashgar and insurrections of 1944-1946 resulted in the declaration of the Republic of Eastern Turkistan in Gulja. However these independent states did not survive long. Nationalist China made peace with the secessionist leaders in Hi through negotiations with the help of USSR who for decades had evil designs over Sinkiang. The relative peace was under constant tension under the Nationalist Chinese Government until 1949 when the Communist Chinese seized the province towards the end of civil war.

The Communist rule unleashed yet another regime of terror and repression, where in destruction of national and religious identities of the people was ruthlessly attempted. From 1949 to 1972 fifty-eight large scale uprisings have taken place and more than one million

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CONTACT: PH: TOST 262 4721 or (0811191010-----+AX:_(0g)_=<)2 804£

East Turkistanis have been execu .o <■ qhbou rring countries, people
 have been forced to tlee J2 the Chinese Communis
 After the death of Mao Tse-tung killing national leaders
 continued to reinforce their Pre^e t>Y ication policy in
 and religious scholars and by fields.After taking the helm
 administration,education and cultural . terrorized
 of affairs in Eastern Turkistan The Chinese J^ la
 the public to achieve their colonialist and atheist g •
 As you can see State terror has been prevailing in Eastern Turkistan
 for a long long time.The Chinfise government is trying hard,using all
 inhuman methods to repress them and to stop preserving or their
 Turkic-Islamic identity

The Chinese policy of assimilation,hinged on altering the demographic
 texture of the country,is rigorously pursued.Ethnic Chinese are
 continually being moved to and settled in Eastern Turkistan in large
 numbers.The native people (Uighurs,Kazakhs and Kirghiz) of East Turkistan
 have become a minority in their own land.

In the name of family planning ChinG.se government is enforcing coerced
 birth control over East Turkistanis,which far exceeds the internationally
 accepted norms.

East Turkistan is not only the centre of tyranny and oppression -but also
 a site of Chinese nuclear tests with which the Chinese Government hopes
 to increase its influence and domination over the whole world.Sofar
 Chinese have carried out 43 nuclear test explosions at Lap Nor.Effect of
 these tests both on human life and health and to damage to the
 environment is immeasurable.

The Chinese authorities have lately relaxed control on drug trafficking
 and on marketing and consumption of narcotic and alcoholic materials.The
 authorities seem to encourage the young Muslims of Eastern Turkistan to
 get addicted.

It is quite apparent that East Turkistanis are living under the constant
 tyranny and persecution of the Communist imperialist regime.Despite all
 this the people of Eastern Turkistan is steadfast in ^ their struggle to
 achieve the rights enunciated in the Declaration ' of Universal Human
 Rights,a charter of what human beings in all walks of life could claim as
 theirs as a matter of fundamental human dignity,hitherto denied to
 them.It is very disappointing to note that the world public opinion has
 not reacted sufficiently to the plight of the East Turkistanis.

How much more innocent victims' bloods have to be shed,how much more
 tragedies,horrors,cruelties and genocides the world has to witness before
 you or any other true lovers or supporters of human freedom throughout
 the world will take action and say "No" and put a stop to these type
 atrocities.

As a member- of humanity in the world created by God for a purpose we are
 appealing to you and seeking your assistance to solve the problems of
 East Turkistanis people and to support their cause which is independence
 and self-determination.

Yours faithfully

Ziya Maski
President

30/5/96



Von: rakhiin@lochbrandy.Miues.EDU ("Abdulraklum Aitbaycv") Bcireff:
WUN News, July 18, 1996 Gesendct am: 1S.Jul.1996 12:02:28 -0600 Abgeholt
am: iv.07.96 07:44

THE WORLD UYGHUR NETWORK NEWS

Date: July 18.1996

From: Abdulraklum Aitbayev (rakhiin@lochbrandy.mines.edu)

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(In English and Uyghur)

(ETIC-No. 32)

>From "The Voice of Eastern Turkistan" newspaper (Almaty).

Chinese authorities decided to extend the period, scope, and further enforcement of the "Strike Hard" campaign "to fight crime" in Eastern Turkistan. The following is a report by the Urumchi Radio on July 14.

- begin Urumchi Radio report. 07/14/96 —

The chief officers of the Social Security Department in Xinjiang responsible for carrying out the "100 days of Strike Hard" campaign gathered in Urumchi for a secret meeting from July 8 to July 12.

(Comment by ETIC: The so-called "Strike Hard" campaign to fight "crime" was initiated in April and is still in effect. Chinese authorities are using it as a pretext to crack down on the national independence movements in Eastern Turkistan, Tibet, and Inner Mongolia)

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On the meeting they discussed issues related to a comprehensive cleaning up of the separatist elements in the society, and came to the following conclusions.

1. The "Strike Hard" operation has been carried out resolutely enough bringing up very useful experiences which must be learned and applied further.
2. During investigation of the assassination attempt on a head of a political council in Kashgar, comrade Hanrn, about 10 thousand people were examined, and this operation gave positive results. We should use such tactics in the future operations. ³
3. In spite of the continuing strong efforts to fight crime in Xinjiang it is clear that the enemy is not completely destroyed. Therefore, the "Strike Hard" campaign must go on in the larger scale with further enforcement

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Von: raUhim(\$lochbrandy.Mines,EDU ("Abdulrahim Aitbavev")
Betreff: WUN News, July 16.1996
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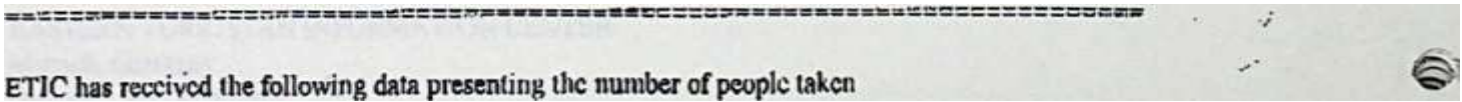
THE WORLD UYGHUR NETWORK NEWS

Date: July 16, 1996
From: AbduJrakhitn Ailbaycv (rakhinuft)lochbrandy.mincs.edu)

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OMR1 DAILY DIGEST_N(No 136, Part I. 16 JULY 1996)

UIGHUR ORGANIZATION IN KAZAKHSTAN REPORTS CLASHES IN CHINA. The United Nationalist Revolutionary Front. (UNRF). a separatist movement of the Muslim Uighur minority in China, reported that 430 Chinese soldiers and militiamen have been killed in the Chinese province of Xinjiang since April, AFP reported on 15 July. The UNRF claims that on 4 July, the day Chinese President Jiang Zemin was in Kazakhstan, a member of the movement killed 20 Chinese border guards in the Kundjerbard Pass. AFP has reported that a wave of arrests occurred in Xinjiang following the signing of border treaties between China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan in April. - Bruce Pannier ^{1 2}



ETIC has received the following data presenting the number of people taken under arrest during "Strike Hard" campaign in Eastern Turkistan from Hoten and Kashgar Districts (Wilayct).

1. From Hoten District:

Place Number of people arrested

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TOTAL: 2,220

2. From Kargilik County of Kashgar District: 420.

71ms, the total number of the Uyghurs taken under

Shorki Turk t stunning Hoten wilnyillde 4-nydin 6-nyghicc slyfwiw cohot to qolgha

Hoten wilayitidin:

Qaraqash Nahye	580 kish.
Hoten shelter icidin	450
Hoten Nahye	370
Keryc Nahyisidin	250
UmNahyisidin	200
■^^uma Nahyisidin	180
Cira Nahyisidin	120
Niya nahyisidin	70

Qcshqcr Qarghiliq Nahyisidin 420

Omumi 2640 Adem yalghu/Ja 8 Nahyidin qolgha elinghan.buninggha asasen pulun Sherqi Turkistaidiki IOOgc ycqin nahye 15 shchcrdi qolga elinganlar. 20,000 ashqanliqi lurganla gcp.

Sherqi Turkislan Alaqe-Ucur Merkizi.



This issue of the WUN News was prepared by Abdulrahkim Aitbaycv. We welcome your comments and suggcsliions.

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For more information on Eastern Turkislan visit <http://www.ccs.uky.edu/M-akhim/et.html>

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| The World Uyghur Network News is produced by the Eastern Turicistan
| Information Center (ETJC) and is devoted to the cunem political, |
| cultural and economic developments in Eastern Turkislan and to the |
j Uyghurs related issues. I

i
| Eastern Turkislan is a name used by the majority of the Uyghurs for |
| their Motherland located in what is at present Xinjiang Uyghur |
j Autonomous Region of China. I

i ., .
j The World Uyghur Network News is intended to bring information on
| situation in Eastern Turkislan from the Uyghur and other sources to |
| attention of the international community. |
Credits must be given to all sources cited. |

12-38-1995 2:17AM

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fro ^:

Source: Muslimedia International

URL: http://www.malaysia.net/muslimedia/

Date: June 30, 1996

Title: China to contain Islamic revival in Xinjiang

TEXT:

Eastern Turkistan National Freedom Center



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(√China has succeeded in securing the full support of its Central Asian and Russian neighbours to contain the growing tide erf Islamic revivalism in its north-western autonomous region of ^Xinjiang, where a ruthless crackdown on Muslims is being reinforced by bilateral and multilateral cooperation pacts.

The current campaign of suppression, first ordered at the end of April, seeks to purge believers in all walks of public life and in the professions as well as commerce, and to impose strict censorship on their freedom of expression, closing down their printing and communications facilities.

Xinjiang shares borders with Russia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Pakistan. Most of its inhabitants are Uighur Muslims (one of 10 Muslim nationalities in China) of Turkic origin who are ethnically related to their Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Tajik and Kazakh neighbours.

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In the past, Beijing exercised control over the region's inhabitants through isolating them from their Muslim neighbours, exploiting their ethnic differences to divide them, and ordering brutal periodical crackdowns. An armed rebellion in Xinjiang was suppressed by Chinese authorities three years ago, for instance.

But discontent and pro-Islamic sentiments among the region's Muslim population have resurfaced since then, largely as a result of the successful attempts by Central Asian nationalities at achieving independence after the collapse of the Soviet Union . The emergence of the new nation-States has fuelled the ambitions and efforts of Xinjiang Muslims to accomplish their own independence. /

But the same events have Instilled in the Chinese the fear that what has happened to the Soviet Union could also happen to their own empire. This explains the extent and severity of the

present crackdown on the Xinjiang Muslims, who are described as 'criminal separatists* much as Chechen fighters are dismissed as 'bandits* by Moscow.

The decision to order the crackdown was reached at a meeting held in the regional capital of Urumki on April 30 by senior government and communist party leaders. According to a report by Xinjiang TV the following day the leaders called for 'deepening' the campaign, which 'should focus on the violent and terrorist cases organized and manipulated by national separatist forces.

To those criminal elements who dare go against the wind to commit offences and the crackdown campaign, we must organize' forces, wage a concerted battle, and ruthlessly and firmly clamp down on their unbridled arrogance', Xinjiang TV said.

On May 3-6, the regional communist party committee held another conference in Urumki. This time to consider a directive from Beijing Which claimed that 'national separatism and unlawful religious activities are the key problems endangering Xinjiang's stability.' The party officials, drawn from all the region ' s ethnic groups, adopted a document setting out their conclusions at the end of the conference.

Both Xinjiang TV and the Xinjiang Daily, quoting extensively from the document, reported the party officials' decision to order another crackdown, with more emphasis this time on the need to counter religious activities. 'In recent years, religion has directly interfered with administration, law enforcement, education, family planning and other social services, 'officials at the meeting concluded.

Those who have brazenly violated China's religious laws and policies and have deceived and coerced some ignorant masses who have naive feelings about religion to engage in separatist and

disruptive activities are by no means rare/ the document said In an unusual signal of the extent of the rise of Muslim feeling.

The depth of Islamic revivalism in a region bristling with ethnic rivalries was also underscored by the admission In the Beijing directive that separatism and religion were the main threats to Xinjiang's stability,.

The party officials adopted specific measures to counter the perceived dangers. These range from the reorganization of the party branches in villages which are apparently more vulnerable to infiltration by Muslims to the suppression of religious information and activities not approved by the authorities

'In 1996 and 1997, we must reorganize those weak and lax party branches, especially the village level organizations, that have been dominated by religious forces', the document said. It added that the authorities must tighten control over the publishing and printing industry, stop religious activities making inroads into schools by instilling 'ideas of national division and'religious doctrines into students' and ban and confiscate printed material and audio products promoting nationalism.

Those books, magazines and audio products that distort history and promote national division and unlawful religious concepts must all be banned and confiscated', it said. 'And those who are involved in the production and distribution of these books and products must be held accountable for their actions'

Ironically, the very countries in Central Asia, whose independence from Russia has inspired the reawakening in Xinjiang, are siding with Beijing in its current crackdown. So is Russia.

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Russia signed a treaty with China in April to guard against military dashes

12-30-1995 2:13AM

FROM

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Along the common border. The pact was signed in Shanghai on April 26 by Chinese president Jiang Zemin, Russian president Boris Yeltsin, Kazakh president Nursultan Nazarbayev, Kyrgyz president Askar Akayev and Tajik president Imomali Rakhmanov.

A Reuters report on May 12 quoted diplomats as saying that the five-year border accord 'will help Beijing to combat any surge in Muslim sentiment and separatism in Xinjiang'.

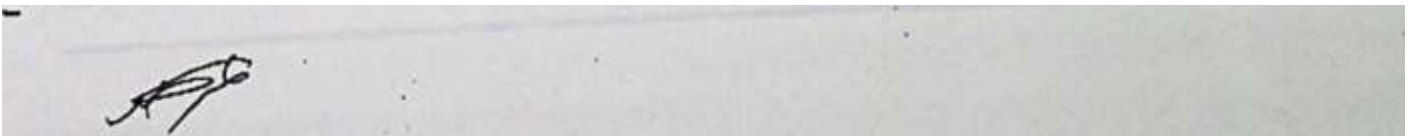
But recent experience in many countries shows that crackdowns only serve to intensify such sentiment. And there is no obvious reason why the Chinese will succeed where others have failed.

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THE WORLD UYGHUR NETWORK NEWS

Dale: July 10,1996

From: Abdulrahim Aitbayev (mkhim@lochbrandy.mincs.cdu)

If you do not want to receive WUN News, please, contact: lire person above.

(In English and Uyghur)

07/10/96. ETIC. Turkish TGRT television company reported today that tlic Chinese military have recently had in some areas of the Taklimakan desert clashes with the Uyghur guerillas fighting for independence of Eastern Turkistan. It was reported that around 5 thousand Uyghurs were arrested in the result of this opraiions.-Mahimid Pidayi, Istanbul, Turkey

07/10/96. ETIC. National Public Radio from Washington DC reported today in its Morning News program tliat the Human Rights Watch/Asia organization expressed its concern over serious deterioration of the human rights situation in China during recent months. The organization says that the governments of many countries put ahead their economic interests with China over the issue of human rights hoping that economic development of China will bring democracy to China. Unfortunately, increasing human rights violations in China demonstrate the opposite. In particular, Chinese regime is extremely repressive against nationalistic movements in Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang.— Abdulrahim Aitbayev, Denver, U.S.A.

96-7-10. ShTAM. Turkiyning TGRT iclcviziye programmising bugun hewer qilishicc, Xitay herbiiy kucliri yeqin arida Sherqi Turkistan musleqqilighi ucun kuresh qiliwaiqan Uyghur pidayiliri bilen Taklimakan colining bc/i yerliride toqunushuptu. Bu hcriketning netijisida 5 ming Uyghur qolglia e'liniptu imish.—Mahmud Pidayi, Istanbul, Turkiye

96-7-10. ShTAM. Amerikining Washington din beridighan Nashinil Pablik Radio bugunki ettigenlik ycnqiliqlar programniisida liawer qilishice, Hyuntan Rayts Woc/E'ysha tashkilat axirki aylarda Xilaydiki insan hoquqlirining nahayiti yamnlisliwatqanlighidin oz teshwishini bildiriptu. Tashkilatning e'ytisliice, kop mcmliketler hokumetlirining oc cqtsadiy menpeetlirini insan hoquqliri mesilisining aldigha qoyup, Xitayning cqtsadiy islahcii demokratiyagha yol qoyudu degen umulliri cmelge ashmaywatidu. Apsuski, Xitayda kundan kungc yu/. bcriwatqan insan hoquqlirining depsende qilinishi aksini namayan qilmaqta. Mesilcn, Xitay rc'zhimi Tibet, Icki Mongghol we Xinjang milietdlik herikederge qarslit intayin cong basturush sayasatini yurgizwatidu. -Abdulrahim Aitbayev, Denwer, A.Q.Sh.

THE WORLD UYGHUR NETWORK NEWS

Date: July 10, 1996

From: Abdulrahim Aitbayev (rakhim\$lochbrandy.mincs.edu)

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This issue of the WUN News was prepared by Abdulrahim Aitbayev. We welcome your comments and suggestions.

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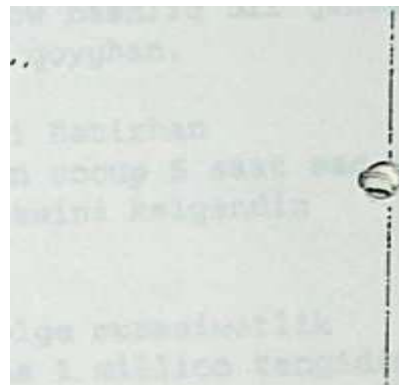
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| cultural and economic developments in Eastern Turkistan and to the
j Uyghurs related issues.

| Eastern Turkistan is a name used by the majority of the Uyghurs for
| their Motherland located in what is at present Xinjiang Uyghur
j Autonomous Region of China.

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j Credits must be given to all sources cited.



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h« cetoUUGfeM *<U. as iy«n graining oeurtU MIM "Ittlpsq"
** «* iahini dewaimlashaturuehigha ruheet berildi*

tipaq" geziti U iyul kuni musteqil gezit supitide qaytidin royhetfcin *otti*. >*** v«
^chopilirid'? vyc^{vmr} h*icHnina tarihi, bugunki ij timaiy-aayasiy atini we uningha
munaeiwetlik barliq yengiliqlarni keng dayiride mustegii utup turushni nishan qilidu" -
dap, jawab berdi mening bilen bolghan pitide gezitimizning bash muharriri Muzepperhan
Qurban.

'*Argument! i fakti" gezitining "Qazahstan" heptiligi 1956 jili iyul 28 iida berilgen
hewiri boyice: yadro*gorallirinihg einaq gilinishigha qarshi '.ahstanda paaliyet elip
beriwatqan "Attan" herikiti wekillirining Almutidiki ihqi ammiwiyy-seyasiy teshkilatlar
bilen birliship Hitayning Uyghurstanning >nor koli teweside otkuziwatqan atom
sinaqlirigha qarahi, Jagh Zeminning iaqatangha kelgen kuni namayiehigha oiqishidin
enairigen Qazagstan dolet >erliri "Attan" herikiti bashliqliridin Amantay Aailbekow
bashliq bir qanee jhilemi eshu kuni oz uyliridin ciqmasqa nezerbent qilip qoyghan.

didin "Azatliq" radiosidin Qazaqstanda turushluq muhbiri Batirhan rimbetnimu uning
namaishcilargha hisdashliq bildurushidin cocup 6 saat sac^i larieida tutup turghan. We peqet
sheher prokurorining muawini kelgendin yinla qoyup beriahke mejburi bolushqan.

[ndaq qanunsizliqqa qattiq narazi bolghan muhbir shu jidolge munasiwetlik Ihkimilerni sotqa
berip, rohi azap cekken her bir saatigha X million tengidin [ehminen 1,5 ming \$ dollar}
telap qilishqa hazirliq kormekte.

ds issue of the WUN News was prepared by Abdulrahim Aitbayev. welcome
your comments and suggestions.

>r the back issues of WUN News visit our WWW site ;tp:
//www.ccs. uky.edu/~rakhim/etio. html

>r more information on Eastern Turkistan visit L tp:
//www. ccs. uky, edu/~rakhim/et. html

ASTERN TURKISTAN INFORMATION CENTER
unich, Germany

beriah herikitining ahu kungioe elip barghan umumiyzluk tazilaah
iehlirl icide bir hepte timakir qilghan, netijide towendiki
hulaeigha kelgen:

1. Heriket n&migha oushluq qatiq elip berildi. Nahayiti kop
tejribiler qoligha keldi. Bu tejribilerni janimu
emaliylehturuehimiz kirek.

2. Qeshqerdiki eeyasiy kengesh reiei Harun hajigha
qilinghan auyqesni ecish uoun 10 mighgha yeqin kiahi tdkehrulup
yahshi netije alduq. Moshu ueeulni aldiroizdiki hemme cong
tekshuruehlerde dawamlaeturushimiz kirek.

3. Shu kungice jinayetcilerge berilgen zerbiler qance keng
hem qattiq bolmisun duehmenlarning t<?hi tugumigenligi melum
bold!. Demek qattiq zerbe berishni yenimu uzun hem qattiq elip
beriehimiz kerek.

weten ucqun shtabining bu yighin eciliehl bilen uni kuzutup barghan hadimining
ahu iyghinning icidin slip yollighan mehpiy melumati mezkur iyghin yepiliehidin bir kun
burun gezitimizge yetip kelgen edi, uninggha towendiki uc sir eoilghan:

1. Qattiq zerbe bearish herikitl bashlanghandin beri bu
hriketke qatnaehqan 450 hitay gherbiy eaqciliri olgen. Minggha

yeqin eaqcilar yaralarghan. yighin olgenlerge orunliridin turup
3 minut teziye bilduruehken hem ularning Aililirige yadem berieh uaun kop
mihtarda pul ajratqan,

2. Hazirghlce qolgha elinghanlarning olumge hokum
I
qilindighanlighini 10 kun igide eniqlap ciqiehni tapshurghan.

3. Jighin emdi yengi bashlaydighan heriketni Korla Oblaetining
Qaraeheher, Lopnor, Korla nahyiai, Carqiliq nahiyiliride, Qeshqer bilert Hoten
wilayetlirining putun nahiyelirida shu yilning ahirighice slip beriehni belguligen. /

»»*»■«»» S= ■■■■■*■< w •■■«■* = = =: SM « «s telefc »e «s w

fcfciteeir: as £:£:==: ;= = BS»n: ■■*»*«(■ **

(ShTAM-N0.29)

Biahkektiki muxbirimi? Rabivem Yacubning. hewiri:

1) Kirgizstan Jumhuriyetlik uyghur "Ittlpak" jemiyyiti bilen rue we uyghur
tillirida oiqidighan jumhuriyetlik ijtimely-seiyasiy gezit HlttipakMning
pasliyiti, gazitning os sehipiliriuw d«wamliq hiLaygha qarehi maqale
beaidighanliqi baniei bilen Kirgizatan Edliye Miniatrligi teripidln 22 mart 3

Uowed co reeume it* activity.

n July 11 "Ittipak" was reregeetered A# an independent newepape*. n my interview, a Chief Editor-of the newspaper Mr. Mutapperhan Kurban aid that "Ittipak" aimes on independent and wide coverage of the urrent social and political life of the Uyghur people, its culture and istory,

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uclear tests' in Lopnor site of Uyghuristan.

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abiyem Yakub is a correspondent of ETIC in Bishkek, Kirgizstan.

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In Oyghur)

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i "*"

ShTAM-No.32)

itay jallatliri Sherqi Turkistandiki "qattiq zerbe berish" herikitini yer~ zun muddetke eozup tehimu keng hem qattiq qilip berishni qarar qildi,

rumci radiosining'7 ayning 14 kunidiki etigenlik hewiri;

Shinjang boyice jamaet hawupsizliq saqlash idarilirinitig shu yil aprleldin beriki "100 kunluk qattiq zerbe berish" heriketlirige qatnashqan gruppa meeulliri 7 ayning 8 din 12-ci kunigice Urumcide jiddiy mehpiy jighin otkuzup qattiq zerbe

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THE WORLD UYGHUR NETWORK NEWS

Date: July 4,1996

From: Abdulrahim Ailbayev (rakhim(^lochbrandy.mines.edu)

WE CONGRATULATE OUR AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS WITH THE INDEPENDENCE DAY!

If you do not want to receive WUNN, please, contact the person above.

IN THIS ISSUE;

- > A PROTEST BY THE UYGHUR COMMUNITY IN KIRGIZSTAN
TO VISITING CHINESE PRESIDENT JANG ZEMIN (In English and Uyghur)
- > OMRI REPORT ON VISIT OF JIANG ZEMIN TO UZBEKISTAN
- > VOICE OF AMERICA - CHINA HAS REJECTED ACCUSATIONS BY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL AN
ON-GOING CHINESE GOVERNMENT CRACKDOWN AGAINST CRIME
- > REPORT BY VOICE OF AMERICA ON VISIT OF THE JIANG ZEMIN TO KAZAKSTAN
- > REPORT FROM "THE VOICE OF EASTERN TURK I STAN" (ALMATY) ON CELEBRATIONS OF
GHENI BATUR'S 15 ANNYVERSARY OF DEATH (In Uyghur)

July 4,1996 >From Rabiycra Yaqub,
Representative of the ETIC in Kirgizstan

A PROTEST BY THE UYGHUR COMMUNITY IN KIRGIZSTAN TO VISITING CHINESE PRESIDENT JANG ZEMIN

The Uyghur community in Kirgizstan planned to organize a massive demonstration in a protest of the Chinese colonial policy in Eastern Turkislan during a visit of the Chinese President Jiang Zemin to Bishkek.

The demonstration was later cancelled by the request of the government of Kirgizstan. Nevertheless, on July 2 a group of Uyghurs organized picketing in front of die Chinese Embassy in Kirgizstan. This group prepared a letter of protest addressed to tlic Chinese President and requested from the Chinese Ambassador to deliver it to President Jiang.

Between 9 am and 10 am local police officers barred the demonstrators from the Embassy and demanded litem to leave. The doors of the Chinese Embassy remained closed, and the Embassy employees refrtsed to accept the letter.

The officers of the Ministry ofInternal Affairs of Kirgizstan worried the aggravating situation and suggested the demonstrators to deliver the letter to the Chinese President through the Foreign Ministry of Kirgizstan.

The demonstrators agreed and the letter was accepted by tbc deputy of the Foreign Minister of Kirgizstan, Mr. J. Chinctov.

TEXT OF THE LETTER BY THE UYGHUR DEMONSTRATORS IN
KIRGIZSTAN TO THE CHINESE PRESIDENT JIANG ZEMIN

Mr. Jiang Zemin,

You are probably aware that in 1644 Manchurs conquered Chinese Empire and in 1759 the)' in the same way occupied Uyghuristan/Easteni Turkistan.

In 1911 the Qinhai revolution under the leadership of the Chinese democrat Sun Yatsen put an end to the despotic rule of the Manchu dynasty in China and paved a way to constructing a new Chinese Republic.

Later, Josef Stalin made Uyghuristan a part of China. In result, the Uyghur people currently suffer much more from the colonialism than they did during the Manchu Dynasty.

We demand Uic following:

1. Stop forced assimilation of the Uyghur population by the massive transfer of the Chinese from other provinces.
2. Stop birth control policy in Uyghuristan.
3. Stop nuclear tests at Lopnor.
4. Freedom of speech to the people of Uyghuristan,
5. Religious freedom to the people of Uyghuristan.
6. Stop creating obstacles in educating the Uyghur youth.
7. Stop ethnic discrimination of the people of Uyghuristan.
8. Stop putting pressure on the governments of the Independent Central Asian slates to curb activities by the Uyghur communities for freedom of their motherland.

In result of the "CLEANING UP IN 100 DAY" policy by the Chinese government in Uyghuristan, thousands of Uyghurs Irave boon put in prisons and prison camps, and hundreds have been killed.

Slop these barbaric actions against the people of Uyghuristan!

Give the Uyghurs an opportunity to exercise their right for self-determination!

No nation has a right to exterminate another smaller nationl

The Uyghurs is a people living in Central Asia from ancient times.

By the international laws the Uyghurs have a right for self determination.



OMRI, please write to info@orari.o-

ENDS VISIT TO UZBEKISTAN. Jiang Zemin conclude
a two-day
deluded meeUngs with Uzbek
Mulaziz Kornilov, international
intergovernmental agreements.
economic relations, transport, and
avoiding double taxation. Mutual trade dropped from \$165 million in 1994 to
million in 1995 and \$37 million for the first five months of 1996. According

Reuters, Jiang praised Uzbekistan's role in stabilizing Central Asia and expressed his appreciation for Karimov's supporting China's policies in Tibet and Xinjiang. Jiang will also meet with the Presidents of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan before returning to China on 6 July. - Roger Kangas



7/4/96 VOICE OF AMERICA

INTRO: CHINA HAS REJECTED ACCUSATIONS BY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL AN ON-GOING CHINESE GOVERNMENT CRACKDOWN AGAINST CRIME DEMONSTRATES WHAT AMNESTY CALLS "STATE KILLING ON A MASSIVE SCALE." AMNESTY SAYS ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE BEEN EXECUTED IN THE PAST TWO MONTHS. V-O-A'S STEPHANIE HO HAS THIS REPORT.

TEXT: IN RESPONSE TO A CRITICAL AMNESTY REPORT ISSUED WEDNESDAY, CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN CUITIANKAI THURSDAY DEFENDED BEIJING'S 'STRIKE HARD' CAMPAIGN AGAINST CRIME.

//CUI ACTUALITY//

(CHINESE) THE CRIME CRACKDOWN CAMPAIGN CONDUCTED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT IS TO FIGHT AGAINST SERIOUS CRIMINALS SUCH AS DRUG TRAFFICKERS.

//END ACTUALITY//

MR. CUI SAYS CHINESE JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN HANDLING THE CRIMINAL CASES ACCORDING TO LAW. HE ADDED FOREIGN GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALS HAVE NO RIGHT TO MAKE WHAT HE CALLS "IRRESPONSIBLE REMARKS" ON THIS ISSUE.

IN ITS REPORT, THE LONDON-BASED AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL SAYS CHINA HAS EXECUTED ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF THE ON-GOING "STRIKE HARD" CAMPAIGN. AMNESTY ALLEGES MOST OF THOSE PUT TO DEATH DURING THE PERIOD WERE NOT GIVEN A FAIR TRIAL.
(SIGNED)

7/3/96 - VOICE OF AMERICA

INTRO: CHINESE PRESIDENT ZH1ANG ZEMIN ARRIVES IN ALMATY THURSDAY (JULY 4) FOR A TWO DAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE CENTRAL ASIAN STATE

TEXT: PRESIDENT ZEMIN ARRIVES IN ALMATY AFTER VISITING TWO OTHER CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES - UZBEKISTAN AND KYRGYZSTAN.

CHINA AND KAZAKSTAN HAVE ALSO SHOWN INTEREST IN WORKING TOGETHER

CHINA AND KAZAKHSTAN HAVE ALSO SHOWN INTEREST IN WORKING **TOGETHER** TOWARD NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL. CHINA'S RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAYING THAT IT IS ENDING NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS AT ITS NORTHWESTERN TEST SITE OF LOP NOR WAS WELCOMED IN KAZAKHSTAN. KAZAKHSTAN WAS CONCERNED THAT NUCLEAR TESTS IN THE NEIGHBORING CHINESE PROVINCE OF XINJIANG-UIGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION (XUAR) THREATENED THE ENVIRONMENT IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE TWO COUNTRIES HAVE ALSO BEEN COOPERATING IN COMBATING WHAT IS OFFICIALLY TERMED AS SEPARATIST MOVEMENT BY UIGHURS IN CHINA. MORE THAN 10 MILLION UIGHURS - A TURKIC MUSLIM PEOPLE - HAVE BEEN LIVING FOR CENTURIES IN THE NORTHWESTERN CHINESE PROVINCE OF XINJIANG COMMONLY CALLED EAST TURKISTAN. NEARLY A QUARTER MILLION UIGHURS LIVE IN KAZAKHSTAN AND KYRGYZSTAN.

SEVERAL EXILED UIGHUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA FIGHT FOR THE RIGHTS OF CHINESE UIGHURS AND PRESERVATION OF THEIR CULTURE WHICH THEY CLAIM FACES EXTINCTION BECAUSE OF WHAT THEY CALL DELIBERATE CHINESE POLICY OF ASSIMILATION.

IN A RECENT NEWS CONFERENCE IN ALMATY, KAZAKHSTAN FOREIGN MINISTER KASYMZHUMART TOKAYEV REPEATED HIS COUNTRY'S SUPPORT FOR CHINA'S EFFORTS TO CURB SEPARATIST ACTIVITIES IN XINJIANG.

We welcome your comments and suggestions.
This issue of the WUNN was prepared by Sokrat Saydehmet (ssaydalun@osfl.gmu.edu)

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| The World Uyghur Network News is produced by the Eastern Turkistan | Information Center (ETIC) and is devoted to the current political, | cultural and economic developments in Eastern Turkistan and to the | Uyghurs related issues.

| Eastern Turkistan is an unofficial name used by the majority of Uyghurs | for their Motherland located in what is at present Xinjiang Uyghur | Autonomous Region of China.

| The World Uyghur Network News is intended to bring information on | situation in Eastern Turkistan from Uyghur and other sources to | attention of the international community.
| Credits must be given to all sources cited.

THE WORLD UYGHUR NETWORK NEWS

Date: July 4, 1996

From: Abdulrahkim Aitbaycv (rakhim@lochbrandy mines.edu)

7/4/96 VOICE OF AMERICA

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(SIGNED)

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1. About 450 people of the Chinese military and the social security department personnel have been killed since the "Strike Hard" began. About one thousand of the Chinese military and security were wounded. The delegates of the meeting commemorated them by a three minutes of silence. It was decided on the meeting to give financial assistance to families of the killed officers.

2. It was ordered to identify in ten days those among the people taken under arrest who must be given death sentences.

3. The "Strike Hard" campaign will be enforced in Korla Wilayet's (District.) Karashar, Lopnor, Korla counties, Charklik county, and to the all counties of the Kashgar and Holcn Wilayets, and will continue till the end of this year.

(ETIC-No.29)

Rabiyem Yakub reports from Bishkek:

1) On March 22 activity of a socio-political newspaper "Ittipak", which is published in Uyghur and Russian by the Uyghur society "Iluipak" in Kirgizstan, was suspended for three months by the Justice Ministry of Kirgizstan. The Ministry claimed that "Ittipak" by its critics to the Chinese policies in Eastern Turkistan violated the current agreement with China on non-interference into internal affairs. On June 25, after three months of tire suspension period had been expired, "Ittipak" was allowed to resume its activity.

On July 11 "Ittipak" was reregistered as an independent newspaper. In my interview, a Chief Editor of the newspaper Mr. MuzepperIran Kurban said that "Ittipak" aims on independent and wide coverage of the current social and political life of the Uyghur people, its culture and history.

2) Russian "Argument! i fakti" newspaper reported on June 28:

The leader of the "Attan" organization Mr. Amantay Asilbekov along with some other members were warned by the Kazakslani government officials to stay at home during the official visit of the Chinese president Jiang Zemin to Kazakistan. "Attan" along with the other political organizations planned to organize a demonstration protesting continuing nuclear tests in Lopnor site of Uyghuristan.

Also, the correspondent of the Kazak service of the "Liberty" radio station Mr. Batirhan Darimbet was detained in the police station for 6 hours that day. The Kazakstani authorities worried that Mr. Darimbet will express his support to the demonstrators. Only after personal visit and request of the Almaty city prosecutor, Mr. Darimbet was released.

Mr. Darimbet is going to bring a suit, against the responsible for his detention officers requesting one million tenge (approximately \$ 1.5 thousand) for each hour of the detention.

Rabiyem Yakub is a correspondent of ETIC in Bishkek, Kirgizstan. _____

(In Uyghur)

(ShTAM-No.32)

am: 4 .ul .6 13:55:24 +0300 Von:

jf(((joel.bishkek su (Joel Freitas)

Belrcflf: Hello from Kirgi/.stan Gesendet

Abgeholt am: 04.07.90 12:49

DUNYA UYGUR AHBARAT TORI

1996. 4. Iyul. Sherqi Turkislan Alaqc - Ucur merkizi Kirgizistan Agenli
Rabycm Yaqub Iewiri (N: 19)

Hitay heliq jumhutyitining reisi Jang Ziminning I996j. 7 ayuing 3 kuni Kirgluzstangha restni seper bilen kclidighanlighini anglighandin kiyin Kirgbizstan uyghnr jamaatciligi, mustcmlikicilcrge qarila narazilighini bildurush ucun shu kuni utnumiyuzluk namaishigha eqiqshni qarar qildi. Lckin, helqimiz Kirghizstan hokumitining ilfimasigha binaen umumiyuzluk nainaishini lohtatqan bolsimu 7 ayning 2 kuni Kirghizstandiki Hilay clcihanisining aldigha lopluship piket otku/ush bilen Jang Zeminning natnigha yezilghan mchsus hetni Kirghizstandiki Hilay eleisi arqiliq tminggha tapslmrush qararigha kclishti. Del slm kuni, saat 9-10 arlighida Hitay clcihanlighining aldigha heliq toplishishi bilen yerlik saqci hadimliri ularning aldini tosap tarqap ketishke mcjburlidi. Hitay clcihanlirining isliik-danvazliri quluplanghan edi. Elcihanining ayrim liizmetciliri hetni tapshurup elishtin bash tarlqanlighigha qarimay heliqimiz oz pikirida qatiq turdi.

Weziyctning jiddiylishidin ensirgen Kirgbizstan Tashqj Isilar ministrliqi hadimliri meskur hetni Kirgbizstan Tashqi Ishlar ministrliqi arqiliq tapshurush teklibini berishti. Netijide, Kirgbizstan Tashqi Ishlar ministrligining muawini j.Cinclow arqiliq het tapshuruldi.

HET

Janabiy Jang Zemin, sizgc melum bolush kirckki, I644j. manjurlar Hitayni qandaq bisiwalghan bolsa 1759j. Uyghur\$latuiimu(Sherqi Turkistan) shundaqla bisi\N'alglu»n edi. Hilay heliqi demokrat-inqlapci Sun Yatcinning rehberligide Cinhay inqlawining bashlinishi bilen (1911 ahirliri, 1912 bashliri) 267 jil dawamida Hitayni musiemlikkc qilghan manjur lutndanlighini aghdump tashlap Hitay jumhuiyctini qurushqa muyesser boldi. Likin, shu waqiltiki Sowit ittitaqining "dahisi" Iosif Stalinning kiyinki jeiyarlarda yuz bet gen tarihiy weqyelergc toghridin toglua tesir korsitisbl netijide uyghur helqining pishanisin: yene shor bisip qaldi. Uygmlretan hitay heliq juinliuyitining terkiwige kirdi. Uyghur helqi bugunki kunluktc manjur handanlighi dewride tartqan zulum-aqubetliridin neccc hessc ustun det-azaplami tariwatidu.

Bizmm TELIBIMIZI

1. >cki Hitay olkuhiridin Hitay kocmenlirini amtnawiy turde Sherqi Turkisiangha kocmp ciqish arqiliq uyghur helqini assimilylsiyec qilish tohtitulsun.
2. Sherqi Turkislan heliqige qaiita jurguziliwatqan tughutiii ccklesh tohtitulsun. /
3. I,ob-Nor koli teweside atom yadro qorallini sinaq qilish tohtitulsun.
4. Sherqi Turkistan ziyaliri we yashlirining ditnokratik pikir qilish erkinligi boghulmisun.
5. Heliqning diniy erkinligi ceklenmisun.
6. Uyghur yashlirining bilim ilish imkamyetlirige cek qoyulmi\$un.
7. Yerlik Heliqlergc (jarita ilip biriliwatqan her turdiki milli kamsitishlar tohtalsun.

X. Orta Asiya teweside yashawaiqan uyghur helqining oz ana-wetinining istiqlaliyili ucun ilip biriwatqan paaliyet we hcqqani teleplirini ccklesh ucun. Orta Asiya dolellirige bisitn korsutup ularning qoli bilen bu tewede yashawatqnn uyghur helqige korsitiwatqan bisimlar tohtitulsun. Kiyinki aylarda jurguziliwatqan "100 kunluk tazilash sayasiti" netijiside minglighan kirindashlimi/. tunnige lashlinip necce yuzi itilip kctli. Mundaq wehshiler tohtitulsun!

Hcliqqa oz teghdirini o/i hcl qilish hoqoqi birilsunl

Bir milletning ycnc bir milletni oz menpiyiti hisawigha yoqiliwilish hoqoqi yoq!

Uyghur helqi Merkizi Asiyada yashawatqan qedimiy heliqlarning biri supitide oz teghdirini hcliq ara qaidilar اساسida o/.i hcl qilish hoqoqigha ige.

THE WORLD UYGHUR NETWORK NEWS

Dale: July 1, 1996

Fronv Abdulrakluni Aitbnyev (rakhim@lochbrandy.mincs.edu)

If you do not want to receive WUNN, please, coniacl. the person above.

1. ON JUNE 29, 1996, THE EASTERN TURKISTANI COMMUNITY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA HELD A RALLY IN THE CITY OF ADELAIDE AGAINST HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND NUCLEAR TESTS IN EASTERN TURKISTAN (XINJIANG PROVINCE OF CHINA).

29-Iyun kuni Jemibi Australiyaning Sherqi Turkistan jemyiti Adelaide shcheridc Sherqi turkislandiki insan hoquqlirini depende qilinwatqalighigha we atom bomba sinaqlirigha oz qarshiliqni bildurup namoyish olku/.uptu

The rally began at noon when about 200 people formed lines and moved towards the Parliament House The demonst rators hold the Hags of Eastern Turkistan and the placards such as "FREEDOM FOR EAST TURKISTAN", "CHINA TAKE YOUR BOMBS OUT OF EAST TURKISTAN", and many other

The rally in the front of the Parliament House began at 12:30 pm, Ms. Tursinay

Muhammad gave an introducloiy speech on Eastern Turkistan She said that in this century more than 250 thousand East Turkistanis lost their lives in the struggle for independence.

Then. Mrs. Julie Greig, a member of the Reinele Liberal Party, MP, and JP, spoke on behalf of the Liberal party, and said that the Chinese government docs not pay any attention on Australia's condemnation of atomic tests in China

She was joined by Mr, Murray Delaine, MP, and JP from the Labour Party, who spoke on behalf of the labour party.

Mrs. Sandra Kinck, a member of the legislative council of the Parliament, spoke about stopping the atomic bomb tests in China.

Shaikh Sulaiman Noreddine gave an information on Eastern Turkistan and demanded freedom for the people of Eastern Turkistan.

Mr. Ahmet Kilne spoke about inhumane treatment of the Eastern Turkistani people by the Chinese authorities. ^

Mr. Nadeem Rozi read to the demonstrators an open letter written by the Turkistani association and addressed to Mr. Downer, a foreign minister of Australia. The letter was presented to Mr. Murray Delaine with a request to deliver it to the foreign minister.

Reporting from Adelaide, Australia,
Uyghur Kizi Fax: 08 477 815
E-mail: amir@tne.net.au (Amir)

2. From OMR1 DAILY DIGEST, No. 127, Part I, 1 July 1996.

Almuto sheheridiki Oilier Instituti otkuzgen aminawi pikir c'niqlash soraqta, soraqqa qatnashqanlarning 65% ti yengi mustaqil bolghan dcwleUerning qaylidin birlishisluni halaydiken, 87% ti Rossiya we 3.7% Uzbekistan bilen ittitaqni isteydiken.

KAZAKHSTANIS FAVOR CIS INTEGRATION. Results of a public opinion poll conducted by the Almaty-based Gillcr Institute, reported by ITAR-TASS on 28 June, reveal that about 65% of the 1,000 respondents would prefer to live in a single integrated state within the framework of the CIS.

Although over two-thirds of respondents said that (he highest stage of CIS integration is unlikely at lire moment, 27% favor closer cooperation with Russia, Belarus, and Kyrgyzstan in the framework of the recently concluded quadripartite agreement on deepening integration. About 17% said they would like the integration process to involve all the CIS stales, while 14% favored the formation of a political union similar to the one between Russia and Belarus. Over 87% emphasized the need for integration between Kazakhstan and Russia, whereas only 3.7% prefer an alliance with Uzbekistan, 1.7% favor integration with Kyrgyzstan, and 1.6% favor closer ties with remaining CIS states. - Bhavna Dave

We welcome your comments and suggestions.

EASTERN TURKISTAN INFORMATION CENTER Munich, Germany Director;
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| The World Uyghur Network News is produced by the Eastern Turkistan j Information Center (ETIC) and is devoted to the current political, | cultural and economic developments in Eastern Turkistan and to the | Uyghurs related issues.

| Eastern Turkistan is an unofficial name used by the majority of Uyghur\$| | for their Motherland located in what is at present Xinjiang Uyghur j Autonomous Region of China

! The World Uyghur Network News is intended to bring information on I situation in Eastern Turkistan from the Uyghur and other sources to | attention of the international community, j Credils must be given to all sources cited.

THE WORLD UYGHUR INFORMATION NETWORK NEWS

JUNK 26. 1996

IN THIS ISSUE

(IN UYGHUR)

1. CELEBRATIONS OF THE 15 TH ANNIVERSARY OF MR. GHENJ BATUR'S DEATH WILL TAKE PLACE IN ALMATY, KAZAKSTAN, ON JUNE 29.

Gheni Batur is considered to be an Uyghur national hero of the 1944-1949 "Revolution of the Three Districts" in Eastern Turkistan. Later, he immigrated to the USSR. After his death he was buried in a cemetery of Almaty.

2. THE AUSTRALIAN TURKISTAN ASSOCIATION ORGANIZES A DEMONSTRATION IN ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA. ON JUNE 29, 1996

The demonstration is against the planned on 08/06/1996 nuclear test in Lopnor, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, and the current brutal campaign by the Chinese government against the so-called "Muslim separatists in Xinjiang".

- 3 ARTICLE FROM THE CHINESE "UNITED CHINESE TIMES" PUBLISHED IN SYDNEY. AUSTRALIA, BY THE "CHINESE STUDENTS HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANISATION".

The newspaper reports that in the period from the middle of April to May 20 in 15 districts of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region 45 uprisings and protests by the local Uyghur population had taken place. The protesters demanded the Chinese to leave Xinjiang and to establish an independent state, Eastern Turkistan, on its territory. Around 65 thousand people participated in the uprisings. Casualties: among the protesters - 630 people wounded and some reported killed; among the Chinese military, police and administration - 430 wounded, / some reported killed.

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| in Eastern Turkistan from the Uyghur and other sources to attention of |
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| Credits must be given to all sources cited. |

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' Retrieved from the newspaper "The United Chinese Times" published by the Chinese Human Rights Organization, Sidney, Australia.

June 20, 1996

An article published in the "United Chinese Times" claims that there have been 45 uprisings in 15 cities in Xinjiang (Eastern Turkistan) with more than 65,000 people involved, and 1,000 people injured or killed.

It is written that the Government of PRC sent Air Force units to 15 cities to suppress the protesters.

On the 25/05/96 the Chinese Communist representatives in the Chinese Parliament House have stated that, for the first time an uprising issue undergone examination and successfully passed into the Chinese Parliament House for open discussion.

It was announced in the Chinese Parliament that there have been 45 separatist uprisings of a different scale in 15 cities in Xinjiang

The "Xinjiang Government News" stated that the protests/uprisings took place during a period from the middle of April to June 20, 1996.

Around 30 army units stationed in Xinjiang were raided by the separatist groups using bombs and grenades.

The separatists planted bombs on 12 main army transportation roads, and destroyed 45 government offices.

On 05/28/96 in the Parliament House the Chinese Army Directing Officer ordered the troops of the Lanzhou and Xinjiang's garrisons to take immediate actions and suppress all uprisings in Xinjiang.

430 people were killed or injured by the separatist groups.
670 separatists were killed or injured during the fights and protests.

The participants of the uprisings and protests demanded from the Chinese government officials to get out of East Turkistan, and demanded to establish an independent state, Eastern Turkistan, in Xinjiang.

The following people from the PRC Parliament were sent to Xinjiang to investigate the riots:

- (1) Ving Boa
- (2) Lui Jing Sung
- (3) Ching Jan Ning
- (4) Kay Fu Ling

On return to Beijing, they reported

The separatists in Xinjiang must be destroyed using any means,

The following *m* the dates when the uprisings and protests took place:

05/1 J/% - Ghulja 05/13/96 - Boriala 05/16/96 - Aksu 05/22/96 - Atush

On the 21/05/96 Chinese Parliament House in Beijing requested

To use harsh suppressions against separatists in Xinjiang.

Reporting from Australia,

Uyghur Kizi

Fax-08 477 8J5

e-mail: ;iinir@liie net.au (Amir)

Forwarded by Abdulraklum Ailbayev rakhim@lochbrandy.inincs.edu

AUSTRALIAN TURKISTAH ASSOCIATION INC

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FAXi (08) 262 8045 (Horae)
_____ (98)16i0Z8UGffisc)

Australian Turkistan Association will hold a demonstration on
Saturday, 29th of June 1996

To » fry's H.ajL+H&sfu&fcl'Cs at 12 : 00 pm

The purpose of the demonstration is to protest against the Chinese communist regime's 44th nuclear test in Lop Nor, East Turkistan.

The demonstration intends to also bring the world's attention to the recent arrest of more than 10 000 young and educated innocent East Turkistanis and the complete disregard and violation of their human and democratic rights.

The Association would like to call all Muslim brothers and sisters to come to the demonstration in support of their East Turkistani brothers and sisters, against the Chinese communist aggressors and occupiers of Muslim lands.

The demonstrators will gather in Victoria Square at 11 : 00 am.

The march will 9ct out from Victoria Square at 12 : 00 pm and proceed through King WilHam St to the steps of Parliament House in North Tee.

The protesters will be gathering in front of the Parliament House at 12:30 pm, where speeches will be given.

The demonstration will end at 2 ; 00 pm.

May Allah reward you for your participation and support.

Australian TurkfaUn Association

For more information contact Mr Ahmet Igamberdi on the above number.

Handwritten text in Uyghur script, likely a translation or commentary on the main text, running vertically along the left margin.

AUSTRALIAN TURKISTAN ASSOCIATION INC

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East.Xurkistan ;.I3lQDd^LprisonLQLCtiinalscoimnuoisl empire.

China which is stubbornly holding to its communist ideology has replaced the former Soviet Union as the stalwart of communism and oppression. This has been proven by its recent increase in the oppression of East Turkistall's indigenous Turkic population.

Thousands of indigenous Turkic people of East Turkistan have recently been arrested in China. The Advertiser reported on the 15/May /1996 that paramilitary forces arrested 1700 Muslims during a five day sweep through north western Xinjiang province (East Turkistan).

The Chinese daily Sing Tao which is published in Sydney reported on 31/5/1996 that Department of Public Security in Xinjiang disclosed that 2773 people had been arrested. Political observers around the world and internal sources estimate the arrests to have exceeded 10 000 people most of them young and educated East Turkistanis.

The Chinese always hide their human rights violations from world opinion but in this instance they are proudly announcing it to the world. This disregard for world opinion by the Chinese indicates that there will be a wide level purge against the native East Turkistanis and more and more of them will be arrested.

Just as a Greenpeace ship reached the waters of the port of Shanghai, on the 8th of June 1996, to protest against previous Chinese atomic tests, the Chinese government exploded its 44th atomic nuclear test in Lop Nor, East Turkistan. The power of this explosion was equal to the power of the earthquake that devastated Newcastle in 1994.

Who does East Turkistan belong to under Chinese oppression? What are the Chinese doing there? What are the condition of the indigenous Turkic people? What are their hones, desires and dreams for their homeland? What is communist China's policy for the future? What is Australia's and tne rest of the world' opinion about-the policies China is implementing? The answers to these questions are not only crucial for East Turkistanis but for the whole world.

East Turkistan is strategically placed in the heart of Asia. It borders Russia, Kazakistan, Kyrgyzistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Mongolia, Tibet and China.

AUSTRALIAN TURKISTAW ASSOCIATION, *if*

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Its territory of 1 828 417 sq km is one fifth of Chinese territory. There are 9.23 million East Turkistanis in Xinjiang (East Turkistan) according to the 1990 Chinese population census. But independent sources put the East Turkistani population at around 25 million.

East Turkistan is rich in minerals, petroleum and gas deposits. These deposits comprise 70% of China's mineral wealth. Foreign specialists consider East Turkistan to be the Kuwait of the 21st century. East Turkistan has natural beauty, mineral wealth and a long and proud history full of art and culture. But despite these advantages today's East Turkistani people are very poor and deprived.

A Chinese official reflecting on the current status of East Turkistanis, sarcastically described the East Turkistani people as beggars carrying golden collection plates.

The East Turkistanis have always wanted to free themselves from foreign domination. From the beginning of this century they staged several uprisings against Chinese rule. Twice in 1933 and 1944 the East Turkistani people were successful in setting up an independent East Turkistani republic. But this independent republic was overthrown in 1949 with the illegal occupation of East Turkistan by Mao's communist army.

After this illegal occupation communist China began to exercise a series of criminal acts to undermine the basic human rights of East Turkistanis. They usurped the rights of self determination which they had verbally promised. The cruel methods they applied have surpassed all previous Chinese dictators.

For more than 46 years in order to annihilate and absorb the East Turkistanis into Greater China, the communist Chinese government has been shamelessly and brutally pursuing a genocidal assimilation policy. The Chinese communist government has been applying the historical principal of divide and rule in a very cruel fashion.

Hundreds of thousands of East Turkistanis, particularly intellectuals, who had wanted to live with dignity have been charged with anti revolutionary activities and imprisoned. However the East Turkistani people have never stopped struggling and fighting against the Chinese tyranny for one day.

After years of government deportation of ethnic Chinese from inland China into the region, the native people of East Turkistan have become a minority in their own land. Everyday at least 15 000 Chinese immigrants pour into East Turkistan. Beijing is planning to settle 100 million Chinese in East Turkistan by the end of this century.

In the name of family planning, the Chinese communist occupiers are enforcing a drastic birth control policy in a most brutal and criminal manner in East Turkistan. The Chinese imperialists have murdered 2 020 000 babies through forcible abortions followed by sterilizations. Due to insufficient medical treatment, tens of thousands of women have become either disabled, seriously diseased or have died. Many survivors have become insane. Tens of thousands of families have broken down and destroyed.

AUSTRALIAN TURKISTAN ASSOCIATION..INC p.

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The ultimate goal of this drastic birth control is to sterilize ninety *percent* of child bearing women. This massacre has stopped the annual increase of East Turkman's native population. The Beijing government is planning to control the native East Turkistani population at about 5 million.

From 1949-1972 fifty eight large scale uprisings have taken place and more than one million East Turkistanis have been executed and another one million people have been forced to flee into neighbouring countries.

In April 1990 an armed uprising took place in Baren county of Kashgar district. The stunned Chinese government at once sent 200 000 Chinese troops to seize the small town. They killed 3000 East Turkistanis including many innocent civilians. One of the victims, a baby, was found with 28 bullet wounds in his body.

At the moment, there are 92 labour camps and prisons in East Turkistan. More than 250 thousand political prisoners are suffering the inhumane conditions of Chinese prisons. More than half of the prisoners are young people.

East Turkistan is not only the center of tyranny and oppression, but also the sight of Chinese nuclear tests with which the Chinese government hopes to increase its influence and domination over the whole world. Thirty two years has passed since the first test and during this time more than 250 000 East Turkistanis have lost their lives.

For the first time in the long history of East Turkistan we are witnessing thousands of local people dying from the horrible effects of these nuclear tests. Large numbers of people living in the immediate vicinity of the test area are dying of lung cancer and abnormal defects are on the increase in the newborn. It is important to point out that almost every East Turkistani is suffering from the effects of these nuclear tests.

Changes to the environment are at frightening levels. The Lop Nor lake and 400 other lakes located in the test zone and all tributaries feeding these lakes have evaporated and become barren. In Khotan which is to the west of the test zone, the local population of 3 million have been forced to dig underground for fresh water, because all available water has been contaminated. Similar occurrences have also taken place to the south of the test zone.

For selfish monetary gains the communist imperialist Chinese government is secretly letting other governments to conduct nuclear tests and dump nuclear waste in East Turkistan, for a fee.

/

Who can guarantee that the Chinese imperialists will not do to neighbouring countries what they have been doing to the East Turkistani people?

Due to concerns over the environment people are screaming louder and louder for the protection of animal wildlife in the oceans and forests. But in the world today, whole nations such as Inner Mongolia, Tibet and East Turkistan are disappearing from the world stage as a result of Chinese occupation with the world barely raising a whisper.

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intends to dominate the whole world.

If those oppressed under Chinese occupation gained their uidependenM they w limit Chinese expansion and aggression. If East Turkistan were an ind pc country, the Chinese could not use East Turkistani mineral resources such as gold, petrol, uranium and coal. If East Turkistan were an independent country, Communist China could never be a nuclear power. Would China test nuclear weapons on i ts o wn > 'crowded soil?

East Turkman's independence will give the world peace and tranquillity free from aggression and fear. The Australian Turkistan Association on behalf of the 25 million aggression and fear. The Australian Turkistan Association on behalf of the 25 milli **N^ people of East Turkistan pleads to the conscience of the freedom and peace loving people of the world.

East Turkistan can never be a part of China but a country under Chinese occupation. The East Turkistani people will never be Chinese. They are of Turkic descent. Ethnically, linguistically, religiously, culturally and physically they are different from the Chinese.

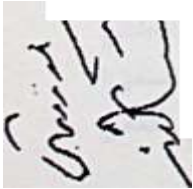
C-4

East Turkistanis are living under the constant tyranny and persecution of the communist imperialist Chinese regime and are being sucked into the whirlpool of bloody oppression. They are unable to communicate this tyranny and bloody oppression to the world community at large.

Therefore, we, East Turkistanis living in Australia and abroad should indicate

with

H v ali sincerity to the world community that East Turkistan is not Xinjiang. East A yj Turi«stan must have its freedom. By becoming independent, East Turkistan will I v bring peace to the region and stop communist Chinese expansion. Australia's East r~3 Turidstani community is asking the wider community in Australia and the rest of the I \ world to put pressure on the Chinese government to stop any further nuclear tests and 1N They



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THE CHINESE GENOCIDE POLICY TOWARDS EASTERN TURKISTAN'S MUSLIMS:

The Eastern part of Turkistan which has been occupied by China 1884 has an area of 1,734,750 square Km. which is 2.5 times larger than Turkey and almost 5 times the area of Germany and represents one sixth of the current area of the Peoples Republic of China. After the occupation the Chinese Emperor Xzia Tien declared the annexation of Eastern Turkistan and called the province of "XINJIANG" (Sinkiang) it means The new territory or new Land. Before Communist Chinese takeover 1949, Eastern Turkistan's Turkic-Muslim Population was more than 94% of the more than estimated 14 million. This figure has now greatly changed. The Chinese immigration and Sinefication process policy has slowly but surely has changed Eastern Turkistan's population landscape. The Chinese Communist leaders want the Oil rich Eastern Turkistan to transform as soon as possible into a Chinese Han dominate province. They want to gradually assimilate the Uighurs and other non-Chinese Turkic Muslims and eliminate their national identities including their Islamic-religion and Culture. In Eastern Turkistan there are seven very dangerous policies being implemented by the Chinese Government. They are as follows:

- 1) DRASTIC BIRTH CONTROL POLICY ESPECIALLY AMONG THE TURKIC MUSLIMS. #>
- 2) A MAJOR INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF MILLIONS HAN CHINESE SETTLERS IN E. TURKISTAN
- 3) AN EXPLOITATION OF ALL OF THE EASTERN TURKISTANS NATURAL RESOURCES
- 4) REPLACEMENT OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS BY THE CHINESE OFFICIALS
- 5) CONTINUATION OF NUCLEAR TESTING IN EASTERN TURKISTAN AND THE VIRTUAL GENOCIDE OF THE NATIVE PEOPLE UNSAFE PRACTICE AND USE OF THE RADIOACTIVITY.
- 6) DRASTIC ANTI-RELIGIOUS POLICY-PROHIBITING RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AMONG THE JUNG GENERATION, UNDER AGE OF 18 EVEN IN THEIR OWN FAMILY HOME! #
- 7) SPREADING DRUGS AND ALCOHOL ESPECIALLY AMONG THE JUNG INTELLIGENCE PEOPLE IN EASTERN TURKISTAN. WHO WANTS SELF DETERMINATION AND INDEPENDENCE IN E. TURKISTAN.

At the present Eastern Turkistan is called "Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Relgion" but there is no self-rule or self-government for the Uighur's. Only Han-Chinese are represented on Party, administrative Government and economic bodies of the so-called "Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region" Please Listen the detail of the above mentioned seven Chinese inhuman policy, which are Violating the international Law and Order. Thank You.

This following open letter sent to oversea scholar and student electronic mail list for discussion by Uyghun just before the long March.

★ * * * *

AN OPEN LETTER FROM ONE TURKISTANI IN U.S.A.
(March 7 1996)

Dear friends, we all heard about the long march on March 10th from Washington D.C. to New York, this is the first time in U.S. history that Eastern Turkistani openly raised the flag of independence. Let us all unite under the flag, do whatever we can to help our brave brothers & sisters who are going to attend the march. If you can, please don't hesitate to join it.

We all know ever since the Eastern Turkistan was fallen under control of Chinese empire, all the so called the "minority" people in this land are suffering from discrimination and exploitation. The region is called an "Autonomous Region", but where is our autonomy? while all the real power are given to Chinese, we can only live like a beggar with the leftover food. Even the local who assumed to hold the highest position can never dare to say a word for his own nationality. For example, Sayfidin Aziz got raised to be a "Fu Wei Yuan Zhang" because he dare to ask some privilege for the local in his 70's; Ismayil Amet has reposition to an empty seat as a "Ming Wei Zhu Ren" for the reason of dare to say: "We can not afford 1 million Chinese move to the region." Tumur Dawamat also transferred to Beijing because he stayed too long to realize some of governments secret trek. The only position available in every unit is a "Fu Zhu Ren" with a privilege to have a car on Sundays to go to the wedding and show off, so we fight for that position among our brothers because there nothing else left for us. We bit between ourselves because we know we don't have the ability and guts to compete with Chinese. We have been taught to lie to the others, lie to ourselves, lie to our own heart, we have been forced to say: "We can not live without Chinese", while we really want to say is: Why do we have to belong to China?" We can not dare to say we are not Chinese while we know we are not, culturally; linguistically; geographically and religiously. Although we never even eat food with Chinese on one table, we still pretend to be "inseparable" friend, ask your own heart, don't you deserve the basic human rights to call yourself what you really are?

We all know from the very beginning, we have been separated to different nationality so that we can fight with each others in order for Chinese governors to rule us easily. While a Chinese from Guandong and another Chinese from Shanghai need a translator to understand each other, we can communicate fully no matter how we call us different nationality such as Uighur, Kazak, Kirghiz and Tatar. We have fought for that kind of identity while we have so much in common and lived mutually with each other for thousands of years. And the Chinese took the advantage to be able to control us all. Don't ignore the fact that they are the most different creature than us. We all know we even deprived of the right to give our land the name we prefer where we have lived for centuries. How can

someone convince you that our ancestor lived in this land for thousands of years and given a name to the place while a single person would give a name to the place when a cat or dog came in and called the place "New Territory" and we took it for granted that we were "Xinjiang Ren".

We all know our sisters and brothers can not receive the basic education although the "Great socialist system provide the minorities with the best educational system." Our education standard is still among the lowest in the world. No matter which part of East Turkistan you go, you can easily notice the difference between Chinese school and minority school, with new and modernized teaching equipment and good textbooks in the former and old and out of date equipment in the latter. Because of fewer employment opportunities for minority students, they tend to be getting depressed and seek for help from alcohol and drugs.

We all know the mass immigration of Chinese settlers in our homeland caused water shortage to our farmer's farmland because the water source is cut to satisfy the demand of the settler. We saw many of them have to throw their land behind and seek living elsewhere. We saw them wandering around everywhere try to make living, but linguistic, cultural, and religious differences made them hard to compete with well educated Chinese immigrants. While in 1945, there were only 22,000 Chinese living in Eastern Turkistan, most of them are government officials and soldiers, but by 1993 the number reached 6.5 million, about 30 times that of 1945. What will be the number in the next 20 years? We heard that there will be another one million Han settlers mass immigrated to Eastern Turkistan in the next few years. No matter how the environmentalists and geologists warn that the desert land can not afford that many population. The Chinese governments don't pay any attention, all they need is to control the land by settling more Chinese people. The nation's ecological balance is destroyed tremendously, grassland becomes desert, the rivers become dry valleys, water shortage has always been a big problem for Eastern Turkistan, it gets even worse with the mass immigration. According to Chinese statistics, 40 percent of the farmable land in the region became desert since 1949. Industrialization needs oil, to dig for oil need workers, workers need water, so they dig holes to pull the underground water, but if one sucks a cup of water from one place, someone nearby will lose that cup of water. The one who has the instrument to pull water is a Chinese, the other one who lost the water is a Turkic peasant who depends on the river for water, and the water was pulled out already!

We all know nearly all the nuclear tests are conducted in Eastern Turkistan. The radioactive material polluted the surrounding land and inhabitants. But they don't know the consequences because of lack of knowledge. We have seen people suffering from strange nuclear diseases. Children with distorted faces, misplaced noses, Uighur ladies with big bag-shaped necks, which is typical of women who live around Turfan and Tohsun area close to the Atomic test site. We know no international investigation has ever been allowed in the region. We keep on hearing victory after victory the new and successful tests are being conducted, but we can only cry in our hearts for our people. We can only wish international community to sanction the Chinese for destroying the environment of the region. We know this is not a regional problem, instead it is a problem of the human being, every nuclear bomb is a big poison to our living planet. The miserable condition in the Malan area (name of test site)

will not be uncommon if they continue the tests. The intellectually of the people who live close to the nuclear test site are getting lower and lower. We know die nuclear pollution will last for hundreds years, our people generation by generation will bare the consequences.

This is more than enough, friend! It is time for us to speak up and tell the world what we really are. Let us tell die world diat we need a place to call motherland! Let us tell the world diat need basic human rights! Let us tell die world die peaceful people like us also deserve some notice by die world community. The world can not just close eyes on people like us who silendy suffering and peacefully waiting for mercy. We need to let the world know our existence, let the world know the land covers about 1,600,000 square meters, the population is over 14 million, which is not a small minority diat can only live with other's allowance. We need to let the world know that we are the people who suffered most and being ignored most in the world. If you don't believe, ask any American, East Turkistan, Tibet, inner Mongolia, Kurds and Chechen. You know the answer is East Turkistan and Uighur are the most unpopular names. Friends, we can not always wait for somebody else to do the job. We can not just blame somebody else for not doing a right job. We can not always criticize somebody else for being cheated. As an East Turkistanis, you-yourself-should ask yourself: Do we deserve independence? Do we deserve self determination and real autonomy? then: " What I need to do?" Now, it is the time, I believe in the history very first time, there will be a demonstration about independence of East Turkistan, let us stop quaralling for a second, get together and raise the issue to world.

There is always a time for discussion afterwards. Friends, we are supposed to be the most well educated individuals from East Turkistan, our people back home are watching us, they may fear of something might happen to us, but our future generation will blame us forever if we still keep silence. As we are blaming our ancestors for what they didn't complete in 1940s. Remember: WE CAN NEVER LEARN TO DO THINGS RIGHT IF NEVER START TO DO SOMETHING!

Friends, hope to see you in Washington D.C. on March 10. At least give your voice of support if you can't come to join us. There are several of our friends discussed to march to New York City from D.C. Please give your generous financial support to them because they don't even have enough money for food for the long journey. If you can't make it this time, let us meet in New York on the spot of end of long march!

by Uyghun

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SUNDAY PROGRAM FOR ADULTS

March 3, 1996 - Schedule of Activities for the Day

• Sunday Morning Lecture - 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon

"HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN SINKIANG (Eastern Turkistan)"

By Br. Gulametdin Pahta

Recess - 12:00 noon - 12:15 p.m.

Weekly "Letter Writing Campaign" - 12:15 p.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Co: Mr. Steve Benson of The Arizona Republic and Mr. Robert Levy, Ex. Dir. of United Media (see over)

RE: ANTI-MUSLIM CARTOON

Commentary on Al-Qur'aan - 12:30 p.m. - 1:15 p.m. - By Sr. Sanaa Nadim Jrah

_____ Ayat/s _____

Arabic Classes - 2:00 - 3:00 p.m.

/ Sr. Magda Eltabib, Sr. Wafa Ali and Sr. Ismat Ali

Prayer - 1:30 p.m.

Free Tajweed/Qur'aanic Recitation Classes - 2:00 - 3:00 p.m.

/ Hafiz Mohammad Ahmad (in the upper back area of the masjid)

Library Hours - Sundays - 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Free Tax Consultation Service available at ICLI every Sun., 11 a.m. - 1 p.m., until 4/15/96

Due to increased demand for the services of ICLI's Domestic Harmony Committee (Confidential Hot Line 516-942-2081) interested volunteers will be trained to work with the Committee. Please contact ICLI OFFICE AT 516-333-3495.

PROGRAM FOR MARCH 10, 1996 AT ICU

Monday Morning Lecture - "Retardation of Disease and Aging by Eating Less" by Dr. Tanvir Mir, Chief of Geriatrics, Nassau County Medical Center

Interfaith Session by _____



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[OMRI Analytical Brief!

Uighurs Casualty of "Confidence Building" in Asia
22 April 1996, Vol 1, No. 75
by Lowell Bezanis

The signing of a multilateral treaty on confidence building in Asia by four CIS-member states and China later this week represents a major step towards resolving a key Asian security problem, namely the long-disputed and heavily-armed border between the former Soviet republics and China.

The historic deal rests on progress registered to date in determining the disputed border between China and its neighbors, and involves the establishment of a buffer zone between these states. In a concession to China not directly related to the agreement, the governments of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan (possibly, but not certainly, at Russia's / behest) are taking a tougher stance towards Uighur organizations which seek to defend the rights of the 7 million strong Uighur community in China's western-most Uighur Autonomous Province of Xinjiang.

The agreement, officially entitled "On Confidence on the Frontier Area", is to be signed in Shanghai during the 24-26 April visit to China of Russian President Boris Yeltsin and his counterparts from Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. It provides for the reduction of military forces within a 100 km wide zone running along both sides of the 8000-km long frontier, including the withdrawal of certain types of offensive weapons therein, it also envisages the stationing of only border guards in the frontier zone and lays down special procedures for their movements and exercises.

The signing of the confidence-building agreement is a clear sign that the joint CIS and Chinese mapping delegation, which has been working for the past three years to demarcate China's border with Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, has made considerable progress. The demarcation process is, however, still incomplete as

This is because the prospective border demarcation can be defended by pointing out that China will transfer almost twice as much territory to Russia as Moscow will be obliged to cede (114,000 square km to Russia, 60,000 square km to China). Moreover, any such deal --like the **confidence building agreement**-- will crown Russia's efforts to improve relations with Beijing as part of its strategy to counter the vestiges of what Moscow now terms its overly Western-oriented foreign policy under former Foreign Ministers Eduard Shevardnadze and Andrei Kozyrev. It also makes sound economic sense given that China is one of Russia's most important markets. A clear casualty of the deal are the Uighurs of western (i.e. former Soviet) Central Asia. These former Muslims have repeatedly served as political football in Sino-Soviet and now Sino-CIS relations. In the past, both Moscow and Beijing used their respective Uighur (as a vehicle for doing so.

As in the past, China is today extremely cagey about relations between the two sides. There are 200,000 strong Uighurs in the CIS (50,000 in Kyrgyzstan and 150,000 in Kazakhstan) and their 7 million brethren in Xinjiang. This



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liberalize its harsh nationalities policy in 1978/ by 1990 it reversed this course due to growing anxiety over fissiparous tendencies in the USSR; the emergence of outright independent Central Asian states on its Western border and signs of restlessness, if not revolt, among some segments of its own Uighur population. The emergence of pan-Turkist and pan-Islamic tendencies in western Central Asia – although at present weak and marginal – has so alarmed Beijing that it has repeatedly called for Almaty and Bishkek to clamp down on Uighur "nationalist and separatist" activism .

In a classic maneuver to curry favor in the run up to the signing ceremony in Beijing later this month –and in a sign of their fear of China– the authorities in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan signaled their willingness to do precisely this. The first sign came on 4 April when a three-month ban was imposed by the Kyrgyz government on the more radical of Kyrgyzstan's two Uighur organizations, Ittipak-[Union]. On 19 April, Kazakhstan's foreign minister gave a clear sign of where Kazakhstan stood on this matter, telling the international press he was "totally opposed" to "certain forces pushing for The hand played by Bishkek, Almaty and Dushanbe in efforts to demarcate borders with China and "build confidence" in the frontier zone is but an extension of Russian policy on these matters and hence, Central Asian leaders will predictably play but a supportive role in Shanghai later this week. The signing of the agreement demonstrates that respect (or lack of respect) for the rights of ethnic minorities like the Uighurs still serves as a barometer of relations between Moscow and Beijing.

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From: China Rights Forum, Fall 1995

v/

Kazak and Uighur minority activists staged a series of pro-independence protests in Hi Prefecture, Xinjiang, on April 22, Tung Hsiang reported. By April 24, over 100,000 workers, teachers and shopkeepers were on strike, demanding Xinjiang's independence, in

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Jamestown Foundation

(mcinerny@www.jamestovm.org)

3 May 1996 Monitor – Vol. II No. 88

CHINESE MILITARY LEADER TO MOSCOW. The Chief of the Chinese army's general staff was scheduled to arrive in Moscow today to begin a six-day visit, col. General Fu Quanyou, who is traveling with a large delegation of top Chinese military leaders, is to meet with Russian general staff chief Mikhail Kolesnikov and defense minister Pavel Grachev, He will also visit Kazakhstan and Mongolia. (Xinhua & Itar-Tass, May 2) Fu's visit follows by a week Boris Yeltsin's trip to China and reflects the broadening ties between the defense establishments of the two countries.

OMRI Publications (omripub@omri.cz)

OMRjl Daily Digest I, No. 86, .2 May 96 f,

A "CHINA PIPELINE" FOR KAZAKHSTAN? FoJJoving
of the Caspian Sea Consortium (see CiMRL Daily

khatañ is

A project would cost up to \$12 billion And would create the world's longest pipeline. - Roger Kangas

Jamestown Foundation (mcinerny8www.jamestown.org)
Wed Kay 1, 9i17am
1 May 1996 Monitor - Vol. II No. 86

THREE COUNTRIES STRENGTHEN TIES. The foreign ministers of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan conferred yesterday in Almaty to prepare the meeting of the three countries' presidents due May 6. The ministers focused on the formation of the joint Central Asian peacekeeping battalion under UN auspices and drafted a note to the UN Secretariat requesting the battalion's inclusion in the reserve of peacekeeping farces at the UN's disposal. The battalion is to be stationed in southern Kazakhstan near the border with Uzbekistan and will also be made available for activities within the NATO Partnership for peace program,

*/

The ministers also reviewed the work of the joint committee tasked to implement the three countries' long-term plan of economic cooperation and the creation of a Central Asian economic union. In addition, they signed a protocol endorsing the UN-proposed memorandum on international cooperation in combating drug trafficking and discussed preparations for the upcoming Tashkent summit of Turkic nations at which Turkey will be the main guest. (Interfax, Xinhua, April 30). Russia's client Tajikistan does not qualify for participation in most of these measures and Turkmenistan shuns participation in

OMRI DAILY DIGEST
No. 85, Part I, 30 April 1996

CHINA, CENTRAL ASIANS JOIN FORCES. China has reached an understanding v/ith Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and unspecified "others' to combat separatist, terrorist, and fundamentalist activities, Reuters reported on 29 April. Further details of the agreement mentioned by Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen during an interview the same day were not revealed. Any such arrangement is likely aimed at keeping a tight rein on the Uighur Muslim minority in Xinjiang. Estimates on the size of the Uighur minority range from 7 million to 22 milion. in April, an Uighur group in Kyrgyzstan, Ittipak, was banned for three months; Kazakhstan announced it was "totally opposed" to any efforts to stoke nationalism in China's "northwest"; and China outlawed the

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OMRI DAILY DIGEST

NAZARBAYEV TO IGNORE UIGHUR PLEAS WHILE IN CHINA. Prior tp^his departure for Shanghai to attend the signing of a five-nation treaty to demilitarise the Chinese border with three Central Asian states and Russia, Kazakhstani President Nursultan Nazarbayev emphasized that minority issues will not be raised at the summit, AfP reported on 25 ApYil. Nazarbayev was referring to the Uighur population that straddles the Chinese-Central Asian border. The United National Revolutionary Front-of East Turkestan, which is based in Almaty, appealed to the summit participants not to "sacrifice" the Uighurs to the Han (Chinese). The group's leader, Yusupbek Moukhliissi, warned that violence may be the only way to achieve independence,' noting that there are currently 27 secret Uighur organizations active in rfche Xinjiang region. - Roger Kangas

Jamestown Foundation (mcinerny@www.dnmeatown.org)
24 April 1996 Monitor - Vol. II No. Bi

UIGHURS MAKE THEMSELVES HEARD., The United National of
East Turkestan yesterday appealed to the preudttti> ofO:^
Kazakhstan/ Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan to take the <? lnnf1
account when they meet April 26 to sign an agreement on
China's borders with the former Soviet republics. The Front s
fltatement warned that Chinese policies of forced assimilation of
the indigenous uighur population are destabilizing the region.
The Front is an Uighur organization based in Almaty, where it
publishes the Voice of East Turkestan newspaper. Front Chairman
Yusupbek Mukhlisi' said in an interview that fhe Uighurs'
situation resembles that of Tibetans under Chinese communist
rule. But Kazakh president Nursultan Nazarbaev said yesterday in
Almaty that the Uighur question was not on the agenda of the
meeting of the five presidents and will not be discussed

The name East Turkestan denotes china's western fringes inhabited
by Uighur and other Turkic Moslem populations. Estimates of
Uighur numbers range between 8 and 22 million, depending on
whether sources are Chinese or Turkic. Far fewer Uighurs live as
minorities in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. Uighur grievances in
China's Xinjiang region have remained little noticed for decades.
They focus on forced settlement of Han Chinese to dilute the
indigenous population, land redistribution favoring the settlers,
appointment of Han Chinese officials to administer the region,
sterilization of women as part of China's demographic policy, and
severe health problems caused by fallout from Chinese nuclear

OMRI Publications (omripub@omri.cz)
OMRI Daily Digest I, No. 78, 19 Apr 96

KAZIPiSTAN WARNS UIGHURS IN CHINA AGAINST SECESSION. Kazakhstan
Foreign Minister Kasymzhomart Tokayev warned China's Uighurs
against attempting to secede or exploiting the "Islamic factor,"
AFP reported on 19 April citing Kazakhstanskaya pravda. Tokayev's
statement comes one week before representatives from China and
neighboring CIS states are to meet in Shanghai to discuss border
issues. Kazakhstan has repeatedly supported China's efforts to
curb separatist activities in Xinjiang. About 5.5 million Uighurs
live in China's Xinjiang province, which borders on Kazakhstan and
Kyrgyzstan. Some of the estimated 180,000 exiled Uighurs living in
Kazakhstan have links with Uighur separatist groups. One of them,
Yusupbek Mukhlissi/ leader of the Revolutionary United National
Front of Eastern Turkistan in Xinjiang, told AFP that "the
struggle for the liberation of Uighurs will go on." Last week,
Kyrgyzstan put a three-month ban on its local Uighur society,
Ittipak (Unity) for its "separatist activities" (see OMRI Daily

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OMRI DAILY DIGEST
No. 70, Part I, 9 April 1996

TEMPORARY BAN ON UIGHUR SOCIETY IN KYRGYZSTAN. The Kyrgyz
Justice Ministry has suspended the Uighur organization
Ittipak (Unity) from ramDaicming in the media and from
holding any public meetings for three months after it
failed to curb **its -separatist activities" despite**
earlier official warnings, according to a 4 April Kyrgyz
Radio report monitored by the BBC. The activities of
Ittipak violated the gW* constitution's provisions on
public associations, as well as the Kyrgy - China
communique of -16 May 1992 on non;interference in internal
There are about 5.5 million Uighur «croo« the border in

I. The Abu Hojn Complex

«. III story

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!• The It story of I ho imiusoleum and .its gateway is very MU :h in dispute, But it seems Inlrly certain that it was hu.i I t a mausoleum for Abu lloju (llu/.ral Aphuk) who died in 16')!!.

i*

ii. The Northern IU»U|IU In said to have been built by tin. owin': ol the iund as a pluco In which Abu lloja could recite the Koran during his life time. In style the domed chnmber is of Seljuk typo, and could well he much earlier than the laic 17th century.

iii. The sunken mosque to the south-west has u domed chamber which is also earlier in alyJe, by perhaps a century, than the lifetime of Aba Hoja.

iv. Although the upper south-west mosque is thought to dale only from c.,IH7!! (and I lie portico from IM26) there is some evidence to suggest that. It is a reconstruction of an earlier mosque.

v. The Western mosque was built c.1873.

b. Composition of the Complex. The buildings of interest in I he complex ace seven:

i. The entrance gateway - laced with blue and white tiles.

ii. The south-west sunken 'winter' mosque, comprising uu entrance lobby, a rectangular outer pruyor hull with a central row of columns and n fiul roof, and u domed inner pruyer hull.

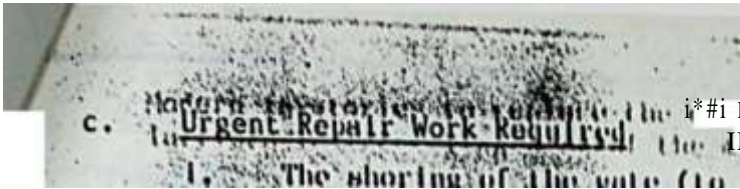
ili. The south-west, mined, 'summer' mosque, comprising on open covered outer pniyeT space on columns and a rectunguJur inner prayer hall with a centra l iow of columns,

iv. The Aha lloja mmisolnm, a large central domed space with few 'iwans' (apses) oil ca< h el which there are are three smuJlei apses or recesses, the one on the west forming the ir.Lhrnb. There is an exlranal 'iwan' on the uuulh side, which forms the entrance, <*nd four domed turrets, iepionciil lug minarets, on the corners. The whole of I he exterior was <uigia.il ly gl.uv.cd jo green, tur«,uolse, white and oruuge tiles most ol which remain in place.

v. A small, open flul-ioofed prayer space to tht* west of the mausoleum.

vi. The northern mosque, used by Aba lloju for reading the Koran, ll comprises tin outer, open, I I at-roofed prayer space, on columns, and uu fmier domed pinyoi hull.'The dome is faced externally with square green tiles like thorn* of the mausoleum.

vii. The 'New', western mosque, which has a long, open, flat * roofed prayer space on columns running north-south, surrounded on the north, west and south sides by ranges of domed rooms; those on the west serve os the Inner prayer hall.



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 -.'t ooropTb@ complex, in its present form, dates from 1872, according to the

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iii. Ranges of robins for the accommodation of the Imam, workmen,
 travellers, old people and students, one range to the north
 mid the ot liei l u ,l he! Soul li. Willi a raised terrace in front of
 each. Both ranges, have shallow shops on the street side.

iv. Gateways to the south mid north in the centre of the ranges
 of the rooms, .£&•
 ib# X- *

v. An open, flat-roofed mosque, running north to south, cptaining
 in the centre.. k

vii . An .enlohe^lpriiyer hall with the mihrab of the mosque.

Re pal r Wor k Re<in ired.'
 v.

Tliecbmplex liePd^iiiiufibi wui f on I y in the solution of the settlement
 problems^f/thercorners of the mosque building; this should not be
**beyond the scope of a competent structural engineer with some
 experience, from the Municipal Construction Committee.**
The monitoring of jonking roofs and repairs should be rapidly
 instituted wlierever-ilieoe^'nri* lound necessary.

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The Tumi i of Yu.su 1 I la |l llo mli'.'a

> ■.■.■?••, , ■

a. Known for his famous epic; |><H*IU in Turkish language translated as Vknowledge,!.-.TheSounv of llu'ppliemi" lie was u renowned pool of the Kurakhanid.s period (8/0 - 1212 A.D.).

b. His tomb was raised to the ground during the Cultural Revolution. Situated in a school compound the area where the grave existed is being used as a playing field. However, the Government and the people of Kashgar are very keen to have the tomb reconstructed with the help of old photographs which- exist.

.. 'J *£*.*'*. *'*. *' * . . -- «•»'!Oni^.' .1 . van M As. t fl.> ?i C-JUU! rv hjn:n C^prings^^ ^ a , ^d ahnnUr i •• St^ok.

One of the out atnnJiugvgeue'i 11 Inland administrators' of 'Chi.nuv 7

Pan Chao set out from Lo Yang, the Capital of Later Han dynasty, in about the year 72 A.D. to pacify and control the unruly tribes of Western China, so as to keep the great silk route open to the West. For the next 30 years Pan Chao executed his responsibility with a combination of diplomatic skill and military exploits. He crossed the Tien Shan range and reached the shores of Caspian Sea with an army of 70,000 men. This was the first and the last time a Chinese Army had camped on the frontiers of Europe.

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1>. ilis heihluarl IM s wen^liw'ai ed at* Kashgar in

"Pan Chao guchenB^ or, the ancioul i lty ol Vow Chao# lie It* rcMumbered tor the "Pan Chadhao Springs"-fii?Kuiiiii; a 1 which he discovered almost. 2000 years ago. TJiesc* sprlngs m1 y /-tale of nogieel and . ie, at present., being*tised^f 16cu 1 t f A I lit le restoration-eliort can^turn this l 1 historic

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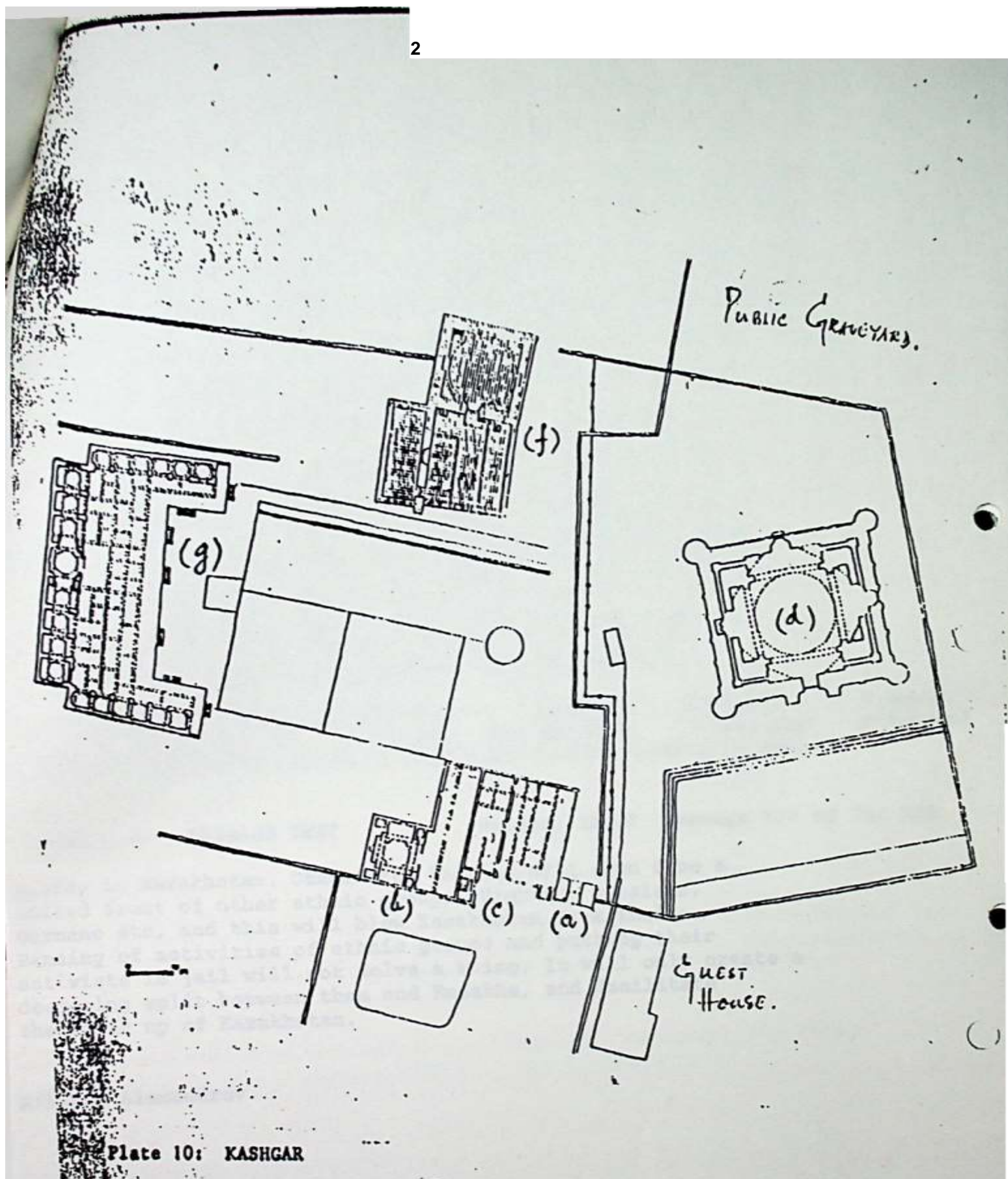


Plate 10: KASHGAR

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.The Aba Khoja complex. 81 lo plan, (a) The gateway.
 (b) 'The south-west sunken 'winter' mosque and (c) The
 south-west raised 'summer' mosque (bottom), the
 Mausoleum
 (d) (right), the small open prayer space (e), (centre),
 the northern Koran-reading mosque (f) (top) and the new
 'Western mosque (g) (left); At the extreme bottom right

PINE 3.91 MESSAGE TEXT.

Folder: INBOX Message 707 of 714 85%

Any war in the Xinjiang province could spread to the territory of Kazakhstan and lead to occupation of some of its eastern districts by Chinese. I do not think Russians will interfere for the sake of Uighur separatists. Kazakhstan authorities will be unable to prevent such an occupation on their own. This will lead to total collapse of central power in Kazakhstan and its disintegration.

Kazakh authorities face very tough choices now and have a very narrow field for maneuver. Personally, I see only one option that can bring a positive result for Kazakhstan.

Nazarbaev must quickly get rid of Kazakh nationalists in his entourage and appoint administration which adequately reflects multinational composition of Kazakhstan. This will substantially increase stability of the Kazakhstan leadership.

Multiculturalism must become official ideology and official policy in Kazakhstan. Otherwise, Kazakhs will soon face a united front of other ethnic groups: Uighurs# Russians,

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PINE 3.91 MESSAGE TEXT

Folder: INBOX Message 707 of 714 END

policy in Kazakhstan. Otherwise/ Kazakhs will soon face a united front of other ethnic groups: Uighurs, Russians# Germans etc, and this will blow Kazakhstan from inside. Banning of activities of ethnic groups and putting their activists in jail will not solve a thing. It will only create a deepening split between them and Kazakhs, and facilitate the break up of Kazakhstan*

Mikhail Alexandrov

/

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PINE 3.91 MESSAGE TEXT

Folder* INBOX Message 708 of 714 16%

Date: Sun, 21 Apr 1996 11:34:28 +0800

From: "W. Tan" <tanwc%SINGNET.COM.SG@CUVMB.CC.COLUMBIA.EDU>

To: Multiple recipients of list CENASIA <CENASIA@MCGILL1.BITNET> Subject;

Re: Estimates of Uyghur population/Kazakhstan

Hi,

I agree with Mr Mikhail Alexandrov's analysis. Ugyur radical nationalism would disrupt economic development and create chaos that will engulf the whole of Central Asia.

Xinjiang now enjoys unprecedented access to the Chinese market - potentially the world's largest, will give the region greater prosperity than as a separate country. In addition, Chinese (meaning all peoples of the Chinese Nation - Han, Ugyur, Mongol, Tibetan, etc) prosperity will also spread to the rest of Central Asia - either through trade, investment & tourism. With respect to tourism, moves are being made to promote the "Ancient Silk Road" - the ancient highway that binds the East and West...

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Also, Chinese traders are also beginning to appear all over Central Asia, as they had always done so over the past 2000+ years.. Overseas Chinese investors are also investing in Xinjiang now boosting the tourist infrastructure as well as building factories. They are also beginning to look at the independent CIS CA republics. Taiwanese, HK, Singapore and Malaysian ethnic companies are also investing in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and so on..*

Mindless separatism will scare away investors. No wonder the Kazak government does not support radicalism among some Ugyurs.

/

TAN WEE CHENG Singapore

At 01:13 PM 4/21/96 +1000, Mikhail Alexandrov wrote:

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• 05/05/96 09:42 FAX 201 489 8279

GULAM PAHTA

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PINK 3.91 MESSAGE TEXT

TRANSCAUCASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA

BORDER SUMMIT IN SHANGHAI ^Following the Bailing meeting of tko^uosiaii and ~~Chinese presidents, the two~~ traveled to the city of Shanghai where they joined the presidents of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyneton, and Tajikistan for the 27 April signing of the agreement "On Confidenae on the Frontier Area,"¹ Russian and Western media reported. The agreement calls for the reduction of military units along the harder that China shares with the four CIS states. The agreement also states that the signatory nations will neither attack nor direct military exercises against one another, along the 8,000 !cm border, ITAR-TASS reported. Prior to the meeting, Kazakhstani President Nursultan Nazarbayev noted that RUBSian President Boris Yeltsin will visit Kazakhstan shortly after the signing to work out a mutually acceptable plan on connecting a pipeline between the Tengiz oil fields and the Russian port of Novorossiisk, Izvestiya reported on 25 April, -- Roger Kangas

(As of 12(00 CETJ

V

TRANSCAUCASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA v

t CHINA.- lENTfsVU- ASIANS <;OIN FORCED- China has reached r.n undpr@tending with pkhstan., Kyrgyzstan, end unspecified "ethers" to combat r\3z st, t erraf>.e*t_r end fundament all st activities, Reuters on 7,9 April. Further details of the agreement mentioned by Chinese Foreign Minister Q lichen during an interview the setie dray were not. revealed. Any such arrangement is likely aimed at keeping a tight rein on the Uighur Muslim minority in Xinjiang, estimates an the cine cf the Uighur minority range from 7 million to 22 milien. In April, an Uighur group in Kyrgyzstan, Ittipak, was banned for three months? Kazakh*ten announced it was "totally opposed" to any efforts to stoke nationalism in China'6 "northwest"; end China outlawed the independent publication of hooks or cassette© an Islam, - Lowell. Bezants

NAZARBAYEV RAISES CONCERN OVER INTERNAL STABILITY. In an address to the Assembly of the Peoples of Kazakhstan* President Nursultan Nazarbayev

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announced that his government is drafting a new security law designed to ► thwart "forces and personalities within the republic" that threaten Kazakhstan's statehood, ITAR-TASS reported on 2? April. Nazarbayev entphaslfttd the need to "display more care" for the country's stability and inter-ethnic relatione, and criticized those who would like to see a return of the Soviet Union * Nazarbayev did not specify which individuals or groups th<? new lisw would target. The assembly, which opened its third session on 29 April, operates on a voluntary basis and it* 327 members represent the utare than 40 different national cultural centers in Kazakhstan, Ruf?«*ian Public TV <0?H\$ reported. This session is also scheduled to address the 29 March integration treaty with Russia, Belarus, and Kvrnvzsian. - Roger Kangas



PINE 3.91 MESSAGE TEXT

Folder: INBOX Message 707 of 714

Date*.Sun, 21 Apr 1996 13:13:03 +1000 From* Mikhail Alexandrov

<Mikhail. Alexandrov%ANU. EDU. AU@CUVMB. CC. COLUMBIA. EDU>
To: Multiple recipients of list CENASIA <CENASIA@MCGILL1 • BITNET>
Subject: Estimates of Uyghur population/Kazakhstan

I would like to comment not so much on population figures for Uighurs, but on the essence of the position taken by the Kazakhstan government:

Subject: OMRI Daily Digest I, No. 78, 19 Apr 96

KAZAKHSTAN WARNS UIGHURS IN CHINA AGAINST SECESSION.

Kazakhstani Foreign

Minister Kasymzhomart Tokayev warned China's Uighurs against attempting to secede or exploiting the "Islamic factor," AFP reported on 19 April, citing Kazakhstanskaya pravda. Tokayev's statement comes one week before representatives from China and neighboring CIS states are to meet in Shanghai to discuss border issues.

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I think this position is the only realistic one. Though I do not think that "Islamic factor" is the major issue here. Islam traditionally had very little influence in Kazakhstan, and Kazakh authorities have no reason to be afraid of Islam. On the other hand Uighur separatism poses the gravest danger to the integrity of Kazakhstan because of several reasons: ^

First of all# Uighur separatists' actions from Kazakh territory are alienating China, and Beijing may soon start encouraging Russia to take over Kazakhstan since Russia has enough resources and strength to put the end to the Uighur separatism. Kazakh authorities themselves do not have such resources. /

Uighur separatism is directed not only against China's territorial integrity, but also against Kazakhstan's own territorial integrity. If an independent Uighur state iB created it will lay claims to the territories in Kazakhstan populated now by Uighurs.

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A L L - I N - 1 N O T E

DATE 01-Mar-1996 07:29am

TO Multiple recipients list (CENASIA@VM1. MCGILL.
FROM of Former Soviet CENASIA - CA@INTERNET (
EXT.

SUBJECT East Turkistan

It is true that the Republic of East Turkistan in 1933 wasn't recognized internationally, but it had several tools of modern statehood for several years. I would like to bring these tools to our attention:

The Republic of East Turkistan [Sharqiy Turkistan Jumhuriyeti] had:

1. Its own national army.
2. Issued its own national money [I have several examples of that money in my collection].
3. A draft constitution.
4. Its publications (periodicals and books) printed in East Turkistan independent from China.
5. Its administrative structure (government & local administration) completely independent from China.

Here, I would like to point to several articles in the draft constitution of the Republic of East Turkistan in 1933. This draft constitution was published in the journal "Istiqlal" [Independence] in East Turkistan (Number 2, 1933). This draft constitution was prepared by the "Istiqlal Jamiyati" [The Independence Society] the members of which included the president of the Republic of East Turkistan Khojam Niyaz Hajim, many government ministers, and the military leaders.

The draft constitution was prepared on 3 December 1933 and its first, article reads as follows:

1. The Republic of Turkistan is based on the principles of Shari'at [Islamic Law] and it follows the rules of Qur'an.
2. The state of Turkistan is formed as a republic and it will work for the comfort of its people, for the stability of its statehood, for the fulfillment of the wishes of its people. For this, it will appeal to the Nankin Government and the United Nations and will do all it can to preserve its independence [Istiqlal].

Other articles of the constitution deal with the president's office, president's duties, ministeries, duties of the prime minister, duties of each ministry, administrative structures in the provinces [vilayetler] and districts [nahiyeler] .

The prime minister of the republic issued a decree on 13 December 1933 about the rules of the usage of the national money "Milliy Islam Aqchasi" [National Islamic Money]. The prime minister's decree states that the new East Turkistani money will be used every where in East Turkistan, but for some time the Chinese money will also be circulated [until the East Turkistani money published in required amount]. The prime minister's decree Says that because of paper-

shortage and some printing problems, the new money was published in small amount. [Source: Yash Turkistan (Paris), No: 53, 1933].

I don't intend to argue about "the Independency of the Republic of East Turkistan", but want to draw your attention to several existing "free & independent" decision making tools in East Turkistan independent from the Chinese rule in 1933-1934.
Timur (Temur Khoja)

A L L - N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 03-Mar-1996 00:52am

TO: Multiple recipients of list (
CFNASTA CFNASTA@VM1 MCGILL.CA@INTERNE

FROM: Former Soviet Republic - Centr, (
CFNASTA@VM1 MCGILL.CA@INTERNE

EXT. :

SUBJECT: Eastern Turkestan

During the discussion on Eastern Turkestan two points of view emerged. One ^ argues that self-determination is an absolute an unalienable right of every 'v ethnic group. The other is that self-determination is an artificially created concept to suit very specific interests of certain political groups, first of all ethnic elites concerned not so much of the well-being of their own people, but of their own power and finances. To give moral justification to their actions such political groups use what is portrayed as noble course of self determination. But who decreed that self-determination is a noble cause? (What is so noble in blowing up innocent civilians as it is done by IRA or Hamaz?)

Those very political groups themselves created an aura of righteousness around national separatism. The world was hijacked by this propaganda. Of course things would not have gone that far, if more serious interests of great powers were not involved. In the wider world game great powers tended to exploit weakness of their opponents and separatism was one of such weaknesses. The Soviet Union supported "national liberation movements" in the third world to undermine positions of the West and was to a large degree successful. The West on the other hand supported ethnic separatism in the Soviet Union and also was successful. The United States continue this line by supporting ethnic separatism in Russia, China, India and other countries, which are regarded as American adversaries. But this general *Im-policy* also affect the countries that are American allies such as Britain, ^ Spain, and Israel. My suggestion is that one can not have one's pie and eat it.

Ethnic separatism must be unequivocally condemned by international community. The assumption that "people only demand this right when they feel that the current state configuration results in impingement on their fundamental interests", as John Schoeberlein-Engel is⁷suggesting, is not substantiated by facts. Even prosperous and democratic states as Britain and Canada are not immune. In the United States very serious racial problems continue to exist. Instead international community should concentrate on insuring that the rights of national minority groups within states are not violated and that minority groups enjoy the same amount of rights as the majority nationality.

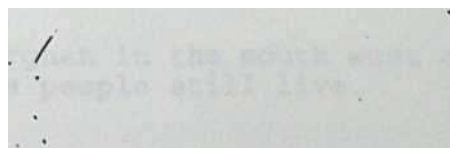
Finally, I will answer individual questions:

Abdulrahim Aitbayev asked: "Whom does Eastern Turkestan belong to?" For me this question is very clear. It belongs to China. It is not a secret for anybody that Turks came to Central Asia from Siberia. They went 'as far as

Southern Europe exterminating and forcibly assimilating all local population. This conquest was so ruthless that in most of Central Asia and in Anatolia not a trace of ancient local cultures can be found. Before Turks arrived to Eastern Turkestan , it had been populated by two Iranian people Sogd and Bactria. Almost nothing was left of them, at the exception of a tiny piece of land around the town of Tashgorghan in the south west of Eastern Turkestan, where several thousands of this people still live. Turkish methods in treating national minorities were clearly demonstrated in 1911 when more then a million of Armenians were massacred. In comparison to Turkic colonisation, Chinese colonisation was much more humane. Uyghurs at least continue to exist as a people and have their own autonomous region. Will Chinese now have to pay a price for their more Humane treatment of national minorities?

James Critchlow wrote about Russian fleet going to American bases in 1863. I wrote about something different. I said that Russia provided

Mikhail Alexandrov



A L L I N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 04-Mar-1996 05:27pm

TO: Multiple recipients of list
CENASIA

(CENASIA@VM1.MCGILL.

CA@INTERNET

FROM: Former Soviet Republic - Centr,

(CENASIA@VM1

MCGILL. CA@INTERNET

EXT. :

SUBJECT Re: Eastern Turkestan

On Mar 3,

> 4:51pm, Mikhail Alexandrov
> wrote: Eastern Turkestan

> Abdulrahim Aitbayev asked: "Whom does Eastern Turkestan belong to?" For
> me
> this question is very clear. It belongs to China. It is not a secret for
> anybody that Turks came to Central Asia from Siberia.

Where is this information from? Could you be more specific and say when this
happened? Who did live in Central Asia before that? What happened to Sacs?
In such a case, where did Rus people come from to what later became Kiev
Rus? Were they Slavic?

> They went as far as
> Southern Europe exterminating and forcibly assimilating all local
> population.

Including Russians? Did they have a special assimilation policy that time?
L.N. Gumilev in his book "Drevnyaya Rus i velikaya step" expresses
completely different view.

> Before
> Turks arrived to Eastern Turkestan , it had been populated by two Iranian
> people Sogd and Bactria.

Probably, you mean states Sogdiana and Bactria.
But both of these states did not include territory of Eastern Turkistan if
you consider it in the present boundaries.

> Almost nothing was left of them, at the exception
> of a tiny piece of land around the town of Tashqorakan in the south west.

> There is no use denying that the major drama of all medieval history of
> Central Asia rotated around the conflict between sedentary Iranian
> population (who spoke Dari or East Iranian languages) and countless waves
> of Turkic invasions.

What about invasions of Iranians to Turan? (Firdawsi, "Shah name")

t

> If it was not forcible assimilation* how did it happen
> that descendants of ancient Iranian people survived only high'in the

> mountains, while all fertile land areas of Central Asia are populated by
> people of Turkic stock?

I would like to repeat my question and ask you why majority of Uyghurs of Southern Eastern Turkistan have European features, such as thin faces, low cheek bones; high, big, straight noses, blue eyes, fair hair? Why Uyghur and Uzbek languages have so many Persian words? It is because the local, indo-european population was not exterminated by Uyghurs. Blood of those peoples circulate in modern Uyghurs. Let us recall who and when gave name "Uyghur" to modern Uyghurs and how did these peoples call themselves when Pevtsov, Przhevalski, Valikhanov, Oldenburg visited Eastern Turkistan' at the end of 18 th century.

Sedentary peoples usually outnumber nomads living in the same geographical area, because of more efficient means of production of food. Moreover, city states of ancient Eastern Turkistan are located in oases, not suitable for nomadic way of live. These oases could not accept big quantities of extra population. How did nomadic or semi-nomadic Turks managed to assimilate iranians? May be this happened other way round, that Iranians assimilated the Turks, nevertheless accepting their language. Bartold mentions that when Iranians and Turks live together, usually, Iranians accept Turkic language.

My point is that it is incorrect to say that Uyghurs of 8 th century and the modern Uyghurs are the same people. I would say that ancient Uyghurs are one of the branches contributed to the of modern Uyghur nation.

> Turks partially adopted the
> culture of local people, because this culture was of higher level than
> Turkic. But this process benefited Turks themselves, while the local
> population suffered due to general degradation of their culture under
> Turkic influence and subsequent assimilation.

Were not Karakhnid or Idiqt cultures ones of the most developed in the region?

> In comparison
> to Turkic colonization, Chinese colonization was much more humane. Uyghurs
> at least continue to exist as a people and have their own autonomous
> region.
> Will Chinese now have to pay a price for their more' humane
> treatment of national minorities?

Where is this information about "humane" treatment of national minorities from? Chinese propaganda? Have you ever talked to Uyghurs, Tibetans, Mongolians themselves? Have you ever heard what happened to Jungars, for example?

Well, taking into account what is happening in Chechnya, I realize that moder Russian colonization policy needs some "scientific" justification.

"Ruka ruku moyet".

i

Regards,

A L L - N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 04-Mar-1996 08:27pm

TO: Multiple recipients of list (CENASIA@VM1. MCGILL.
CENASTA CΔ@INTERNET

FROM: Former Soviet Republic - Centr, (CENASIA@VM1. MCGILL.
CΔ@INTERNET

EXT. :

SUBJECT TURKESTAN


A review of the activities of the archaeologist/traveler in Westernmost China, Sir (Mark)Aurel Stein (b. Nov. 26,1862 , Budapest - d. Oct. 26, 1943, /** Kabul, Afg.)might prove instructive. The following information comes from the Encyclopedia Britannica (which still has its uses inasmuch as I doubt if I could have gotten this info off the Internet)

"Hungarian-British archaeologist and geographer whose travels and reserach in Central Asia, particularly in Chinese Turkistan, revealed much about its stratgeic role in history. Principal of the Oriental College, Lahore, Punjab, India (now in Pakistan; 1888-99), in 1892 he published his Sanskrit edition of the only known surviving ancient Indian historical work, the 12th century RAJATARANGINI by Kalhana. His English translation, A CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF KASHMIR, followed in 1099.

In that year he began the first of his central Asian expeditions, travelling through westernmost China to Khotan. (In the course of this and three other expeditions (1906 -08, 1913-1916, 1930) he traveled the ancient caravan routes between China and the West, made valuable geographical observations on little known regions, and collected many documents and artifacts, from Neolithic stone tools to 8th-century-AD grave findings and textiles. Near Tan Huang he discovered the CAVE OF THE THOUSAND BUDDHAS, which , with its extraordinary assemblage of paintings, temple banners, and documents, had been walled up since the 11th century. Many of the treasures he found are in the Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi. The results of his work of this period were published in ANCIENT KHOTAN (1 Vol., 1907) SERINDIA (5 Vols.,

Superintendent of the Indian Archaeological Survey (1910-29), Stein was also interested in in tracing Alexander the Great's eastern campaigns. In 1926 at Pir Sara , near the Indus River, he identified the site of Alexander's storming of the nearly impregnaable Rock of Aornos. Other studies of his added to precise knowledge of Alexander's movements in Asia. In an effort to elucidate the relationship between Mesopotamian and Indus civilizations, Stein investigated ancient mounds in Iran and Baluchistan, a region of Pakistan and southeastern Iran. He also carried out an air photographic reconnaissance of the Roman frontiers in Iraq. Near his 81st birthday, his long-sought wish to explore in Afghanistan was granted, but he died there before he could commence his work. A British subject from 1904, he was knighted in 1912."

There is also a biography and others Jpooks analyzing his achievements. Stein never married, except to his work.



It seems that in his day, the area, now part of the Chinese Empire, was known as Turkestan but it is not clear to me what its political status was. What is clear is that the Uigurs (a kind of Turk, but not Kazakhs) were the majority of the population of the area and that they were and are Muslims. I used to know some Turkestanis in Saudi Arabia, most of them from Taif, whose roots went back to Eastern Turkestan. They were given refuge in Saudi Arabia by the founder of the Kingdom, Ibn Saud, but they never forgot their ancient homeland and they still treasure some of the worthless and tattered paper money from the homeland. In our day the grandsons of the original refugees are making "pilgimages" back to the lands ,of the grandfathers in much the same way as the Circassians of Syria are going back to visit the Northern Caucasus and becoming involved in the wars in Abkhazia ^ and Chechnya. Not unlike Greek-Americans go "home" to Greece to see where ') Grandma came from.

Anyway, this is my contribution to the current debate on Eastern Turkestan.

While I am, in general, an Empire Loyalist in principle and by conviction, I also am a Muslim Loyalist, and would like to see the Muslim populations of the Chinese Empire govern themselves however they choose. I am sure that the Han Chinese are mistreating them in the same ways as they mistreat the Tibetans.

Long Live the Ottoman Empire, ditto the Hapsburg Empire, but not the Soviet or Chinese Empires. Contradiction in principles? Yes, but what to do?

maclea

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all things pursued = something gained nothing pursued = nothing

/

A L L I N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 07-Mar-1996 01:20pm

TO: Multiple recipients list CENASIA (CENASIA@VM1. MCGILL.
of CENASIA@INTERNET
FROM: Former Soviet - Centr, (CENASIA@VM1. MCGILL.
Republic CENASIA@INTERNET

EXT. :

SUBJECT Eastern Turkestan . *

The discussion about self determination of Eastern Turkestan has been ended v) into a sudden death, because some persons in this list does not know how to discuss and insulting whole Turkish people as doing nothing else than exterminating the whole indigenous population of Central Asia, so therefore the people of Eastern has no rights else than be slaves of Chinese. Especially mr. Mihail Alexandrovs contribution sounded like ideas we know from Zhirinovskiy and its comrades. I regret that John Schoeberlein Engel has retained from further discussion.

The contribution of mr. Tang (of course I can not agree with his ideas) was of a better sort. So I reply to his contribution hereunder, and hope he will reply my points.
Do not forget Only people can find the truth through discussion.

Mr. Tang wrote:

>For example, my email signature contains the words "Long Live The
>Glorious Republic I" - these were meant for some personal friends, and
>which I should have omitted for the sending of messages within this
>group but didn't noticed. I was surprised Mr Mehmet_Tutuncu took this
opportunity to attack Taiwan which by the way, is not my home country.
>For your info, I'm a Singaporean - a country which in any case I'm sure
>you'll find lots of reasons to criticise, if you really want to.

> in answer to my contribution:

>Do not forget the fact that so called "Glorious Nation" itself was
recognised internationally not so long ago. Also, the Republic of China
(China call it >Taiwan provenance) >has not yet recognised internationally.
But the country is independent in >every respect though the PRC neve*'
>wants to face the reality. No matter what the Chinese governor's oppion is,
>the fate of Taiwan should desided
>by people of Taiwan. So should the future of Eastern Turkistan.

I add the next commentary:

I didn't see a single word in here imply any attack to Republic of China. It says Republic of China has not yet recognised, which meant PRC and some other countries still regard ROC as part of PRC, although this has to be desided by Taiwanese themselves not by PRC and other countries. By the way, it is a well kjiow fact that, China has put tremendous effort (politicaly and economically) try to convince' other nation to agree Taiwan is part of China. Agian, I am not in the

position to argue whether Taiwan is part of China or not, in fact, I agree with

Mr. Tang that because of cultural, linguistic and historical reality, both side has too much in common, if they unite together, Chinese people on both side will benefit a lot. But this has to be decided by Taiwanese themselves, should be solved peacefully and democratically. What I want to ask Mr. Tang here is: How about the right of other nationality, if Chinese as a race should unite and live together, how about the Turkic people of East Turkistan, don't they deserve the right to have some place to call home and maintain and develop their own culture, language and decide their own future by themselves? Mr. Tang, I really respect your knowledge about Turkic people, I am sure you know the similarity between Uighur and other Turkic group including Turks of Turkey culturally, linguistically and geographically. You probably know much better of the difference between Uighur and Han Chinese as well. If Uighur and other Turkic people live together with Han under current political system, the relationship can only be that of control and being controlled, one or the other. This phenomenon has lasted for over 100 years ever since General Zuo Zong Tang conquered E.Turkistan and gave it new name Xinjiang. Utopian idea so called "Zhong Hua Ming Zu" live happily for ever with equal right did not work 50 years ago and still no sign of making any sense at least for now.

Mr. Tang went further:

>In any case, let's face the facts, it may be true that a number of people >in Xinjiang desire independence, but will this materialise? There are a >number of factors they have to consider :
>* Chinese presence in this region began 2000 years ago with the setting up >of the Viceroyalty of the Western Regions in 73 AD during the Han Dynasty, >well before the Uygurs migrated to these lands 1000 years ago. And >perception or idea of "Xi Yu", or "Western Regions" as Chinese territory, >is well entrenched in Chinese mythological and historical traditions -

> Mythological :
> - Tianshan as the birthplace of the Jade Emperor's Mother
> - Fire Mountains in the "Journey to the West"
>
> Historical :
> - Journeys of Zhang Chian and other Chinese
explorers/diplomats and
> pilgrims during the Han Dynasty and Tang Dynasty
> - Battles with the Hsiung Nu tribes and the Mongols

My reply:

This lacks the support of historical facts. How come Chinese presented in East Turkistan 2000 years ago and the total population consisted only less than 5% of the population of the region in 1945?
How can PRC claim the sovereignty of the region by adventures of a few explorers/diplomats and by finding a few immigrants lived in the region in the history? Even if it were true that Chinese settlers lived in the region 2000 years, if they still consisted less than 5%

in the place before.

>Just ask any Chinese school kid in China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, etc, and all of >them can tell you these tales. Will any of the 1.1 billion Chinese give up >Xinjiang, or the so-called Eastern Turkestan ? Frankly, a typical Chinese >view Xinjiang as a more "proper" part of China than Tibet, despite the >closer religious and cultural links Tibetans have with Han Chinese. If 1.1 >bn Chinese is not willing to give up Xinjiang, can 8 m Uygurs do anything ? ultimately it's realpolitik that counts.

How about an Uighur kid? an Kazak kid or Tibetan kid? No matter how

well the kids received brain washes. The kid will 99% tell the difference between him and Han, as he/she grows up, the reality teaches him his/her real identity. This view is from higher ranking minority government official down to the ordinary person on the street. Mr. Tang may believe that no single Chinese among 1.1 billion Chinese

is willing to "give up" E.Turkistan, Tibet or Taiwan, I suggest him read the magazine called "Zhonguo Zi Chun"(China Spring), a publication of Exiled overseas Chinese, he will probably notice that there are quite a lot Han people willing to let Tibetan and Uighur gain independence.

The matter here is not 8 million Uighur against 1.1 Chinese, I don't think there is big conflict between Han people and local people, the real thing matter is the PRC government's willingness "give up", Chinese people are much more democratic than someone might imagine. Let's look at the fact about Kazakstan, before the country gained independence, Russian population consisted about 60% of the region, until today we haven't heard any big uprising or racial conflict between local Russians and Kazaks. At present, Turkic people of the region has no any political, they can only hope Han Chinese will one day be as nice as Russians and give the right to the local people to decide their future.

It is also a matter of time, China will certainly become democratic country. Democracy in one sense means give up, like Great Britain, Soviet Union, the ruling people of this countries gave up their totalitarianism and imperialism as the democratic idea gain ground in people's mind. The Chinese people will eventually understand that to control other race and deprived of other people's right to maintain their own culture(which for themselves is also a proud, no matter how the other so called advanced culture may assume) is an feudalistic idea. Different nationality can live peacefully together only when there is mutual respect among them. I believe there is no way for Uighur to gain basic self determination or independence if China stay as a socialist feudalistic country, but my long years experience with my Chinese friends taught me that most of them desire democratic system. As I understand, the conflict between different nationality is not a matter between Han and others, it is the conflict between present governor of China and demand of minority. Chinese people are great people, there is no question about this, they are also suffering from the present

>And for that matter, will China ever give up its claims to Taiwan ?
>Never, for the same reasons. And in any case, most Taiwanese acknowledge
>that they are Chinese too, and that reunification is only a matter of
>time. They don't want it now but maybe somewhere in the future, when
>China becomes richer and more democratic.

I agree with you, China and Taiwan should unite together under the democratic system because they have the same culture, language and history. But how about the Turkic people, don't they deserve basic freedom such as to call someplace home and share the common culture, language history and religion instead of being separated by couple of big countries? Again, I want to stress that this unification still depends on democratic movement in China proper.

>Independence per se does not improve the lives of the people. What
>matters is how to provide Xinjiang and other minority areas like Tibet
a >form of autonomy within the Chinese Commonwealth. After all, the Han
>Chinese is only a component race in the Chinese political ideology of
>the "Zhong Hua Min Zhu", or Chinese race, which encompasses Hans,
Huis, >Mongols, - Tibetans, Uygurs, etc. Hans do not view these lands
as colonial >lands and have no intention of treating them as such. But
if political >forces become extreme and confrontational, disastrous
consequences may >befall all living there, as in most countries
troubled by civil wars and insurgencies.
>Just compare the economic and political chaos that reign much of
Eastern >Europe and ex-USSR today with the economic growth in China.
Which do you >prefer ? Is China really that totalitarian ? Just ask
anyone who has >actually visited China - not just journalists out for a
sensational news. >Ask the businessmen, scholars, tourists or people
who have been working >there recently. . . True that it is not a
democratic country but things are improving and that the leaders are
sincere in seeking gradual change. >China cannot change overnight into
a Westminster democracy. Just ask >anyone from the Asian Tigers, and
they will say the same thing. Or ask >any Russian

Open door policy of Chinese government indeed brought prosperity to the region. Nobody is able to ignore this fact. But it is not too hard for anyone who visit Eastern Turkistan in recent years to notice what happened to local Turkic People. Because of the language difficulty(I don't know if there is political reason, unemployment rate among Turkic People are much higher than among Han people.

One of my friends from Eastern Turkestan has the next observations from the area:

I saw by my own eye last year when I visited several factories in Urumchi, there are only a few Turkic workers out of few thousand people. I walked into one building which belong to some electrical company and could not be able to find a single one Turkic face from the first floor to the tenth floor of the building. While I was

reading a government newspaper, it says the minority wo^e^s consists of 40 Dersent. I suggest anybody who does not believe me visit the c y Urumqi and give judgement yourself. Someone may tell you that low unemp ym of minority caused by lack of education. But why they can not recei the kind of education Chinese take it for granted? My sister-in-law wno graduated from well known University in Shanhai and speaks fluent Chinese, when she applied to a company, the president of the company openly said: "We don't want Shao Shu Ming Zu work for us no matter what kind of applii you have." She told me afterwards: "I never thought of myself as an Uighur before, now I understood." The cause of the racial confilict is not from local people because they don't have the right to speak.

from outsider

visitors and new broadcaster because they are not allowed to visit and talk to the local inhabitant, is not from ordinary Han settlers because they don't

want to stay in faraway desert to fulfill the desire of a very few governor's colonization

dream, it come from the rulling party-the totalitarian idea that Han people are superior

than other races in China, Han should be the ruler and others can not live without them.

End of citate of my friend whose name I keep secret because for security reasons: .

Please confirm the following statistics if you like:

Population of Urumqi:	30%	minority, Han according
70%		statistics.
	to government	2% others
Factory workers in Urumqi area:	98% Han,	5% others
Service Area	95% Han,	5% others
Government official	95% Han,	90% others
famers and herdman	10% Han,	

Please forgive here if you think I am getting too emotional, just think

little

bit from the standing point of an Uighur. The region is called Xinjiang Uighur

Autonomous Region, however if you goto the capital city Urumqi, it is extremely

easy to see what kind of Autonomous power they are enjoying. I

remember once I prepared a document for the unit I work for, while

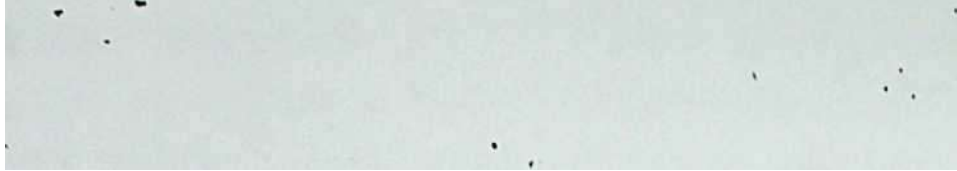
there were only 6 minority out of 250 people in the ifnit, my supervisor advised me to

write down 40% of them and handed in to related department for

statistical evidence of " Party's care of minoritie". What kind of statistics is this?

If Mr. Tang lived inside PRC before, he knows exactly what I am talking about here.. It is extremely hard for an Uighur to speak out even if he/she is in the foreign country.

Although there were only a couple of vighur expressed their oppinion so



homeland, no matter what, you contributed a lot by raising this issue, basic human right of about 20 million Turkic people in Eastern Turkistan

Note: According to Chinese source, there were 6.5 million Turkic people in the region in 1945, population of PRC has trippled since then and reach 12 billion by now, by using very basic calculation, Turkic population in East Turkistan should be about 20 million, which should be about 12 million. Still a majority in the region

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PINE 3.91 MESSAGE TEXT-

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Any War in the Xinjiang province could spread to the territory of Kazakhstan and lead to occupation of some of its eastern districts by Chinese. I do not think Russians will interfere for the sake of Uighur separatists. Kazakhstan authorities will be unable to prevent such an occupation on their own. This will lead to total collapse of central power in Kazakhstan and its disintegration.

Kazakh authorities face very tough choices now and have a very narrow field for maneuver. Personally, I see only one option that can bring a positive result for Kazakhstan.

Nazarbaev must quickly get rid of Kazakh nationalists in his entourage and appoint administration which adequately reflects multinational composition of Kazakhstan. This will substantially increase stability of the Kazakhstan leadership.

Multiculturalism must become official ideology and official policy in Kazakhstan. Otherwise, Kazakhs will soon face a united front of other ethnic groups: Uighurs, Russians,

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policy in Kazakhstan. Otherwise, Kazakhs will soon face a united front of other ethnic groups: Uighurs, Russians, Germans etc, and this will blow Kazakhstan from inside. Banning of activities of ethnic groups and putting their activists in jail will not solve a thing. It will only create a deepening split between them and Kazakhs, and facilitate the break up of Kazakhstan.

Mikhail Alexandrov



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PINE 3.91 MESSAGE TEXT ' . Folder: INBOX Message 708 of 714 16%

Dates Sun, 21 Apr 1996 11:34:28 +0800

From: "W. Tan" <tanwc%SINGNET.COM.SGOCUVMB.CC.COLUMBIA.EDU>
To: Multiple recipients of list CENASIA <CENASIA@MCGILL1.BITNET>
Subject: Re: Estimates of Uyghur population/Kazakhstan

Hi,

I agree with Mr Mikhail Alexandrov's analysis. Ugyur radical nationalism would disrupt economic development and create chaos that will engulf the whole of Central Asia.

Xinjiang now enjoys unprecedented access to the Chinese market - potentially the world's largest, will give the region greater prosperity than as a separate country. In addition, Chinese (meaning all peoples of the Chinese Nation - Han, Ugyur, Mongol, Tibetan, etc) prosperity will also spread to the rest of Central Asia - either through trade, investment & tourism. With respect to tourism, moves are being made to promote the "Ancient Silk Road"
- the ancient highway that binds the East and West...

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Also, Chinese traders are also beginning to appear all over Central Asia, as they had always done so over the past 2000+ years.. Overseas Chinese investors are also investing in Xinjiang now boosting the tourist infrastructure as well as building factories. They are also beginning to look at the independent CIS CA republics. Taiwanese, HK, Singapore and Malaysian ethnic companies are also investing in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and so on..*

Mindless separatism will scare away investors. No wonder the Kazak government does not support radicalism among some Ugyurs.

TAN WEE CHENG Singapore

At 01:13 PM 4/21/96 +1000, Mikhail Alexandrov wrote:

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TRANSCAUCASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA

BORDER SUMMIT IN QHANQHAL-'^Following the Beijing meeting of the Russian and Chinese© presidents, the two traveled to the city of Shanghai where they joined the'presidents of Kazakhstan# Kyrgyzstan# and Tajikistan for the 27 April signing of the agreement "Cm Confidence on the Frontier Area#¹¹ Russian and Western madia reported. The agreement calls for the reduction of military units along the border that China shared with the four CIS states. The agreement also states that the signatory nations will neither attack nor direct military exercises against one another# along the 8# 000 Jon border# ITAR-TASS reported. Prior to the meeting, Kazakhstani President Nursultan Nazarbayev noted that Russian President Boris Yeltsin will visit Kazakhstan shortly after the signing to work out a mutually acceptable plan on connecting a pipeline between the Tengis oil fields and the Russian port of Novoroseiiek, Izvestlyya reported on 25 April, -- Roger Ranges

[As of 12J00 CETJ

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¹ CHINA.. CENTRAL ASI-MS -JOIN FORCED. China he@ reached RO understanding with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and unspecified "others" to combat separatist, t e r r o r a n d fundamentalist activities# Reuters reported on 2? April- Further details of the? agreement went lotted by Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qictam during an interview the same'tiny were net revealed. Any such arrangement is likely aimed at keeping a tight rein an the (Jighwr Mucli.* minority in Xinjiang. Estimates an the size of the? Uighut* minority range from 7 million to 22 milieu* In April, an uighur group in Kyrgyzstan, Ittipafc# was banned for three months? Kazakhstan announced it was "totally opposed" to any efforts to stoke nationalism in China's "northwest" g and China outlawed the independent publication of books or cassettes CM Islam. — Lowell Besanis

C

NAZARBAYEV RAISES CONCERN OVER INTERNAL STABILITY. In ran address to the Assembly of the Peoples of Kazakhstan# President Nursultan Nazarbayev

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announced that hie government is drafting a new security law designed to ► thwart "forces and personalities within the republic" that threaten Kazakhstan's statehood, ITAR-TASS reported on 29 April. Nasarbaysv «<*ph&6i?od the need to "display more cure" for the country's stability and inter-ethnic relations, and criticized those who would like to see a return of the Soviet Union. Nazarbayev did not specify which individuals or groups th» ns« law would target. The assembly, which opened its third session on 2V April, operates on a voluntary basia and its 327 members represent the titare than 40 different national cultural centers in Kaisek'hRtgn# Ru&@ir.n Public TV <ORT} reported. This sssaior. is also scheduled to address the 29 March integration treaty with Russia# Belarus- and Kvrovzstan* Roger Kaunas

PINE 3.91 MESSAGE TEXT

Polderi INBOX Message 707 of 714 TOL

Date* Sun, 21 Apr 1996 13:13:03 +1000

Fromi Mikhail Alexandrov

<Mikhail.Alexandrov%ANU.EDU.AU@CUVMB.CC.COLUMBIA.EDU>

To: Multiple recipients Of list CENASIA <CENASIA@MCGILL1.BITNET>

Subject: Estimates of Uyghur population/Kazakhstan

I would like to comment not so much on population figures for Uighurs, but on the essence of the position taken by the Kazakhstan government:

Subject: OMRI Daily Digest I, No. 78, 19 Apr 96

KAZAKHSTAN WARNS UIGHURS IN CHINA AGAINST SECESSION.

Kazakhstani Foreign

Minister Kasymzhomart Tokayev warned China's Uighurs against attempting to secede or exploiting the "Islamic factor," AFP reported on 19 April, citing Kazakhstanskaya pravda. Tokayev's statement comes one week before representatives from China and neighboring CIS states are to meet in Shanghai to discuss border issues.

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I think this position is the only realistic one. Though I do not think that "Islamic factor" is the major issue here. Islam traditionally had very little influence in Kazakhstan, and Kazakh authorities have no reason to be afraid of Islam. On the other hand Uighur separatism poses the gravest danger to the integrity of Kazakhstan because of several reasons:

First of all# Uighur separatists' actions from Kazakh territory are alienating China# and Beijing may soon start encouraging Russia to take over Kazakhstan since Russia has enough resources and strength to put the end to the Uighur separatism. Kazakh authorities themselves do not have such resources.

Uighur separatism is directed not only against China's territorial integrity# but also against Kazakhstan's own territorial integrity. If an independent Uighur state is created it will lay claims to the territories in Kazakhstan populated now by Uighurs.

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