

THE SINKIANG UIGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION

AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURES [chou]

1. ILI KAZAKH
2. BOROTALA MONGOLIAN
3. CHANGCHI HUI
4. BAYIN GOL MONGOLIAN
5. KIZIL SU KIRGHIZ

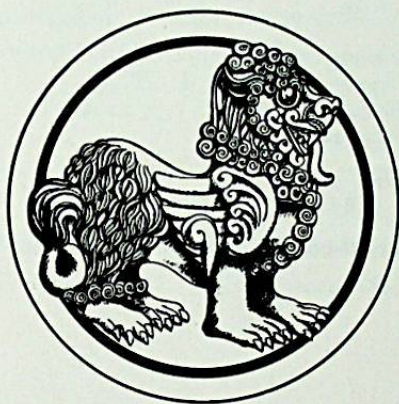


AUTONOMOUS COUNTIES

- A. Khobuk Saur Mongolian
- B. Chapucha Sibo
- C. Yenchi Hui
- D. Mulei Kazakh
- E. Barkul Khazakh
- F. Tashkurgan Tadjik

The Sinkiang Story

by **JACK CHEN**



MACMILLAN PUBLISHING CO., INC.

NEW YORK

COLLIER MACMILLAN PUBLISHERS

LONDON

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Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc.
866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022
Collier Macmillan Canada, Ltd.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Chen, Jack, 1908—

The Sinkiang story.

1. Sinkiang—History. I. Title.

DS793.S62C5226 951'.6 77-22938

ISBN 0-02-524640-2

FIRST PRINTING 1977

Printed in the United States of America

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I wish to express my thanks for the invaluable support I received from Cornell University's Center for International Studies while working on this book. My thanks also go to the Chinese authorities and the many friends who assisted me in collecting material for this work.

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Chronological Table of Chinese History

PRIMITIVE SOCIETY, c. 500,000-4000 B.C.

Old Stone Age

c. 500,000-10,000 B.C.

New Stone Age

c. 10,000-4000 B.C.

TRANSITION FROM PRIMITIVE COMMUNISM TO SLAVE SOCIETY, c. 4000-2200 B.C.

SLAVE SOCIETY, c. 2200-475 B.C.

Hsia chieftains and kings

c. 2200-1562 B.C.

Shang-Yin kings

c. 1562-1066 B.C.

Western Chou dynasty

c. 1066-770 B.C.

Eastern Chou

770-221 B.C.

Spring and Autumn Period

770-475 B.C.

FEUDAL SOCIETY, 475 B.C.-A.D. 1840

Warring States Period

475-221 B.C.

Chin dynasty (united feudal empire)

221-207 B.C.

Western Han

206 B.C.-A.D. 24

Eastern Han

24-220

Three Kingdoms

220-280

Wei

220-265

Shu

221-263

Wu

221-280

Western Tsin

265-316

Eastern Tsin

317-420

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Southern and Northern Dynasties | 420-589 |
| Southern dynasties | 420-589 |
| Sung | 420-479 |
| Chi | 479-502 |
| Liang | 502-557 |
| Chen | 557-589 |
| Northern dynasties | 386-581 |
| Northern Wei | 386-534 |
| Eastern Wei | 534-550 |
| Western Wei | 535-557 |
| Northern Chi | 550-577 |
| Northern Chou | 557-581 |
| Sui | 581-618 |
| Tang | 618-907 |
| Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms | 907-979 |
| Sung | 960-1279 |
| Liao | 916-1125 |
| Western Hsia | 1038-1227 |
| Kin | 1115-1234 |
| Yuan | 1271-1368 |
| Ming | 1368-1644 |
| Ching | 1644-1911 |
| SEMI-FEUDAL, SEMI-COLONIAL SOCIETY, 1840-1949 | |
| Republic of China | 1911-1949 |
| NEW DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY AND TRANSITION TO SOCIALIST SOCIETY, 1949- | |
| People's Republic of China | 1949- |

**Secrets of the fabled
crossroads of Eurasian
civilization are unlocked
at last.**

THE SINKIANG STORY

is the first published account in more than a century of China's westernmost province. It is an invaluable contribution to the annals of world history, offering a long forbidden, long overdue, in-depth portrait of the most zealously guarded and remote land on earth.

From its steppes, nomads fanned out across the continent long before recorded time. Its Silk Road—the richest caravan route in history—linked the far reaches of the known world. Here China met Greece, Persia, India, Byzantium, and the Arab East. Within its melting pot, advanced and esoteric philosophies flourished. Genghiz Khan and Tamerlane overran it. Marco Polo held Western explorers spellbound by wondrous tales of it. Nineteenth-century imperial powers tried to divide and conquer it.

But then the borders were sealed shut. For more than a century there was silence, while the Western world eagerly awaited some clue to its past and present way of life.

Only recently was the veil of secrecy lifted and a small group of travellers unexpectedly allowed to journey into this remote corner of the world. Jack Chen was among them. Because his father had served as a foreign minister to Dr. Sun

(Continued on back flap)

