

"re-education through labour" – a form of administrative detention imposed without formal charge or trial. According to the report, *prisoners in the camp work on average 10 hours a day at making and carrying bricks, cutting and transporting stones, and agricultural work. They are punished severely if they do not go to bed or get up on time, if they talk to each other, if they sing songs or shout, laugh or cry, if they secretly take water to wash themselves for prayer, if they do not finish their allotted tasks, or if they answer back to the police or guards. The punishments include being hit on the head, stomach and crutch with electric batons; being made to lie down and having their hand trodden on; being made to stand in the "flying aeroplane" position; being strapped to a pole and beaten, and being hung from the ceiling and beaten. On several occasions, police officers inserted an electric baton into a prisoner's anus, laughing among themselves as they did so. [...] Many prisoners have lost their teeth, have bleeding ears, broken arms, infected and useless testicles due to torture. They are frequently insulted and humiliated by the guards. [...] At mealtime, they have to sing songs of praise in Chinese, failing which they reportedly go without food. The camp has no doctor. Prisoners who are sick have to work or are given no food, and only those who are incontinent are taken to the hospital 36 kilometres away. Some have died on the way to hospital. [...] Alemjan, a 28 year-old [muezzin from the Baytulla mosque in Khotan] detained since July 1995, reportedly developed a bad liver condition while in the camp but was not taken to hospital. Mahmet Abdullah Mehsum [another prisoner from Kargilik] became diabetic and asked for medical treatment but this was refused. ... Amnesty International has the names and details of 26 political prisoners who were sent to the camp in 1996 from places including Kashgar, Kargilik (Yecheng), Yarkant (Shache), Keriya (Yutian), Qiha and Karakash (Moyu) near Khotan (Hetian). Most of them are believed to be still held there.*

Current prisoner cases

The following are examples of prisoners reported to have been tortured or ill-treated who are still currently detained or restricted. They are only a few examples among others reported to Amnesty International, some of which are cited elsewhere in this report. Other cases cannot be publicised because the sources have requested confidentiality.

Abdulhelil, a 28 year-old businessman from Gulja, is reported to have been severely tortured in detention. He was arrested on 5 February 1997 after taking part in a demonstration in the city that day (see above, page 18). According to unofficial sources, he was arrested immediately after the 5 February demonstration, beaten and later taken to the local jail. Upon arrival at the jail, he was made to face a wall with his two arms raised against it and police officers proceeded immediately to beat him on the back. He was then taken away for interrogation and tortured. According to reports, shortly after his arrest, he was shown on state television and a commentator said he had "confessed" to being the leader of the 5 February demonstration. Little information has been available about him since then and the authorities have not disclosed any information about his situation. According to

to prevent him shouting, the eyewitnesses said. They further reported that when the soldier started bashing Abidjan's head on the ground, several people in the audience objected loudly that this was not legal, but they were quickly surrounded by plainclothes police and taken away into police custody.

Ahmed, a trader in leather in Aksu, married with two children, is reported to have been arrested in Aksu in 1996 on suspicion of possessing a gun. According to a report received by Amnesty International, the police tortured him in detention to find information about the gun, then detained his wife and children in order to put further pressure on him, deliberately depriving the children of food for a period of time. The children were released together with their mother after a few weeks, while Ahmed was reportedly tried in secret and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on a different charge unrelated to the initial accusation against him (see below page 54). His current whereabouts are not known.

Obul Kasem Imin, a Uighur from Dol village in Lop county, near Khotan, was reportedly taken into custody by public security officers from Lop County in September 1996 for "speaking out against the government". According to unofficial sources, while detained he was kneed and kicked in the groin by a police officer, injuring one of his testicles. The testicle was removed in hospital and Obul Kasem Imin was subsequently released, but placed under house arrest. According to the sources, the police officer responsible remains unpunished.

Deaths in custody

Amnesty International has received allegations from various sources about deaths in custody due to torture or a combination of ill-treatment and neglect, but in most cases the names and details of the prisoners were not known. These include, for example, allegations that four unidentified Uighur political prisoners died of starvation at Chapchal prison in Ili Prefecture in March 1998. Various sources had also alleged that up to fourteen people arrested in Gulja during the February 97 protests died in detention due to torture within a few days of their arrest. According to the reports, in some cases, the bodies of the dead were given back to the families, while others were just dumped on the streets. Below are two cases of deaths in custody reportedly due to torture where the names of the prisoners are known. Amnesty International is calling on the government to launch an impartial enquiry into the circumstances of their death and to make the result of the enquiry public. Some cases of prisoners who were allegedly shot dead by prison guards are also described in a separate section of this report (see below page 65).

Salam Kari, a young Uighur from Gulja (*Yining*) who had formed a Uighur football team in the city in the mid-1990s, was reportedly arrested in May 1997 in connection with the February 97 protests in Gulja. According to unofficial sources, a few days after his arrest, he was dead. His body, which was given back to his family, reportedly showed marks of

torture. The police reportedly claimed that he had committed suicide in prison. As far as Amnesty International is aware, there has been no independent enquiry into his death.

Nizamidin Yusayin, a scholar from Urumqi aged about 70 and former journalist for the official newspaper *Xinjiang Daily*, reportedly died in police custody due to ill-treatment on 7 April 1998. According to unofficial sources, he was held in the custody of the Urumqi city Public Security Bureau and was beaten by police to force him to "confess" to the accusations against him. He had reportedly been arrested on suspicion that he had sheltered people wanted in connection with the February 1997 protests in Gulja (*Yining*). The exact date of his arrest is not known, but is believed to have been in or after September 1997. His relatives were reportedly denied permission to see him in prison. The authorities have not published any information about his detention or the circumstances of his death. During the mid-1980s, Nizamudin Yusayin had published a series of articles in a magazine on the theme of religion in Central Asia. In the articles, he reportedly referred to politically sensitive topics, such as the reasons why the Uighurs had become dominated by the Chinese in recent history.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS RESULTING FROM THE BIRTH CONTROL POLICY

Amnesty International does not take a position on the official birth control policy in the PRC, but it is concerned about human rights violations falling within its mandate which result from the implementation of the policy. In the XUAR, these include reports of forced abortions and sterilisations, and of arbitrary arrests made in the aftermath of attacks on family planning offices or birth control officials.

While it is difficult to document specific examples of women who have suffered such human rights violations, notably due to the sensitivity of an issue which touches on people's private life, it is clear from many reports that the primary victims of these violations are women. Amnesty International considers that forced abortions and sterilizations carried out on women who are forcibly taken away from their homes by people acting in an official capacity, such as family planning officials, to have the operation amounts to ill-treatment of restricted persons by government officials. Reports of violence against women in the context of implementation of the birth control policy in the XUAR refer not only to forced abortions and sterilizations, but also to cases where women have suffered permanent health damage or even died as a result of careless surgery during such operations.

The authorities have reportedly introduced personal "birth limitation contracts" which women must sign. The contracts indicate that contraception is compulsory and that abortion is the only remedy in the case of unauthorised pregnancies. In Kashgar city, the "birth limitation contracts" specify the method of contraception chosen, the rewards given to couples when the woman does not become pregnant "without a plan" and the punishments for those who become pregnant outside the plan, whether or not they have used

were carried out very quickly with no attention to hygiene, as a result of which many women became ill and some died within three months of the operation. The report did not say what happened to the people detained in Toksu in the aftermath of the bomb explosions on 18 July 1994, but it indicated that the county was in a state of terror for weeks, with daily arrests made by the security forces and people being treated so brutally in the process that many local farmers left the county. Repression and discontent related to the birth control policy have continued, as shown by the two cases below.

In 1996, a Uighur named **Ahmed**, a trader in leather in Aksu who was married with two children, was reportedly sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on a charge of "opposing the birth control policy". The initial reason for his detention had apparently nothing to do with the birth control policy. According to information received by Amnesty International, he had been detained on suspicion of possessing a gun and tortured by police to force him to give information about the gun. His wife and children were also reportedly detained for a few weeks in order to put further pressure on him, but apparently to no avail. The police eventually dropped the accusation of illegal possession of a gun against Ahmed, but charged him instead with opposing the birth control policy. This charge was apparently based on comments Ahmed had allegedly made on this topic during conversations with people in his village. A few months later, Ahmed was reportedly sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on this charge after a secret trial. He reportedly did not have a lawyer and his family was not officially informed of the trial. Amnesty International is concerned that he is reported to be arbitrarily imprisoned for peacefully exercising his right to freedom of opinion and expression.

On 15 July 1998, Rehem Sajeden, a Uighur farmer in Aksu, was executed for allegedly killing a birth control official. According to official press reports, the official - a Uighur woman - had been killed on 10 May 1998 when she went to Rehem Sajeden's house to "talk to his wife about birth control". An article in the Xinjiang Daily on 17 July 1998 indicated the incident had occurred in the course of controls and "medical examinations" carried out in the area on women of child bearing age by officials and medical personnel from the Birth Control offices of Awat county and Yenge Erik township. The official press dedicated a series of articles to the murdered birth control official, describing her as a martyr who had worked without respite to enforce the government birth control policy. In this context, there is some doubt as to whether Rehem Sajeden had a fair trial.

THE DEATH PENALTY

Amnesty International is gravely concerned about the growing number of executions and the use of the death penalty as a tool of political repression in the XUAR. It is also concerned that many of those executed are reported to have been sentenced to death after summary proceedings, in violation of international fair trial standards.

The XUAR is the only region of the People's Republic of China where political prisoners have been executed in large numbers in recent years. The unrest in the region and the continued use of the "Strike Hard" anti-crime campaign to target 'separatism' have resulted in a growing number of executions of Uighurs. As elsewhere in the PRC, the death penalty is also applicable for a very wide range of offences, including many non violent offences such as theft, economic and drug related crime.³³

Since January 1997, Amnesty international has recorded at least 210 death sentences in the region, of which 190 were executed shortly after sentencing - the real figures are believed to be higher. Almost two thirds of the cases recorded were publicly reported by Chinese official sources. The vast majority of those sentenced to death and executed were Uighurs.

These figures indicate that the ratio of death sentences to the population is several times higher in the XUAR than elsewhere in China. The execution rate vis a vis the number of death sentences appears also to be higher.

Most of those sentenced to death in the region have been accused of offences related to clandestine opposition activities, street protests, violent clashes with the security forces, or terrorist incidents. Some of these cases have been publicly reported by the Chinese authorities, but others have not. When they are reported, official sources merely list the accusations against the defendants and do not provide any detail about the evidence against them or the trial proceedings.

Political prisoners are often tried in secret, under procedures which are reported to be summary. Trials are a mere formality, with the verdict usually decided by the authorities before the trial. Convictions are frequently based on forced confessions and statements extracted under torture. The families are often excluded from the trials and few defendants are known to have had the assistance of defence lawyers. Defendants who appeal against the verdict invariably see their appeal rejected. If they do not appeal and their case is reviewed by the regional High People's Court, as required by law in death penalty cases, the process of review is also a mere formality.³⁴ In none of the cases recorded by Amnesty International in recent years have any death sentences been reversed in appeal or review in the XUAR.

³³ See Amnesty International report, "PRC - The Death Penalty in 1997", AI Index: ASA 17/28/98, August 1998.

³⁴ Though the Criminal Procedure Law (1997) requires that death sentences be reviewed and approved by the Supreme People's Court before they are carried out, this procedure is rarely implemented in practice. Indeed, some regulations adopted in January 1998 effectively cancelled this provision of the CPL, confirming that the High People's Courts retain the power of final approval of death sentences, except when the court of second instance (usually a high court) increases the sentence passed by a lower court to the death penalty (see AI Index: ASA 17/28/98, August 1998, p.13).

In many cases, the authorities have staged "public sentencing rallies" to publicly "pronounce" sentences imposed on alleged offenders. The defendants taken to such rallies have usually been tried behind closed doors beforehand, though in some cases it is unclear whether they have actually gone through any prior formal trial process. Public sentencing rallies usually make clear that justice is dictated by political considerations. For example, at one such rally held in Gulja (*Yining*) on 22 July 1997 - during which nine people were sentenced to death, the Deputy Communist Party Secretary of Ili Prefecture stated:

"Today's rally to pronounce judgement has once again forcefully clamped down on the arrogance of the enemy... fully demonstrated the strong power of the people's democratic dictatorship, demonstrated the party and government's determination to crack down on national separatism and on safeguarding national unity and political stability in Ili ..." (*Urumqi Xinjiang Television*, in Mandarin, 23 July 1997)

Defendants who are taken to public sentencing rallies and who receive straight death sentences (as opposed to death sentences "with suspension of execution for two years") are invariably taken away to the execution ground immediately after the rallies.

Official reports often show that the judicial process is tailored for the purpose of these show trials. On 29 May 1997, for example, the official Xinhua news agency reported on a public sentencing rally held in Urumqi on that day, following which eight Uighurs, whose death sentences were confirmed at the rally, were immediately executed. The Xinhua report had obviously been prepared in advance, giving detailed information about the alleged crimes of the eight defendants. They were convicted of a series of bombings that had occurred in Urumqi on 25 February 1997. Xinhua did not indicate when they had been arrested and gave no detail of their trial, except to say that they had been sentenced to death by the Urumqi Intermediate People's Court on 16 May 1997. Following this, Xinhua said, six of them had appealed against the verdict and had their appeal heard and rejected by the XUAR High People's Court. Presumably, the high court also 'reviewed and approved'³⁵ all the death sentences, as required by law, before 29 May, though the Xinhua report did not indicate whether this had been the case.

Thus, the sentencing hearing by the court of first instance, the appeal and review process, and the executions all took place within 13 days, between 16 and 29 May 1997. There can be little doubt that the fate of the defendants was sealed long before the rally - probably from

³⁵ In practice, when defendants appeal in death penalty cases, the procedure for appeal and that for review and approval of the verdict are amalgamated into one, so that in many cases death sentences are approved by the high courts almost immediately after trial and the defendants executed soon after being sentenced. Moreover, in violation of UN standards, Chinese law does not allow those sentenced to death to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence.

the time they were sentenced to death on 16 May – if not before. Indeed, the organisation of a sentencing rally which is to be attended by several thousand people invited from government offices and units, and which is to be followed by executions, requires a fair degree of advance preparation, particularly when the rally is due to be shown on television and is given lengthy and instantaneous press coverage, as this one was. One can safely assume, therefore, that the sentencing hearing and the appeal and review process, if they all indeed took place within the 13 days before the rally, were just formalities in preparation for a show trial and executions.³⁶

International standards require that the most careful legal procedures and all possible safeguards for the accused be guaranteed in death penalty cases. These safeguards include the presumption of innocence; the right to have adequate time and facilities to prepare the defence; the right to have adequate legal assistance at all stages of the judicial proceedings; the right to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal; and the right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence. None of these safeguards are available to defendants liable to the death penalty in the XUAR.

Amnesty International is also concerned about common practices which constitute cruel and degrading treatment of prisoners sentenced to the death penalty. Prisoners sentenced to death are usually kept handcuffed and some also have their feet shackled from the time they are sentenced to death until their execution. Those taken to public sentencing rallies are made to stand facing the audience with their hands tied behind their back and wearing a placard on their chest, on which their name and crime are written. They are usually forced to keep their head bowed by soldiers escorting them. In some cases, their feet are also chained and their mouth is gagged with a rope or wire tied tightly at their back to prevent them from speaking or shouting. These practices violate international standards on the treatment of prisoners, by which China has agreed to abide, and unnecessarily add to the inherent cruelty of the death penalty.

There have been reports that some prisoners have been executed in public, notably in villages of Ili Prefecture (see example below; 20 January 1998 cases). It has also been reported that the authorities have refused to return the bodies of some executed prisoners to their family (see below; 24 April and 22 July 1997 cases), thus preventing the families from

³⁶ The Xinhua report also said that the defendants had been convicted under the Criminal Law and a Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on "the Severe Punishment of Criminal Elements who Seriously Endanger Public Security". This Decision, introduced in 1983, has been normally used in conjunction with another 1983 Decision on the "rapid adjudication" of such cases, which provides for summary trial and curtailed procedures for the appeal and review of death sentences (see Amnesty International report, "Law Reform and Human Rights", AI Index: ASA 17/14/97, March 1997, p.17). Though the latter Decision was formally repealed on 1 January 1997, reports about the speedy imposition and approval of death sentences in various places in China indicate it may still be applied in practice.

burying their dead according to Muslim customs. This increases concern about reports that the prisoners were tortured to extract forced confessions.

Often, the families of those sentenced to death have not been informed until the last minute about the fate of their imprisoned relatives. For example, the parents of 23 year-old Jappar Talet, one of those executed after a sentencing rally in Gulja on 22 July 1997, were reportedly informed of his execution just a few hours before it was carried out. According to the testimony of a relative who has left China, a policeman came to their house at 8.00 am on 22 July, informed them of their son's impending public trial and execution and told them they could see him for five minutes at the prison beforehand. The parents apparently had no prior warning of what awaited their son. After his execution, they requested his body in order to give him a proper burial, but the authorities refused to return the body.³⁷

Amnesty International opposes the death penalty in all cases, on the grounds that it is a violation of the right to life as guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the ultimate form of cruel and inhuman punishment.

Cases reported since 1997

- On 30 January 1997, 17 men including four Uighurs were executed in Urumqi, the regional capital, immediately after they were sentenced that day by the Urumqi Intermediate People's Court in an "open" court hearing. Reporting on the court hearing on 31 January 1997, the official *Xinjiang Daily* made no mention of any appeal or review process in these cases; it simply stated that the prisoners were executed on the day of the hearing. The 17 men were among a larger group of prisoners tried on that day on various charges. Sixteen of those executed, including 13 ethnic Chinese and three Uighurs, were convicted of murder, robbery, theft, assault and drug offences. Another Uighur, Mamat Obulhashim, was executed for having allegedly organised a bombing attack in Urumqi on 13 February 1996. Seven other Uighurs were sentenced at the rally for alleged involvement in the bombing. One of them, Maimaiti Musulimu Abudurahman, was sentenced to death with suspension of execution for two years; the others received prison terms.

³⁷ Testimony by Parhat Yasin, presented before the US Congress House Committee on International Relations, Washington DC, 16 June 1998.

• On 24 April 1997, a "public sentencing rally" attended by some 5000 people was held at a stadium in Gulja (Yining) city to pronounce sentences against 30 Uighurs who had taken part in the protests in the city on 5 and 6 February 1997. Three of them, Yusuf Tursun (Yusufu Tuersun), Aishan Maimati and Ibrahim Kasim (Yibulayin Kasenmu), were sentenced to death on charges of "causing injury, arson, hooliganism, smashing property and looting" during the protests. They were executed immediately after the rally at an execution ground on the outskirts of the city. According to unofficial sources, their bodies were not given back to their families.

• On 29 May 1997, eight Uighurs were executed in Urumqi after being convicted of involvement in

a bombing which had occurred in the city on 25 February 1997. The eight, identified as Mahmut Abdurahman, Abdullah Mollaji, Abdulahat Memet, Aisha Amet, Yusuf Heyit, Mustafa Lua, Ali Keyum and Jelil Bilal, had appealed against the verdict but the appeals were rejected. Four other defendants in the same case, including Ibrahim Tohti, received the death penalty with suspension of execution for two years. The sentences against the 12 men were announced at a "public sentencing rally" held at the chief courthouse of the XUAR High People's Court in Urumqi. The rally was televised. The prisoners were shown standing in the dock of the courthouse, each with hands cuffed, legs chained, and a rope around the neck which was held in the back by guards wearing military uniforms.



Public sentencing rally in Gulja on 24 April 1997
Ili Evening News, 29 April 1997

- In June 1997, unofficial sources reported that five Uighurs had been executed in Kashgar city after hanging the banned flag of Eastern Turkestan on the statue of Mao Zedong in the city's main square. No further details were available.
- In late June 1997, unofficial sources reported that a large number of arrests and summary executions were carried out in various cities in the XUAR as part of security measures and a "clean up" campaign carried out to prevent disturbances during the handover of Hong Kong. The reported executions included the following: 14 Uighurs executed on or around 24 June in Gulja (*Yining*), and 23 executions in Urumqi on 29 June 1997.
- On 22 July 1997, 9 people were executed immediately after a "public sentencing rally" held in Gulja city stadium, and three others were sentenced to death with suspension of execution for two years. Altogether 29 people were sentenced at the rally, including 27 Uighurs, most of them tried for their alleged part in the February 1997 protests in Gulja. The nine executed included one Chinese identified as Tang Jun, accused of theft, one Hui (Chinese Muslim) identified as Machingling, accused of drug trafficking, and seven Uighurs accused of offences committed during and after the February 1997 protests. The latter were identified as Jappar Talet, Hesenjan Imin, Alimjan Yolvas, Abdurehim Tudahun, Abdurehim Memet, Sidik Rozi and Memetjan Nurmemet. Three other Uighurs, including one named Halmemet Islam, were sentenced to death with suspension of execution for two years. The 17 other defendants were sentenced to prison terms or life imprisonment. The sentencing rally, presided over by several local government leaders and attended by over 4,000 people, was shown on television on 23 July. The prisoners were shown standing in military trucks, with their hands tied behind their back, carrying a placard inscribed with their names and crimes on their chest, and being forced to keep their head bowed by armed police officers escorting them. They were subsequently paraded through the city streets.
- On 15 September 1997, three Uighurs were sentenced to death, one of them with suspension of execution for two years, in Yarkant (*Shache*) in the southwest of the XUAR. According to unofficial sources, they were among seven men and boys, aged from 16 to 25, who were sentenced for alleged involvement in "separatist" activities at a "public sentencing rally" held in the city on that date. The rally was attended by several thousand people.
- On 29 December 1997, 16 people, including 13 Uighurs, were executed after a "public sentencing rally" in Urumqi. They were convicted of murder, robbery and involvement in "separatist" activities.
- On 20 January 1998, 11 Uighurs were executed after a public sentencing rally held on that day by the Ili Prefecture Intermediate People's Court, at which 45 "serious criminals" involved in four different cases were sentenced. The 11 executed included a man named in Chinese as Abudousilimu Kahaer (Abdusilim Kari, or Abbas Kari). In addition, three other defendants were sentenced to death with suspension of execution for two years. The

prisoners were accused of having "threatened state security and conducted reactionary incitement on a large scale", as well as "burning police cars, murdering ordinary people and injuring and killing basic level cadres".³⁸ According to unofficial sources, the 11 sentenced to death were publicly executed on 20 January 1998 in the village of Jelilyuzi, north of the city of Gulja (*Yining*). They had been arrested during an incident in the village on 26 July 1997, after a van of armed police arrived to arrest 15 villagers. According to the sources, the villagers doubted the guilt of those being arrested and a religious teacher from the village, 50 year-old Abbas Kari, tried to intervene. He was immediately surrounded by the armed police and taken towards the police van. His students then tried to free him. A fight followed and quickly grew into a violent confrontation, during which the police van was set on fire by the religious students and several people, including some police officers, were killed or injured. Armed police reinforcements arrived soon after and arrested 42 people, including Abbas Kari and 26 of his students. The 11 people reportedly executed in public in the village on 20 January 1998 included Abbas Kari, three of his students identified as Tursun Muhammad, Nuri and Abdullah, and seven other young Uighurs whose names are not known.

- On 29 April 1998, seven people were executed in Urumqi immediately after a sentencing rally held on that day by the Urumqi Intermediate People's Court and attended by 500 people. They included a man named as Bai Baoshan, who was convicted of multiple murder and robbery. The six others, convicted of murder and robbery, were not identified.³⁹

- On 25 May 1998, three Uighurs were executed in Yarkant (*Shache*) county for allegedly killing three Chinese peasants as part of a strategy to frighten Chinese settlers in the area. Five others tried at the same time on similar charges were sentenced to prison terms or life imprisonment.⁴⁰

- On 26 June 1998, a man identified as Yan Yongxin was executed after being convicted of intentional injury causing death. He had been sentenced to death by the Kela Mayi Intermediate People's Court on 14 November 1997 and the sentence was upheld by the XUAR High People's Court on 1 June 1998.⁴¹

- On 15 July 1998, a Uighur man named as Rehem Sajeden was executed in Aksu immediately after a public sentencing rally held by the Aksu District Intermediate People's Court and attended by 5000 people. According to a report in the official press, on 10 May 1998 Rehem Sajeden had killed the leader of the local Family Planning and Birth Control Office when the latter - a Uighur woman - had come to Rehem Sajeden's house "to talk to his wife about birth control". This visit was part of checks and medical examinations carried

³⁸ *Xinjiang Daily*, 22 January 1998.

³⁹ *Xinjiang Daily*, 30 April 1998.

⁴⁰ *Reuters*, 4 December 1998, citing the *Legal Daily*.

⁴¹ *Xinjiang Daily*, 13 July 1998.

out by birth control teams on women of child bearing age in this area. According to the report, Rahem Sajeden fled after the murder but gave himself up to police after three days and "confessed to his crime". He was then tried by the Aksu Intermediate People's Court on 16 June 1998, found guilty of "intentional murder" and sentenced to death. His appeal against the verdict was subsequently rejected by the XUAR High People's Court.⁴²

- On 27 August 1998, 13 unidentified persons were executed in Urumqi for murder and armed robbery. They had been sentenced to death by the Urumqi city Intermediate People's Court as part of a "crackdown on crime".⁴³

- On 27 September 1998, a 46 year-old peasant identified as Ma Me'nai was sentenced to death by the Urumqi Railway Transport Intermediate People's Court for drug offences. He had reportedly been arrested on a train in possession of 5.2 kg of heroin.⁴⁴

- In October 1998, according to unofficial sources, a group of young Uighurs, including Abdusalam Shamseden and Abdusalam Abdurahman, were sentenced to death after being convicted of political offences at a secret trial by the Ili Prefecture Intermediate People's Court. They were accused of forming a political group and involvement in "armed activities to overthrow the government", reportedly in connection with the February 1997 protests in Gulja (*Yining*) city. According to the sources, Abdusalam Shamseden, a 29 year-old worker at a textile factory in Gulja, appealed against the death sentence but the appeal was rejected by the XUAR High People's Court in early January 1999. As of March 1999, they were not known to have been executed.

- On 20 October 1998, 10 Uighurs, including two women, were reportedly executed after a public sentencing rally held in Urumqi. They were convicted of "separatist" activities and reportedly included six religious students. According to unofficial sources the ten executed came from various counties and cities around Urumqi, including areas controlled by the Bingtuan. They were: Tursun Kirem, age unknown; Gulam Tash, 24; Sadik Yasin, 20; Tursun Reveydullah, 26; Asim Yakup, 40; Rehmetsul Siddik, 28; Helimhan Hesen (female), 22; Hepizem Han (female), age unknown; Abdullahjan Semet, age unknown; and Nurdin Sabir, 24.

- On 3 December 1998, 15 unidentified persons, including one woman, were executed in Urumqi after the XUAR High People's Court upheld the death sentences passed earlier by the Urumqi city Intermediate People's Court. They were reportedly involved in 13 separate cases of murder and armed robbery. Among them, one woman and her brother were

⁴² *Xinjiang Daily*, 17 July 1998.

⁴³ *Xinjiang Daily*, 27 August 1998 and 1 September 1998.

⁴⁴ *Xinjiang Daily*, 27 September 1998.

convicted of murder during an armed robbery at the Urumqi Commercial Bank in September 1998.⁴⁵

- On 8 January 1999, one unidentified person was reportedly sentenced to death with suspension of execution for two years by the Ili Prefecture Intermediate People's Court. According to a report by the Reuters news agency on 22 January 1999, a local court official said that 29 people had been sentenced at the 8 January hearing on a range of charges including subversion, larceny, assault and inciting people to demonstrate. One of the 29 was sentenced to death with suspension of execution for two years and another to life imprisonment, the court official said without giving further details. According to unofficial sources, the 29 included 27 Uighurs and two Kazaks.
- On 16 January 1999, two Uighurs were reportedly sentenced to death, one of them with suspension of execution for two years, in Korgas, Ili Prefecture. According to unofficial sources, the two were among 12 Uighurs given various sentences after being convicted of subversion and making bombs at a secret trial by a court in Korgas (*Huo'erguosi*) county on 16 January 1999. Abdushukur Nurallah, a 33 year-old teacher, was reportedly sentenced to death for making bombs. A 1987 graduate from the Chemistry faculty of the Ili Teachers Training College, he was a chemistry teacher at a middle school in Korgas county before his arrest. Perhat Mollahun, a 35 year-old teacher, was reportedly sentenced to death with suspension of execution for two years. A 1985 graduate from the Mathematics faculty of Xinjiang University in Urumqi, he was a teacher at Nemune school, Langaer village, in Korgas county, before his arrest. According to a report by Agence France Presse on 28 January 1999, a court official in the area refused to confirm whether any death sentences had been passed, but said there had been a major public hearing in Korgas on 25 January at which 39 people were "sentenced". Abdushukur Nurallah was later confirmed to have been executed between 27 and 29 January 1999 (see below.)
- On 27 January 1999 one Uighur identified as Rouzi Keyum was executed and another sentenced to death with suspension of execution for two years after being convicted of "terrorist activities" at a hearing by the Ili Intermediate People's Court. Sixteen other people were convicted on similar charges at the hearing. Rouzi Keyum, a 45 year-old entrepreneur in Nilka county, originally from Atush near Kashgar, was allegedly responsible for a bomb explosion which wounded three shoppers in a shopping centre and police station in March 1997.⁴⁶
- On 28 January 1999, two Uighurs, Ibrahim Ismael and Abdureyim Aisha, were executed in Ili for alleged involvement in violent opposition activities after a public sentencing hearing by the Ili Intermediate People's Court (see above page 38 for further information on

⁴⁵ Reuters and Agence France Presse, December 1998.

⁴⁶ Reuters, Beijing, 10 February 1999, citing local officials and the *Ili Evening News*.

Ibrahim Ismael). Two other alleged members of Ibrahim Ismael's group were sentenced to death with suspension of execution for two years, and six others received terms of imprisonment. Ibrahim Ismael, 42, had allegedly helped to plan the February 1997 protests in Gulja and been involved in an attack later that year which reportedly killed four civilians and one police officer. Abdureyim Aisha, 29, was officially described as Ibrahim Ismael's bomb expert. He had allegedly taken part in an attack on government offices in Ili in June 1997 and was reportedly arrested in July 1997.⁴⁷

• Seven other Uighurs were reported to have been executed in Ili between 25 and 29 January 1999 for a range of politically motivated offences. According to a court official from Nilka district court cited by Agence France Presse in Beijing on 1 March 1999, in addition to the three cases cited above (27 and 28 January), seven other people from Yining (Gulja) city, Yining county and Huocheng (Korgas) and Nilka counties were executed during that period after trials held in different counties. In Nilka county the sentences were passed and carried out on 27 January. The seven executed, all Uighurs, included Nurmamet Ismael, 24, and Abdulkarim Abdurahim, 21, both convicted of murder, Abdulits (or Abliz) Osman, 25, convicted of robbery and separatism, and Ablimit Mehmet, 29, Alim Yakup, 22, Abdushukur Nurallah (see above, 16 January 1998) and Hashanjan Mushajan, 28, convicted of terrorist or subversive activities. These trials and executions were further confirmed on 28 February 1999 in an Urumqi radio broadcast. The radio reported that a number of "terrorists" - including at least eight people - had been executed immediately after two separate public hearings held by the Ili Intermediate People's Court in Huocheng and Nilka. The report indicated that at least 53 people had received various sentences at the hearings, but it did not give their names or the dates of the hearings. According to the report, those executed included "eight violent terrorist ringleaders" who had taken part in "illegal religious terrorist activities" in recent years "in a vain attempt to split the motherland". Another 45 prisoners were sentenced at the hearings, receiving the death penalty suspended for two years, life imprisonment or varying terms of imprisonment. The number of suspended death sentences was not specified.⁴⁸ According to unofficial sources, two of those sentenced to death with suspension of execution for two years were Hamit Ablyat, a 22 year-old Uzbek, and Ahmatjan Seyit, a 23 year-old Uighur, both from Gulja.

• On 3 February 1999, 11 people were reportedly executed in Urumqi after their sentences were upheld by the XUAR High People's Court. They were convicted by a court in Urumqi of a range of crimes including theft, rape, drug trafficking and gun running. According to press reports, one of those executed, identified as Rehemutulah Aibibulah, was convicted of

⁴⁷ Reuters, Beijing, 5 February 1999, citing local officials and the *Ili Evening News*.

⁴⁸ *Xinjiang People's Broadcasting Station*, Urumqi, 28 February 1999, in BBC Monitoring, 1 March 1999.

organising "separatist" activities, theft and harbouring weapons. Two others, Anwar Niyaz (Ainiwa'er Niyazi) and Rehemutulah Kurban, were executed on conviction of murder.⁴⁹

● On 6 February 1999, unofficial sources reported that 11 Uighurs had been executed a few days earlier after being sentenced to death by a court in Kashgar city. No further details were available.

EXTRA-JUDICIAL EXECUTIONS

Amnesty International is concerned about reports alleging that civilians and, in some cases, prisoners have been killed by the security forces or prison guards in the XUAR in circumstances which appear to constitute extra-judicial executions: deliberate and arbitrary killings by government forces acting outside the limits of the law. International law provides that lethal force should only be used when absolutely necessary and in direct proportion to the legitimate objective it is intended to achieve.

The first major incident in which such killings were reported during the 1990s occurred in Baren, a rural county in the Akto district south of Kashgar. Violent clashes occurred in Baren on 5 April 1990 when government forces moved in to disperse hundreds of Uighur villagers protesting in front of the local government offices. In an official report published soon after, the authorities described the incident as a "counter-revolutionary rebellion" and stated that 22 people, including seven members of the security forces, had died during the clashes. Unofficial sources reported that 50 protesters had died, including some shot dead by the security forces while they were running away from Baren township and posed no immediate threat of violence. Those reportedly killed in such circumstances included Abdugeni Tursun, 22, Isakkary Bayhan, 30, Yolwas Tohti, 28, Ablimit Palty, 18, and Ababekir Turghun, 20. They were allegedly killed in Uzun Kargay woodland and Hanterak village in mortar attacks and firing by troops from helicopters⁵⁰. In 1992, Amnesty International called on the government to initiate independent and impartial investigations into the reported killings and to make the findings public. No such investigation is known to have taken place.

Other incidents in which such killings allegedly took place have been reported since then. These include notably the 5 and 6 February 1997 protests in Gulja. According to officials in the city cited in press reports at the time, a group of Uighur youths demonstrated on 5 February, the crowd grew and some protesters attacked Han Chinese, smashed cars and ransacked Chinese shops. Official sources reported on 13 February 1997 that nine people including four policemen had been killed and 198 people injured during the two days of

⁴⁹ *Agence France Presse*, Beijing, 9 February 1999, citing a local newspaper.

⁵⁰ See Amnesty International report, "PRC - Secret Violence: Human Rights Violations in Xinjiang", AI Index: ASA 17/50/92, about the large number of troops sent to the area to quell the protests

protests. Estimates of the casualties by unofficial sources varied from 30 to 100. Unofficial sources also claimed that violence had occurred due to the actions of the security forces and that some protesters and bystanders who posed no threat of violence had been shot dead by the security forces both during the protests and the following days. These reportedly included a woman and a child, both Uighur, who were allegedly shot dead by soldiers or riot police when they demanded the release of detained relatives at the city Public Security Bureau on 10 February. Little specific information has become available since then about the circumstances in which people were killed during the protests or subsequently and it remains unclear how many people died due to the actions of the security forces and how many due to the actions of protesters. No official report has been published about the incident and in view of the tense situation in the city and continuous repression since then, it has remained impossible to check information with eyewitnesses in the city.

Other alleged killings of unarmed civilians by the security forces include the following:

- Four members of one Uighur family, including two women, and one Uighur villager were allegedly killed by armed police officers in Uchun village, near Gulja, in Ili Prefecture, on 8 or 9 February 1997. There is no public official record of the incident. According to unofficial sources, the incident occurred in the context of the sweeping searches and arrests of suspected nationalists and members of independent religious groups which were carried out by the security forces in Ili in the aftermath of the 5 February 1997 protests in Gulja. Two persons who came from the area have given Amnesty International the following account of what happened on 8 or 9 February in Uchun village: *"That day, a truck full of armed police arrived in the village to arrest a man who had organised a Koranic religious class. The wanted man had been detained twice before and both times his father, a farmer, had to give money to the police to secure his release. When the armed police came to his house that day, the father said his son was not at home. He tried to argue, saying that his son had not committed any crime, that he just taught his students to be good, that he himself was just a farmer and could not pay for his son's release if they arrested him again. But the officers pushed him away and entered his house. The father then picked up an axe and followed them inside with it. The police shot him dead on the spot. The women in the house started screaming, whereupon the son appeared. He attacked the police officers and injured some. He himself was shot in the leg but managed to run away dragging his leg. He sought refuge on the roof of a house in the village. Some villagers had seen what had happened... One young villager who knew the wanted man - having taken part in his religious class - tried to help him and snatched a machine gun from one of the armed police, then climbed onto the roof of the house where the wanted man was. That house was surrounded by the armed police. The young villager did not know how to use the machine gun. While he struggled with it, both him and the wanted man were shot dead on the roof by the officers. The police also shot dead the wanted man's mother and sister in their house. Altogether they killed five people ..."*

Amnesty International is not in a position to verify the accuracy of this report, but it is gravely concerned by the allegations it makes. At least two of the killings reported in this account appear to be extra-judicial executions and Amnesty International is also concerned that the security forces may have used excessive force in the other cases. To Amnesty International's knowledge, there has been no official enquiry into the incident and no police officer is known to have been investigated or charged for the alleged killings.

- Three Uighur civilians were reportedly killed and 10 others reportedly injured by armed police officers in Gulja city on 24 April 1997. The incident occurred after a "public sentencing rally" held in the city's stadium during which 30 Uighurs were sentenced, three of them to death, for their part in the February 97 protests in the city. Following the rally, the 27 prisoners who had received prison sentences were taken in a convoy of open trucks and buses through the streets of the city. According to unofficial sources, while the convoy drove through the streets, a crowd consisting of the relatives and friends of the prisoners approached the trucks in order to say a few words to the prisoners. The armed police escort then opened fire on the crowd, reportedly killing three people and injuring 10 others. One of those killed was reportedly a 43 year-old Uighur named Anwar who was the father of seven children. The death of two civilians was subsequently confirmed by official sources. One report in the *Ili Evening News* of 1 May 1997, which described the civilians as "rioters", said that seven of them had been injured by police fire and two had died later in hospital. Official accounts of the incident varied, with some claiming that the civilians had "tried to rescue the prisoners" and others saying that the civilians had tried to enter a "no go area", though all claimed that the armed police had first fired warning shots into the air with no result. One local official was cited as stating shortly after the incident that about 100 people had approached the trucks at a road junction and tried to rescue the prisoners, so that the armed police escort "had no choice but to take action" after firing warning shots into the air, though, he added, "the whole incident lasted only a few minutes".⁵¹ The authorities gave no further explanation of how the crowd had "tried to rescue" the prisoners. This claim is unconvincing in view of the small size of the crowd, the short duration of the incident and the reported heavy military presence in the city on that day. Furthermore, there is no justification for firing at unarmed civilians who did not use violence and, as far as the official account shows, did not pose any immediate threat of violence. The authorities have not made public any further information about the incident and no official enquiry is known to have been carried out.

- Two Uighur prisoners from Urumqi, identified as **Ahmat Imin** and **Eysa Tursun**, were allegedly shot dead in 1998 at Dachang prison in Lanzhou, the capital of Gansu province which borders the XUAR. According to unofficial sources, the two men had been previously employed by the State Security Bureau in Urumqi but were fired from their jobs for

⁵¹ Reuters, Beijing, 28 April 1997.

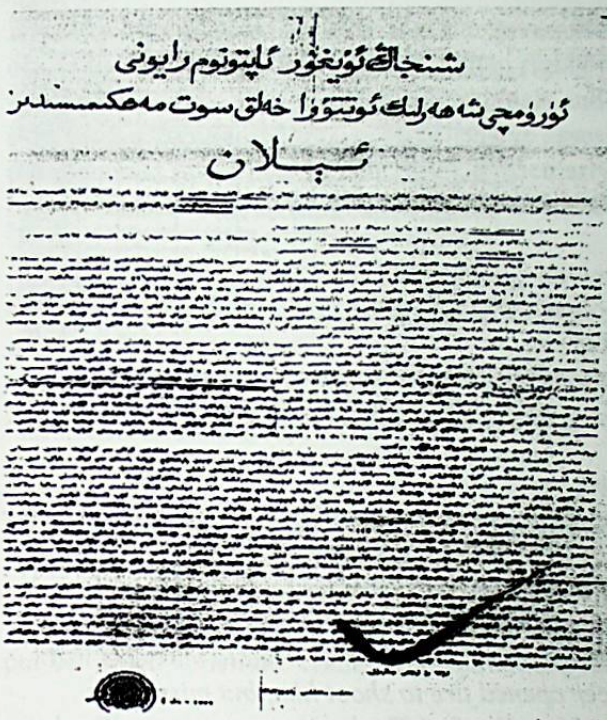
praying.⁵² They were reportedly arrested three months later on charges of "leaking state secrets" and sent to the Dachang prison in Lanzhou. After another three months, their dead bodies were reportedly returned to their families and the latter informed by the authorities that the two men had been shot while trying to escape from the prison. Amnesty International is not aware of any public official report about the alleged deaths. Unofficial sources believe the two men may have been deliberately shot because of their work for a sensitive security office.

● **Obulkasim Yusuf** and three other Uighur political prisoners were allegedly shot dead by prison guards at Liu Daowan jail, in Urumqi, on 18 March 1994. According to a written account signed in the name of Umit - a Uighur who says he was imprisoned at Liu Daowan until May 1994, the four prisoners were shot dead by Chinese armed guards in their cell, identified as cell No 7 in Block 1 of the prison. The account does not identify the three other prisoners who were reportedly killed. It gives the following description of the incident: *"On the evening of 17 March 1994, at 11.00 pm, Chinese police cadres took Obulkasim from his cell and returned him half dead to the cell at 4.00 am the next day. His throat had a 5 millimetre wide and 2 centimetre long mark from having had something pushed hard against it. The inside of his mouth was severely injured and he was unable to speak. That evening high level Chinese cadres said to him 'Your crime is terrorism and social sabotage, not a political crime'⁵³ and they severely tortured him to force him to confess to these crimes. They squeezed his fingers with pliers, pressed something into his neck, pushed needles under his nails, tightly tied the tops of his legs together with 1 cm thick wire and kicked his testicles and kidneys and stuck a prong up his penis. Other prisoners in the cell were infuriated and wanted to protect him. The next day, 18 March, at 11.00am, fully armed Chinese cadres and police came to cell No.7 of Block 1, opened the door and ordered Obulkasim to stand up. The other prisoners in the cell surrounded Obulkasim and the Chinese cadres and officers without hesitation fired their automatic guns and handguns at them and the four martyrs fell down dead [...] Other prisoners in the jail were warned about talking about this event. [...] After I was released I returned to Liu Daowan neighbourhood and asked what had happened to Obulkasim's body. People said that on 7 April that year the body was prepared for burial. Chinese [police] were present at the burial and the names of those attending the service at the mosque were taken and their backgrounds subsequently investigated. Obulkasim's body had one bullet hole 2 cm above the nipple on the right side of his chest*

⁵² Since 1997 the authorities have launched an "atheist education" campaign to purge the local organs of the Chinese Communist Party from religious believers. As a result, many Muslims have been dismissed from their Party membership or posts. Praying is also prohibited for Muslims who work in government offices and other official institutions and many have to hide their beliefs if they want to keep their jobs.

⁵³ The investigators were apparently trying to make Obulkasim admit to involvement in terrorism and sabotage, as opposed to non violent political opposition activities. Acts of terrorism and "sabotage" in themselves are not considered political crimes in China, and the authorities generally give little recognition of the existence of political crimes under the law.

and another bullet hole left of his heart. When checking the body, the Chinese coroners changed the facts, saying that one hole was a knife wound and the other was from a gun. They stitched one hole with two stitches..." According to the account, Chinese officials told Obulkasim's parents that he had attacked and injured the police; the police had then fired into the air but one bullet had hit him in the chest and he died later in hospital. The former prisoner's account states that Obulkasim Yusuf and other prisoners continued to be interrogated and tortured after they were tried and sentenced.



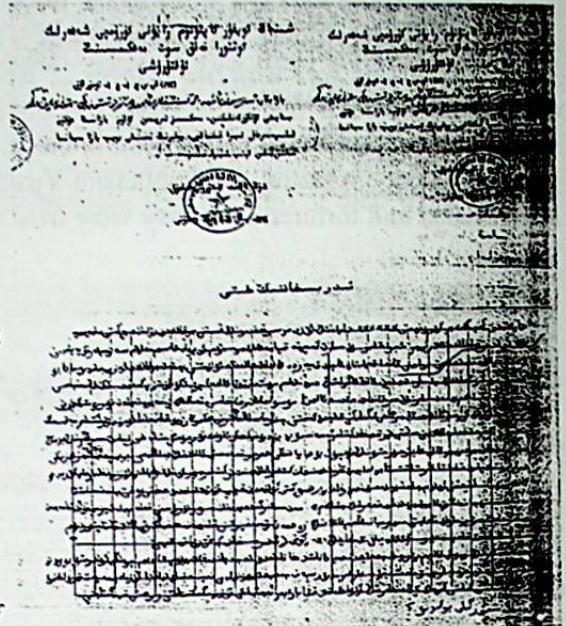
Public Notice of Urumqi Intermediate People's Court, 30.5.95, announcing death sentences passed on Ablimit Talip, Idrisjan Omar and 3 others, all of whom were executed on 30.5.95.

- According to various documents available to Amnesty International, Obulkasim and several other political prisoners were tried in Urumqi in June 1993 for alleged involvement in subversive activities. Six of them, including Obulkasim, were subsequently sentenced to death. A public notice by the Urumqi city Intermediate People's Court, dated 30 May 1995, announced the execution on that day of five young Uighurs accused of being members of the "Islamic Reformist Party" and of having planted bombs in Urumqi in February 1992. According to the public notice, Obulkasim Yusuf did not take part in these activities, but he is briefly cited in the notice as having allegedly taken care of land mines brought to Kucha at an unspecified date by one of the five men executed on 30 May 1995. The public notice, a copy of which is available to Amnesty International, cites Obulkasim Yusuf's name followed by the mention "shot dead". It also cites the

name of another alleged member of the Islamic Reformist Party, Mahammat Yunus, with the mention "already short dead", without specifying the circumstances. A letter dated 21 May 1994, reportedly written and smuggled out of prison by Idrisjan Omar, one of the five prisoners who were executed on 30 May 1995, also cites Obulkasim Yusuf and other political prisoners held at the time at Liu Daowan prison and says that Obulkasim "for some reason died as a martyr in the prison in the evening of 18 March". Obulkasim Yusuf, aged 28 in 1994, had reportedly been arrested on 17 July 1992 by the Kucha county Public Security Bureau, then moved to Liu Daowan jail in Urumqi. He was reportedly born into an

educated family in Konashahar Bazar, Kucha county, Aksu District, and became involved in a local religious group in the late 1980s.

Reports from unofficial sources suggest that the security forces in the XUAR regularly resort to lethal force, even in circumstances where this may endanger the life of innocent bystanders. One source for example reported the following to Amnesty International about an alleged incident in Kashgar at the end of July 1998. According to the source, "the incident started in a small market near Hospital No. 2 in Kashgar when Chinese police officers intervened in a dispute between a Uighur butcher and a Chinese man who had bought some meat from him. [...] The police listen to the complaint of the Chinese man but did not let the Uighur butcher speak and took him aside to interrogate him. Increasingly angry, the butcher at some point pulled out a knife and slightly injured a police officer who was trying to seize the knife. Then, in a subsequent fight with other officers, the butcher killed one of them with the knife and ran outside. Meanwhile, Uighurs and Chinese in a fairly large crowd gathered outside were taking sides in the argument, and started fighting. Several cars of armed police quickly arrived on the scene and surrounded the area. The crowd stopped fighting. The butcher tried to make his way through the crowd. One armed police officer opened fire to shoot him, but missed the butcher and instead killed a Chinese vegetable seller. [...] The butcher was eventually shot dead by the armed police. [...] After the incident the authorities gave their own version of what had happened to cover up for the armed police officer who had accidentally killed the Chinese vegetable seller; they said that the Uighur butcher had a gun and had killed the Chinese vegetable seller ..."



Announcement from Urumqi Intermediate People's Court on the death penalty of Idrisjan Omar and others, 28.5.95. Underneath the announcement is a letter from Idrisjan Omar, written in prison before his execution.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report documents a pattern of gross human rights violations in the XUAR which include arbitrary detention and imprisonment, torture, and arbitrary and summary executions. These violations are occurring in a context where incidents of violence have increased in proportion with repression, curbs on fundamental freedoms and the erosion of economic, social and cultural rights for the indigenous population in the region.

Amnesty International believes that the government should institute an impartial commission of enquiry to investigate reports of human rights violations in the region, suggest remedial measures and provide a forum for individuals and groups to voice their grievances. This should be accompanied by a comprehensive assessment of the needs in education, health and the economic disparities in the region, particularly given China's signature of the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights.

Amnesty International is also calling on the government to take measures without delay to curb the gross human rights occurring in the region, including:

- to stop executions and take steps towards abolition of the death penalty, including the restriction of the number of offences punishable by death;
- pending such measures, to ensure that every prisoner accused of an offence liable to the death penalty is afforded all facilities to prepare his or her defence, including access to a lawyer of his or her choice soon after detention and regularly thereafter;
- to stop practices, including public sentencing rallies and the parading of prisoners in public, which constitute cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of prisoners;
- to ensure that everyone sentenced to death has the right to seek pardon or commutation of sentence;
- to initiate independent and impartial investigations which conform to the United Nations Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions, into the killings reportedly committed by the security forces in various areas, in particular Ili, in the past few years, and to make public the findings of the investigations;
- to initiate independent and impartial investigations into all reports and complaints of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, take measures to protect the victims and any witnesses, and ensure that the perpetrators of torture are brought to justice;

- to investigate all cases of prisoners and detainees cited in this report and release immediately and unconditionally all those held solely for the peaceful exercise of fundamental human rights;
- to review without delay the cases of all those tried on political grounds and sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and grant them a new fair and open trial in accordance with international standards for fair trial, or failing this, release them;
- to make public information about all those detained on political grounds without charge or trial and, if they have not been charged with offences recognised as criminal by international standards, to release them.

APPENDIX 1

Places of detention in Urumqi

According to various sources, there are five prisons in Urumqi which come under the regional or city authorities, plus five prisons or detention centres which are under the control of the Bingtuan. There are also several detention centres in the city. The following have been identified:

- **The XUAR No.1 Prison**, under the regional Public Security Department. In the past, it reportedly held only political prisoners, but now has both political and criminal prisoners. Possibly the same as 'Baijiahu prison' (see below).
- **The XUAR No.2 Prison**, under the regional authorities. It is or includes a women's jail which was said to have between 500 and 600 female prisoners in 1998. Some sources said it was close to No.1 Prison, in a compound which also includes a holding centre for juveniles. It is reportedly located at No. 17 Kashe Dong Lu, in Urumqi. One former prisoner described a prison in Urumqi, which he simply called 'No.2 Prison', as being known in the past as the "New Life Machinery Plant" (*xinsheng jixie chang*), which until the 1980s held "free workers" – that is prisoners who were kept in prison to work after completing their sentences. It is not clear, however, whether this is the XUAR No.2 Prison or Urumqi City No.2 Prison.
- **The XUAR No.3 Prison**, in Urumqi city.
- **Lucaogu Prison** has been described by one source as a new prison near Prison No.1 and Prison No.2. Another source also mentioned that a new jail had been built in recent years opposite the XUAR No.2 Prison and said that the new jail was much bigger than No.2 Prison and had big watch towers.
- **Baijiahu Prison** is believed to be used mainly for convicted prisoners who carry out forced labour, it is said to be a very big prison. Important political prisoners are held there. It has been used as a prison for several decades. In the 1960s and 70s, prisoners worked there at breaking and carrying stones and some were reportedly subjected to appalling ill-treatment. Some allegedly had their clothes taken away from them in winter and were confined in bare cells where they were left to die of cold. Others were allegedly given 'injections' which caused them to become mentally disturbed or to die. The prison reportedly had some 10,000 prisoners in the early 1980s.
- **Liudaowan jail** is under the Urumqi city Public Security Bureau. Though it is usually referred to as a prison, this appears to be a detention centre for prisoners who have not yet

been convicted. It reportedly holds many political detainees and conditions there are said to be very harsh. The jail has existed for several decades.

There are also detention centres in the four administrative districts of Urumqi city, each under the control of the district Public Security Sub-Bureau, as follows:

- **The Tianshan District Detention Centre, Urumqi city.**
- **The Saybag District Detention Centre, Urumqi city.**
- **The Xinshichu District Detention Centre, Urumqi city.**
- **The Shuimugou District Detention Centre, Urumqi city.**

One former prisoner has also named one prison or detention centre as the **Urumqi county jail**, controlled by the county authorities, and one reform-through-labour camp for convicted prisoners as the "**Wulabei labour-reform farm**".

Places of detentions in Aksu and Kashgar

- **Aksu Talimu Prison**
- **Kashgar Talimi Prison**
- **Kashgar Pailuo Labour-Reform Camp (*laogai nongchang*)**, is a very large camp for convicted prisoners. It covers a large area and includes several factories and workshops where prisoners make televisions, tape recorders, fabric, etc. One brigade in the camp has 2000 to 3000 prisoners. The camp reportedly includes two or three inside buildings, some used as offices and others holding political prisoners.
- **Kashgar Labour-Reeducation Camp (*laojiao nonchang*)**, located at Mush on the way between Kashgar and Akto;

Places of detention in Ili Prefecture (including Gulja [Yining])

- **Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture Public Security Bureau Jail/Detention Centre**
- **Gulja (*Yining*) City Public Security Bureau Jail/Detention Centre**
- **Yining Bingtuan 4th Division Prison**

• **Eight prisons/detention centres:** one in each of the eight counties of Ili Prefecture: Jikesi, Zhaosu, Gongliu, Xinyuan, Nilike (*Nilka*), Huoerguosi (*Korgas*), Chapchal and Gulja (*Yining*) counties. The prison/detention centre in Chapchal county is reportedly under the XUAR

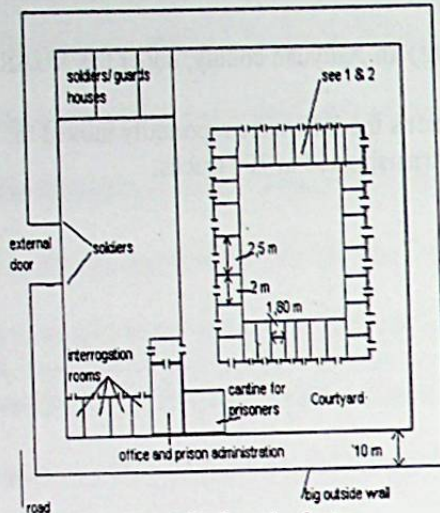
• **Gulja City Dadamtu Labour-Reform Farm, and Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre**

• A large labour-reform camp (*laogai nongchang*) in Xinyuan county, under the XUAR

According to some sources, 5400 political prisoners from Ili were reportedly moved to prisons in Sichuan province in November 1997, transported in 100 trucks.

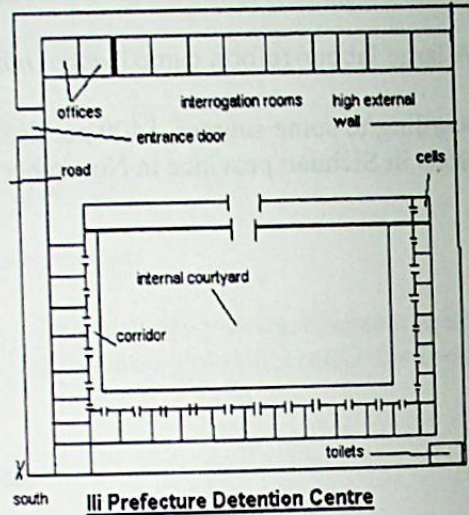
PRISON AND DETENTION CENTRE PLANS

PLANS



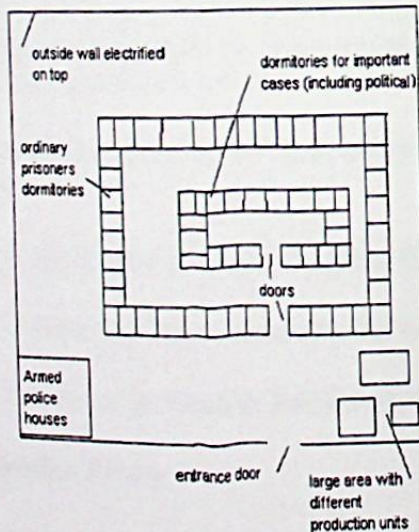
Gulja (Yining) City Detention Centre

- 1- 30 cells each with its own door.
- 2- one cell normally for 8 prisoners was at times used for 20 or 30 prisoners.



Ili Prefecture Detention Centre

NB: On the first floor above the ground floor are guards houses. There is a hole in the cells ceiling with bars. Guards can see from above (the same in the city prisons). There are 25 cells of 2 or 2,5 or 3 metres.



Baijiahu prison in Urumqi county

APPENDIX 2

Kashgar City Birth Limitation Contract

قەشقەر شەھىرىنىڭ تۇغۇتقا چەك قويۇش توختامنامىسى

199 - يىلى

پىلانلىق پەرزەنت كۆرۈش - دۆلىتىمىزنىڭ تۇپ - سىياسىتى. ئۇنى ئومۇميۈزلۈك ئىز - چىلاشتۇرۇش ۋە ئەمەللىشىشتۇرۇش - شەھىرىمىزنىڭ نوپۇسىنىڭ كۆپىيىشىنى ئىقتىسادىي ئىجتىمائىي تەرەققىياتقا ماسلاشتۇرۇپ، بۈتكۈل مىللەتنىڭ مەدەنىيەت ساپا - نى ۋە نۇر - مۇش سەۋىيىسىنى ئۆستۈرۈپ، كېيىنكى ئەۋلادلارغا بەخت يارىتىش ئۈچۈندۇر. پىلانلىق پەرزەنت كۆرۈشنى ئاخلىق يولغا قويۇش ھەر - بىر پۇخرانىڭ تېكىلىك بۇرچى. ھامىل - دارلىقتىن ساقلىنىش - تۇغۇتقا چەك قويۇش تەدبىرلىرىنى ھەقىقىي ئەمەللىشىشتۇرۇش ئۈچۈن ئۇشbu تۇغۇتقا چەك قويۇش توختامنامە ئىمزالاندى:

1- ھەر ئىككى تەرەپنىڭ مەسئۇلىيىتى

«ئا» تەرەپ: يولغا قويۇشقا چەك قويۇش

ھەر بىر پۇخرادا تەشۋىقات - تەربىيە خىزمىتىنى ياخشى ئىشلەپ ئۇلارنىڭ پىلانلىق پەرزەنت كۆرۈش ئاخلىقلىقىنى يۇقىرى كۆتۈرۈپ، پارتىيىنىڭ پىلانلىق پەرزەنت كۆرۈش سىياسىتىنى تامامەن قەلبىگە سېلىپ، ئۇنىڭدىن ھەممە ئائىلىلەر ئىخەسەردار قىلىدۇ. پىلانلىق پەرزەنت كۆرۈشنى ئاخلىق يولغا قويغان ھەمدە كەۋدىلىك تۆھپە قوشقان ئىخەسەردار زور كۈچ بىلەن تەشۋىق قىلىپ تەقدىرلەيدۇ ۋە مۇكاپاتلايدۇ. ھامىلدارلىقتىن ساقلىنىش دورا - دىئاگنوزىنى شەخسەلەرنىڭ قولغا تەككۈزۈشكە كاپالەتلىك قىلىپ، تامىغا دورا - دىئاگنوزىنى ئۆزلىكىنى ئىگەللىتىدۇ. توي قىلغان تۇغۇت يېشىدىكى ئاياللارغا غەمخورلۇق قىلىدۇ ۋە ئۇلارنى ئاسرايدۇ. ئۇلارنىڭ ئە - مەلى مەسئۇلىيىتى ۋە قىيىنچىلىقلىرىنى ھەقىقىي ھەل قىلىپ بېرىدۇ.

ھامىلدارلىقتىن ساقلىنىش تەدبىرى قوللانماي پىلاندىن سىرت ھامىلدار بولۇشى كەلتۈرۈپ چىقىرىش ئەھۋالى كۆرۈلگەندە «ئا» تەرەپ ئۆز ۋاقتىدا ئەھۋال ئىگەللىپ بىر ھەپتە ئىچىدە «ب» تەرەپكە ئېنىق جاۋاب بېرىشى ۋە دەرھال تولۇقلاش تەدبىرى قوللىنىشىنى تەلەپ قىلىشى لازىم. ھەمدە ئاپتونوم رايونلۇق خەلق ھۆكۈمىتىنىڭ (92) 28 - نومۇرلۇق «پىلانلىق تۇغۇت چارىسى» دىكى بەلگىلىمىلەرنى قاتتىق ئىجرا قىلىشى لازىم.

«ب» تەرەپ: (توي قىلغان تۇغۇت يېشىدىكى ئايال ئىشى)

«ئا» تەرەپنىڭ ھامىلدارلىقتىن ساقلىنىش - تۇغۇتقا چەك قويۇش توغرىسىدىكى يېتەكچىلىكى، نازارىتى ۋە تەكشۈرۈشى ھەمدە مۇكاپات - جازاسىنى قوبۇل قىلىدۇ. پىلانلىق پەرزەنت كۆرۈش بەلگىلىمىلەرگە قاتتىق ئەمەل قىلىدۇ. ھامىلدارلىقتىن ساقلىنىش - تۇغۇتقا چەك قويۇش تەدبىرلىرىنى ھەقىقىي ئەمەللىشىشتۇرۇدۇ. ھامىلدارلىقتىن ساقلىنىش دورا - دىئاگنوزىنى ئىشلىتىش ئۆزلىكىنى ئىگەللىيدۇ. ھامىلدار بولۇشتىن ئىل -

سىرتى «كۆرۈنمەكچى» ئىشلىتىش، ئورۇنلايدۇ. بىلەن سىرت ھامىلدار بولۇپ قالسا ۋاخ
شدا ئىنكاس قىلىدۇ ۋە ئۆلۈش تەدبىرى قوللىنىدۇ. ئۇنداق بولمايدىكەن كېيىنكى
ناقىۋەتكى ئۆزى مەسئۇل بولىدۇ.

ھامىلدارلىقتىن ساقلىنىش - تۇغۇتقا چەك قويۇش تەدبىرلىرىنى ھەر بىر ئادەمگە
چە ئەمەللىشتۈرۈشنى ھەقىقىي ئورۇنلاش، پىلانلىق پەرزەنت كۆرۈش خىزمىتىنى چوققۇر
قانائەت ياپدۇرۇشقا ئوڭايلىق بولۇشى ئۈچۈن تۆۋەندىكى ھامىلدارلىقتىن ساقلىنىش - تۇ-
غۇتقا چەك قويۇش تەدبىرلىرىنىڭ بىر تاللىۋىلىك:

- (1) بونىدۇرۇش ئوپېراتسىيەسى قىلدۇرۇش
- (2) ئۈزۈك سالدۇرۇش
- (3) ھامىلدارلىقتىن ساقلىنىش دورىسى ئىچىش. (قايسى خىلىنى ئىچىش؟)
- (4) سىرتتىن ئىشلىتىدىغان دورا.
- (5) ھامىلدارلىقتىن ساقلىنىش ئوكۇلى تۇدۇرۇش.
- (6) كاندون (ھامىلدارلىقتىن ساقلىنىش قاپچۇقى) ئىشلىتىش.

2 - مۇكاپات ۋە جازا

تۇغۇتقا چەك قويۇش توختامنامىسىغا قاتتىق ئەمەل قىلغان توي قىلغان تۇغۇت يې-
شىدىكى ئاياللار، تۇغۇتقا چەك قويۇش مەزگىلىدە بىلەن سىرت ھامىلدار بولسا،
بىلەن ئارقىدىن تۇغۇتقا چەك قويۇش مەزگىلىدە تەدبىرلىنىدۇ ۋە مۇكاپاتلىنىدۇ. ئۇدا ئۈچ يىل
بىلەن سىرت پەرزەنت كۆرۈشكەن ئائىلىلەر، پىلانلىق پەرزەنت كۆرۈشتە شەرىپلىك
ئائىلە بولۇپ باھالانالايدۇ.

(1) تۇغۇتقا چەك قويۇش تەدبىرى قوللىنىپ بىلەن سىرت ھامىلدار بولۇپ قال-
غان تەرىپى بېرىلسۇن ھامىلىنى ئالدۇرۇۋېتىشكە ئۇنىسىغان ئەر - خوتۇنلارنىڭ ھەر ئىككى-
سىدىن تاكى ھامىلىنى ئالدۇرۇۋەتكەن تەدبىر ھەر ئايدا 50 يۈەندىن جەربانە تېلى-
نىدۇ ھامىلىنى ئالدۇرۇۋەتكەندىن كېيىن جەربانە ئېلىنغان پۇل قايتۇرۇپ بېرىلىدۇ.

(2) تۇغۇتقا چەك قويۇش تەدبىرى قوللانماي بىلەن سىرت ھامىلدار بولۇشنى پەيدا قىلىپ،
تەرىپى بېرىلسۇن ھامىلىنى ئالدۇرۇۋېتىشكە ئۇنىسىغان ئەر - خوتۇنلارنىڭ ھەر ئىككى-
سىدىن تاكى ھامىلىنى ئالدۇرۇۋەتكەن تەدبىر ھەر ئايدا 50 يۈەندىن جەربانە ئېلىنىدۇ.
ھامىلىنى ئالدۇرۇۋەتكەندىن كېيىن جەربانە پۇلىنى قايتۇرۇپ بېرىشكە بولىدۇ. لېكىن
ئوپېراتسىيە خىراجىتىنى ئۆزى تۆلەيدۇ.

(3) بىلەن سىرت پەرزەنت كۆرۈشنى كەلتۈرۈپ چىقارغان ئەر - خوتۇنلارنىڭ ھەر
ئىككىسىدىن ھەر ئايدا 50 يۈەندىن جەربانە ئېلىنغاندىن سىرت تۇغۇت خىراجىتىنى ئۆ-
زى تۆلىگەندىن باشقا، بىلەن سىرت ئاسەن تەدبىرىنىڭ ماددىسىغا ئاساسەن قاتتىق جازالىنىدۇ.

«ئ» تەرىپى بېرىلسۇن ھامىلىنى ئالدۇرۇۋېتىشكە ئۇنىسىغان ئەر - خوتۇنلارنىڭ ھەر ئىككىسىدىن ھەر ئايدا 50 يۈەندىن جەربانە ئېلىنىدۇ. لېكىن ئوپېراتسىيە خىراجىتىنى ئۆزى تۆلەيدۇ.



1995-يىلى 3-ئاي 10-كۈن 1995-يىلى 1-كۈن

KASHGAR CITY BIRTH LIMITATION CONTRACT

1995

Family Planning - this is our country's main policy. It is necessary to make it widely known and implemented - to suit our City's growing population and financial and social development and to raise the quality of the culture of all nationalities and their standard of living and create a better quality of life for the next generation. Every citizen is obliged to know and consciously implement the Family Planning Policy. This birth limitation contract has been produced to ensure the approach of birth limitation is really implemented - pregnancies prevented.

No 1 - The responsibility of both sides

(A) Side [The entry here is the name of a Commission - Yawag Kocha Bashkarma (Yawag Street Commission)]

It is necessary to do the job of giving propaganda and educating everyone well and to consciously raise their awareness of family planning, and make people take the Party's Family Planning Policy to heart and every family aware of what it is. People who consciously implement the Family Planning Policy and make their contribution should be used in propaganda and given rewards.

Medicines and devices to prevent pregnancy will be handed to everyone and people will be told how to use the medicines and devices. Married women of child bearing age will be protected and cared for. Their problems will also be solved.

If something happens because preventative medicine has not been used and the pregnancy has not been planned, side (A) should investigate the situation and within a week answer side (B) clearly and specifically and immediately ask them to use a supplementary approach. They should also strictly implement the rules of the Autonomous Region People's Government (92) No 28 (Family Planning Approach)

(B) Side (The name of the married woman of child bearing age)

[signature]

accepts (A) Side's birth prevention - and birth limitation policies and their leading and supervision and investigation and rewards or punishments. They strictly obey the rules for family planning. They strictly implement procedures for the prevention of pregnancies - the approaches for limiting birth. They learn how to use preventative medicines and devices. Before pregnancy they should acquire a reference. If an unplanned pregnancy occurs it should be reported on time and supplementary approaches used. Otherwise full responsibility must be taken for the pregnancy.

We really want to implement pregnancy limitation approaches with everyone and to make the job of family planning easy and convenient and more effective please choose one of the approaches:

- (1) Have a tie operation
- (2) Insert an IUD
- (3) Take medicine to prevent pregnancy (Which one do you want to take?)
- (4) Use a medicine externally
- (5) Have ties to prevent pregnancy
- (6) Use a condom (here there is an explanation of what a condom is)

No 2 Rewards or Punishments

Married women of child bearing age who strictly adhere to the birth limitation contract and who during the period of their birth limitation contract do not become pregnant without a plan and do not have more children than in their plan are given rewards at the end of the year. Families who do not have a baby for three years are given a prize [the title] <<Honourable Family in Family Planning>>.

(1) Couples who use the birth limitation approach but became pregnant with a child not in their plan and who do not agree with advice to abort the child will both be fined fifty yuan a month until the child is aborted. After the baby is aborted the fine will be returned.

- (2) Couples who do not use any approach and have an unplanned pregnancy and do not listen to advice to abort the child will both be fined fifty yuan a month until the child is aborted. After the baby is aborted the fine will be returned but the couple will be responsible for the charge of the operation.
- (3) Couples having a baby without a plan will both be fined fifty yuan a month and be responsible for all hospital charges and according to the related Government Article given a heavy punishment.

(A) Side [illegible] Commission (B) Side signature:

1 January 1995 - 10 March 1995

Overstamped with the stamp of Kashgar [illegible] Family Committee

APPENDIX 3

LIST OF PRISONERS

Abaydulla Marop Damola, 58, from Shaya, arrested there in April 1990 in connection with protests and rioting in Baren; sentence not known.

Abbas Abdukerim, from Ili, reported detained at end June 1997, with scores of people attending a religious activity, during police raids on villages around Gulja; legal status and whereabouts unknown.

Abdugine, 23, from Keriya, near Khotan, reported detained for "reading a foreign magazine", sentenced to three years of "re-education through labour"; last known to be held in 1998 in a labour camp at Mush near Kashgar.

Abduhabar, from Ili, reported detained June 1997 (see Abbas Abdukerim)

Abdu Habar, 32, from Khotan; arrested at the end of 1995 accused of taking part in "illegal religious activities", sentenced in 1996 to three years of "re-education through labour" and sent to a labour camp near Kashgar.

Abduhalik Abdurashit, from Kepekyuzi near Gulja, reported arrested there in April 1998 following an incident (see Abdurazzak Shamseden), believed to be held in Gulja; charges not known.

Abduhamjan Kari, 35, Mullah from Kashgar, reported detained in June 1998 in Shufu county for religious activities; still detained but not known to have been charged or tried; he had been detained one month earlier, then released.

Abdulhelil, 28, businessman from Gulja, arrested there for taking part in 5 February 1997 demonstration; first jailed in Chapchal prison, moved to another prison in April 1998, then to the Bingtuan's 4th Division prison outside Gulja; had been previously been detained in 1995 as leader of the "meshreps"; still detained but legal status unknown.

Abdu Helil Zimin, 34, from Yarkant; reported detained for "hiding" suspected nationalists and sentenced to three years of "re-education through labour" around March 1996; reported held at Alabour camp at Mush, near Kashgar.

Abdujelil, 31, from Kargilik, reported detained for "religious propaganda" and sentenced to three years of "re-education through labour" around March 1996; detained at Alabour camp at Mush, near Kashgar.

Abdu Kadir Ayup, 45, arrested July 1990 in Kargilik in connection with circulating a pamphlet protesting against curbs on religious activities; subsequent legal status unknown. (Related arrests, Abdul Malik, Abdurahman Abliz, Alimjan Karihajim, and Omer Khan Mahsun.)

Abdukiram Abduvali, 37, from Kucha, Aksu district; detained 1 July 1991 together with Erkin Abdurazzak and Osman Amet; accused of forming Islamic Reformist Party with others on 20 October 1990 and "counter-revolutionary incitement" related to religious activities; tried in Urumqi and sentenced on 5 May 1993 to 12 years' imprisonment. Other alleged members of the Islamic Reformist Party include Idrisjan Omar and Ablimit Talip, arrested after 5 February 1992 and executed with 3 others (not the two above) on 30 May 1995.

Abdukerim Kari, 65, intellectual and religious scholar, arrested 17 March 1992, with Abdukerim Yakup and Omar Turdi; subsequently detained in Kargilik; not known whether formally charged or tried.

Abdukerim Mettursun, 24, detained in Lop near Khotan in August 1995 for reportedly "giving out nationalist propaganda to students"; late 1998 reported to be still held at Lop County's Public Security Bureau Detention Centre without being questioned or charged.

Abdukerim Yakup, 58, intellectual and religious scholar, arrested 17 March 1992, with Abdukerim Kari and Omar Turdi; not known to have been formally charged; last known detained in Kargilik.

Abdullah, 27, from Kargilik, reported detained for "teaching religious students" and sentenced to three years of "re-education through labour", in 1998 known to be detained in Alabour camp at Mush, near Kashgar.

Abdul Ahat, 26, from Yarkant, reported detained for taking part in an "illegal" organisation, sentenced to three years of "re-education through labour". In 1998 known to be in Alabour camp at Mush, near Kashgar.

Abdulah Ahun, 65, reported detained in mid-1998 by police in Lop, near Khotan, as hostage in place of his son, Tohti Niyaz, who escaped from the Lop county Public Security Bureau Detention Centre; still reported detained there without charge in late 1998.

Abdul Ayrat, 38, from Khotan, arrested there in 1997, accused of organising areligious class, sentenced to three years of "re-education through labour"; held in labour re-education farm in Kashgar.

Abdul Aziz, 35, from Khotan; arrested there in March or April 1997 at the same time as Yusuf Haji (see below); presumed accused of involvement in "separatist" activities, reported held in Urumqi Public Security Department Detention Centre; not known to have been charged or tried.

Abdul Baset, from Lop county near Khotan, reported detained there in 1998 for political reasons and still held without charge in late 1998 in Lop County's Public Security Bureau Detention Centre.

Abdulhajat Haji, (see Ablat Kari).

Abdulhalil Tursun, 20 in 1995, construction worker, detained after protests and rioting in Khotan on 7 July 1995 following reported arrest of Imam, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and three years' deprivation of political rights at sentencing rally in Khotan in September 1995; place of detention unknown.

Abdul Hemit, from Kargilik, arrested in August 1992 (reportedly while trying to leave China) in connection with others accused of forming Islamic Reformist Party (Idrisjan Omar, Obulkasim Yusuf, Heli, Mohammed Imin Kari and Abdullah Gazi who received the death penalty; Mutalip sentenced to 10 years). Abdul Hemit was sentenced on 29 July 1993 to seven years' imprisonment; in 1994 known to be held at Liudaowan jail in Urumqi.

Abdul Hemitgaz, 24, reported detained in Lop near Khotan in mid-1998 for taking part in an "illegal" organisation; still held without charge in Lop County Public Security Bureau Detention Centre five months later; current fate unknown.

Abdul Kadir, arrested October 1990 in Kashgar in connection with protests and rioting in Baren in April 1990; reported still detained one year later but subsequent whereabouts and legal status unknown.

Abdulkayum Abdulkadir, 25, farmer, detained following protests and rioting in Khotan on 7 July 1995, sentenced in September 1995 at sentencing rally; sentence unknown. (see Abdulhalil Tursun.)

Abdul Malik, shop worker, reported detained on 10 August 1990 in Kargilik; October 1992 sentenced to five years' imprisonment for "counter-revolutionary" offences reportedly based on involvement in writing and circulating a pamphlet (with Abdu Kadir Ayup, Abdurahman Abliz, Alimjan Karihaji, and Omer Khan Mahsun.) Not known whether released as due.

Abdullah Abdullezi, reported detained May 1996 after alleged assassination attempt on a senior official in Kashgar earlier in May; Abdullah Abdullezi was badly wounded in a subsequent shootout with security forces, he was charged with "attempted counter-revolutionary murder" which may carry the death penalty; no further news.

Abdumannam Abdureshit, reported detained April 1998 in a village near Gulja in connection with an incident in the village (see Abdurazzak Shamseden), believed held in Gulja; not known to have been charged.

Abdu Medchit, 25, student in Gulja; reported arrested there for involvement in February 1997 protests; subsequent legal status and whereabouts unknown.

Abdumijit, 27, from Karakash, near Khotan, reported detained for "reading a foreign magazine" and sentenced to three years of "re-education through labour"; last known held in 1998 at Alabour camp at Mush, near Kashgar.

Abdumijit Masum, from Ili, reported detained June 1997 (see Abbas Abdukerim).

Abdurahim Turdi, born 1960, repair worker from Baren, reported detained for involvement in Baren protests on 5 April 1990; subsequent legal status unknown, may have received death penalty.

Abduraham Abliz, 47, arrested July 1990 in Kargilik in connection with circulating a pamphlet protesting curbs on religious activities; not known to have been charged or tried and whereabouts unknown; (see **Abdu Kadir Ayup**, **Abdul Malik**, **Alimjan Karihajim**, and **Omer Khan Mahsun**).

Abdurashit Ahat, 32, 1993 reported detained in Shaya city for suspected political activities; subsequent legal status and whereabouts unknown.

Abdurazzak, 35, worker at food processing factory in Guma, near Khotan, reported detained January 1992 for political activities, reported held without charge several months later; subsequent fate not known.

Abdurazzak Shamseden, 35, farmer and wood worker from Kepekyuzi village near Gulja, detained April 1998 following a violent clash between six local youths, including his nephew, and the security forces; the six youths were shot dead. **Abdurazzak** had nothing to do with the incident but was among scores of villagers arrested after the incident.

Abdurim Mehsum, 32, from Qira, near Khotan, reported detained for taking part in an "illegal" organisation, sentenced to three years' "re-education through labour" around March 1996; sent to a labour camp at Mush, near Kashgar.

Abdusala Abdumijit, detained for taking part in February 1997 protests in Gulja; received a life sentence at public sentencing rally held in Gulja on 22 July 1997, for alleged involvement in rioting.

Abdusalam, from Ili, reported detained June 1997 (see **Abbas Abdukerim**).

Abdushukur Kari, Urumqi businessman, reported detained May 1997 in connection with February 1997 protests in Gulja, but not known to have been involved; subsequent fate and whereabouts unknown.

Abdushukur, deputy head of the administration of Dolebagsk district in Gulja city, reportedly detained 20 July 1998 at the city's party committee; accused of helping "nationalist separatists" to leave the country; not known to have been charged.

Abdushukur Abliz (**Abdushukur Haji**), 40, Chair of Islamic Society in Gulja, reported detained in Urumqi on 25 March 1997 in connection with February 1997 protests in Gulja, released several months later in poor health, went to Beijing for medical treatment and reported re-arrested there; held in Urumqi.

Abduveli, 38, from Kashgar, reported detained for taking part in an "illegal" organisation, in 1996 sentenced to three years' "re-education through labour"; detained at a labour camp at Mush, near Kashgar.

Abduveli, 24, from Karakash, near Khotan, reported detained for "reading a foreign magazine" and sentenced to three years' "re-education through labour"; last known detained in a labour camp at Mush, near Kashgar.

Abduveli, aged 23 in 1992, student at Xinjiang University Faculty of Law; detained 15 June 1992 and sentenced to four years' imprisonment and two years' deprivation of political rights for organising a "counter-revolutionary" group; sent to serve sentence at "Kaerdun" reform through labour camp (possibly in Awati county, near Aksu); due for release in 1996, but current status unknown.

Abduwayit Ahmat (**Ahmed**), student, sentenced 14 May 1996 to three years' imprisonment by the Urumqi Intermediate Court for writing and distributing "counter-revolutionary" materials as part of an alleged "separatist plot" aimed at "splitting the motherland", also accused of attempting to "overturn the rule of the people's democratic dictatorship" and spreading "counter-revolutionary propaganda" in Beijing; current whereabouts unknown.

Abidjan Obulkasim (or **Abit Ubulkasim**), 23, student from Kashgar Teacher Training College, detained January 1995 (with **Aichat Mehmet**, **Ismael Mehmet** and **Tursun Mehmet**), sentenced mid-1995 to 15 years' imprisonment for "forming a counter-revolutionary group", sentence reportedly increased by one year on appeal; last known to be held at Urumqi's Liudaowan prison.

Abla Karim, 40, Mullah from Kashgar, studied at Xinjiang Islamic Minorities Institute, later refused to praise government in the mosque, July 1998 escaped from China with his eight year-old son and 70 year-old uncle, plus others (see **Yasim Kari**); was returned from Kazakhstan to China at end of August 1998; now imprisoned in Kashgar.

Abla Musa, 34, farmer and street vendor from Kashgar, detained 10 October 1992 for taking part in a "counter-revolutionary organisation", held at Artush Public Security Bureau jail, charged on 27 April 1993

and sentenced later that year to five years' imprisonment and three years' deprivation of political rights by the Khizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court. Not known whether released as due in 1998.

Ablat Kari (Ablat Kari Haji or Abdulhajat Haji), 60, Islamic scholar and religious leader from Uchun, near Gulja, opened a small religious school with other religious leaders (see Abdushukur Abliz Haji) and was researching religious issues, detained after February 1997 protests in Gulja (according to some sources detained May 1997); not known to have been charged and whereabouts unknown.

Ablat Patar, Gulja military hospital surgeon, reported detained July 1998 in Gulja accused of giving medical treatment to "nationalist-separatists"; from 28 July held at Yengyi Hayat jail, Gulja; legal status unknown.

Ablikim Haji (Abdul Hekim Haji), 23, from Khotan, reported detained there in May 1998 while walking in the street, allegedly carrying dynamite; educated in Pakistan; reported held in the Public Security Bureau's Turma detention centre in Khotan; not known to have been charged; family not officially informed.

Ablikim Hushur (or Ablikim Vusur), one of 21 people detained for allegedly forming a "counter-revolutionary group" and sentenced in August 1995 by Khotan Intermediate People's Court to between 4 and 15 years' imprisonment in Guma County; he was seen as one of six ringleaders; the group had allegedly formed the Eastern Turkestan Democratic Islamic Party in June 1991.

Ablikim Omer, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, with several others, in August 1995 for alleged involvement in Eastern Turkestan Democratic Islamic Party (see Ablikim Hushur) and for "possessing weapons, collecting donations from the people, and inciting a revolt against the state."

Ablimit, 30, reported detained in 1998 in Lop County Public Security Bureau Detention Centre, for "expressing dissatisfaction with the government"; still held without charge in late 1998.

Ablimit (Ablimit Mehmet), one of 21 people detained for allegedly forming a "counter-revolutionary group" and sentenced in August 1995 by Khotan Intermediate People's Court to between 4 and 15 years' imprisonment in Guma County; he was seen as one of six ringleaders (see Ablikim Hushur).

Ablimit Hapiz (Abdulimit Apisu), sentenced April 1998 to three years' imprisonment and eighteen months' deprivation of political rights, by the Hami District Intermediate People's Court for allegedly taking part in "separatist activities" and giving shelter to "separatists" (sentenced with Mahmut Abdulla and Ismail Yakub.)

Abliz Memet, one of 21 people detained for allegedly forming a "counter-revolutionary group" and sentenced in August 1995 by Khotan Intermediate People's Court to between 4 and 15 years' imprisonment in Guma County; he was seen as one of six ringleaders (see Ablikim Hushur).

Abu Khair, 25, Gulja student, reported detained for alleged involvement in protests in the city in February 1997; subsequent fate unknown.

Adil, 20, from Kashgar, reported detained for taking part in an "illegal" organisation and sentenced to three years' "re-education through labour" around March 1996; held at a labour camp at Mush, near Kashgar.

Ahad Allahverdi (Ahed Allawardy), aged 30 in 1990, from Baren, reported detained April 1990 for involvement in protests and rioting in Baren 5 April 1990, subsequently detained in Shihezi prison and reportedly charged with organising the protests; subsequent fate not known.

Ahmed, trader in leather in Aksu, detained in Aksu in 1996 on suspicion of possessing a gun, but sentenced later to 15 years' imprisonment for opposing the birth control policy.

Ahmetjan, 26 in 1992, graduate of Xinjiang Technology Institute working at the Personnel department of the XUAR People's Government, reportedly detained in Urumqi in September 1992 and accused of establishing a "reactionary organisation"; subsequent legal status and whereabouts unknown.

Ahmet Maksut, 34, reported detained in Shaya city in 1993 for suspected political activities; subsequent legal status and whereabouts unknown.

Aisha Awazi, detained July 1996 for reportedly appointing himself imam at a mosque in Akto County near Kashgar in 1992; subsequent fate unknown.

Hemit Memet (or **Khamit Memet**), 28, from Ili, name appeared in 1998 wanted poster for alleged subversive activities, believed detained in XUAR since forcibly returned from Kazakhstan to China in February 1999 with two others (**Kasim Mahpir** and **Ilyas Zordun**).

Hasim Yusuf, 44, from Baren, detained with others on 10 October 1992 for "counter-revolutionary" activities and charged on 26 April 1993, held in Artush Public Security Bureau jail, sentenced to 5 years' and 2 years' deprivation of political rights by the Khizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court Verdict; not known whether he has been released as due in 1998.

Hidayitilla, 24, from Kashgar, reported detained for distributing a religious newspaper and sentenced to three years' "re-education through labour" around March 1996; sent to labour camp at Mush near Kashgar.

Ibrahim Tobut (Tohti), (see **Ibrahim Tohti**, in list of prisoners sentenced to death, below.)

Ibrahim Ahmed, from Baren, detained during or after the April 1990 protests and rioting in Baren; sentenced to life imprisonment and jailed in Urumqi.

Ibrahim Ismael, (see list of prisoners sentenced to death, below.)

Idris, 34, from Kargilik, reported detained for involvement in "religious propaganda" and sentenced to 3 years' "re-education through labour" around March 1996; sent to a labour camp at Mush near Kashgar.

Ili, 19, from Maralbishi, reported detained for taking part in an "illegal" organisation and sentenced to three years' "re-education through labour" around March 1996; sent to a labour camp at Mush near Kashgar.

Ili Mamet Tursan, 19, reported detained in 1998 in Lop, near Khotan, for "insulting the Chinese", held without charge for seven months in Lop County Public Security Bureau Detention Centre; still detained when last heard of in late 1998.

Ilyas Zordun, from Ili (see **Hemit Memet**).

Imam Hasan, from Ili (see **Abbas Abdukerim**).

Iminjan, 28, teacher at the Teacher Training College of Gulja, detained 5 or 6 February 1997 after protests in the city; reportedly tortured, tried behind closed doors and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in March or April 1998 for "illegal religious activities".

Ismael/Ismael Mehmet, 22, student from Kashgar, detained with three other students in January 1995 (see **Abit Obulkasim**), subsequently sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for "forming a counter-revolutionary group"; reported imprisoned in Urumqi's Liudaowan jail.

Ismail Yakub (Yahefu), sentenced in April 1998 to eighteen months' imprisonment and one year deprivation of political rights by the Hami District Intermediate People's Court for "taking part in separatist activities"; (sentenced with **Mahmut Abdulla** and **Ablimit Yakub**.)

Ismail Haji, 25, detained in Yingjisha in July 1990 with **Muhammad Amin Yapkan** in connection with the April 1990 protests in Baren; subsequently held in Kargilik prison, but current whereabouts and legal status unknown.

Jelil Aval, from Baren, alleged leader of group who attempted to reorganise the Eastern Turkestan Islamic Party, detained for the second time in 1992. Had first been detained for reportedly taking part in Baren 1990 "counter-revolutionary" riot, but was released on bail on 6 August 1991 on grounds of poor health. Taken into custody again on 10 October 1992 and charged on 27 April 1993, held then in Artush City Public Security Bureau prison; sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in 1993 by the Khizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court Verdict.

Jamal Muhammed, reported detained in April 1990 for taking part in Baren uprising and later sentenced to life imprisonment; current whereabouts unknown.

Jur'at Nuri, from Kepekyuzi near Gulja, reported detained there in April 1998 following an incident (see **Abdurazzak Shamseden**); believed held in Gulja, charges not known.

Kahar, 27, from Kargilik, reported detained for involvement in "religious propaganda" and sentenced to three years' "re-education through labour" around March 1996; held at labour camp at Mush near Kashgar.

Kahrman Abdukirim, 25, detained in Urumqi on 22 November 1998, reasons not known but believed related to comments he made about Eastern Turkestan while a student at Xinjiang University, was working

Memit Tursun, 22, reported detained in 1998 in Lop county near Khotan for reading an "illegal" newspaper, by late 1998, had been held at Lop County's Public Security Bureau Detention Centre for four months without being charged.

Memtimin, 36, from Kargilik, reported detained for taking part in an "illegal" organisation and sentenced to three years' "re-education through labour" around March 1996; held at labour camp at Mush near Kashgar.

Memtimin Ceyit, 46, from Kashgar, taken into custody for political reasons on 10 October 1992 and charged on 29 April 1993 for buying guns and ammunitions by the Khizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture Procuratorate's Indictment; subsequent sentence and whereabouts not known.

Mohamet, 19, from Keriya (Yutian), reported detained for taking part in an "illegal" organisation and sentenced to three years' "re-education through labour"; in 1998 held in labour camp at Mush near Kashgar.

Mohtar, 29, reported detained in Lop near Khotan in 1998 for speaking out against the government, by late 1998 held without charge for 5 months in Lop County's Public Security Bureau Detention Centre; current fate unknown.

Mollah Mohamed, 44, from Baren, detained October 1992, charged April 1993 with "counter-revolutionary" activities, held then in Artush City Public Security Bureau jail, sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the Khizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court Verdict; not known whether released as due.

Muhammad Amin Yapkan, 32, detained in Yingjisha in July 1990 with Ismail Haji in connection with the April 1990 protests in Baren; subsequently held in Kargilik prison, but legal status not known.

Muhammed Emin Omer, born 1960, detained in 1990 in connection with Baren uprising in April 1990 and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment; place of detention unknown.

Muhtar Chong Kadir, 26, student, reported detained 23 June 1992 in Kashgar, accused of carrying out "counter-revolutionary" activities; subsequent whereabouts and legal status not known.

Mukaram Haji Nenim (Henim), 22, female, reported detained in Kucha in 1990 for involvement in Baren protests in April 1990; believed sentenced but subsequent legal status unknown.

Mutalip, from Kargilik, detained August 1992 for alleged involvement in a "counter-revolutionary group" with 8 others (Idrisjan, Abdul Hemit Kari, Obulkasim Yusuf, Heli, Mohammed Imin Kari, Abdullah Gazi and Abdul Hemit); reported sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in July 1993.

Namat Abdumat (Namadi Aboudumadi), from Karakash (Moyu) county, near Khotan, sentenced April 1991 to 15 years' imprisonment and 5 years' deprivation of political rights on charges of "counter-revolutionary" propaganda and agitation and "counter-revolutionary arson." Accused of having circulated leaflets opposing the Chinese Communist Party and family planning and of attempting to set fire to a local family planning office in Khotan in March 1990.

Naserdin, from Ili, reported detained June 1997 (see Abbas Abdukerim.)

Nizamudim Husayin, 70, scholar from Urumqi and former reporter for the Xinjiang Daily, reported detained September 1997 for sheltering wanted people, died in custody in April 1998 reportedly due to torture. In mid-1980s had written articles about religion in Central Asia.

Noormuhammat Yarmuhammad, from Kepekyuzi near Gulja, reported detained there in April 1998 following an incident (see Abdurazzak Shamseden), believed held in Gulja; charges not known.

Nurhahmat Yusup, 22, from Kashgar, detained in July 1997 for putting Eastern Turkestan flag on People's Square in Kashgar instead of PRC flag, charged with "counter-revolutionary" activities and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in September 1997; held at Urumqi's Liudaowan prison.

Nurmuhammed, 33, teacher, detained in Karakash near Khotan on 10 June 10 1993 and accused of supporting "counter-revolutionaries"; subsequent fate unknown.

Nurmuhammed Abdurahman, 33, architecture graduate of the Xinjiang Technology Institute, employed in housing planning office in Urumqi; reportedly detained in August 1992 for political reason, but subsequent fate not known.

Memit Tursun, 22, reported detained in 1998 in Lop county near Khotan for reading an "illegal" newspaper, by late 1998, had been held at Lop County's Public Security Bureau Detention Centre for four months without being charged.

Memtimin, 36, from Kargilik, reported detained for taking part in an "illegal" organisation and sentenced to three years' "re-education through labour" around March 1996; held at labour camp at Mush near Kashgar.

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Mohamet, 19, from Keriya (Yutian), reported detained for taking part in an "illegal" organisation and sentenced to three years' "re-education through labour"; in 1998 held in labour camp at Mush near Kashgar.

Mohtar, 29, reported detained in Lop near Khotan in 1998 for speaking out against the government, by late 1998 held without charge for 5 months in Lop County's Public Security Bureau Detention Centre; current fate unknown.

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Muhammad Amin Yapkan, 32, detained in Yingjisha in July 1990 with Ismail Haji in connection with the April 1990 protests in Baren; subsequently held in Kargilik prison, but legal status not known.

Muhammed Emin Omer, born 1960, detained in 1990 in connection with Baren uprising in April 1990 and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment; place of detention unknown.

Muhtar Chong Kadir, 26, student, reported detained 23 June 1992 in Kashgar, accused of carrying out "counter-revolutionary" activities; subsequent whereabouts and legal status not known.

Mukaram Haji Nenim (Henim), 22, female, reported detained in Kucha in 1990 for involvement in Baren protests in April 1990; believed sentenced but subsequent legal status unknown.

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Nizamudim Husayin, 70, scholar from Urumqi and former reporter for the Xinjiang Daily, reported detained September 1997 for sheltering wanted people, died in custody in April 1998 reportedly due to torture. In mid-1980s had written articles about religion in Central Asia.

Noormuhammat Yarmuhammad, from Kepekyuzi near Gulja, reported detained there in April 1998 following an incident (see Abdurazzak Shamseden), believed held in Gulja; charges not known.

Nurhahmat Yusup, 22, from Kashgar, detained in July 1997 for putting Eastern Turkestan flag on People's Square in Kashgar instead of PRC flag, charged with "counter-revolutionary" activities and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in September 1997; held at Urumqi's Liudaowan prison.

Nurmuhammed, 33, teacher, detained in Karakash near Khotan on 10 June 10 1993 and accused of supporting "counter-revolutionaries"; subsequent fate unknown.

Nurmuhammed Abdurahman, 33, architecture graduate of the Xinjiang Technology Institute, employed in housing planning office in Urumqi; reportedly detained in August 1992 for political reason, but subsequent fate not known.

for Uighur businesswoman Rebiya Kadeer at the time of this arrest; still detained without charge as of March 1999.

Kajikumar Shabdan, ethnic Kazak writer and poet born 1924 in Kazakstan, chief editor of a radio station prior to detention, detained December 1988 in Tacheng, sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for alleged links with a nationalist group in Kazakstan. Last known to be held in No. 1 Prison in Urumqi.

Kasim Haji, businessman from Gulja, detained March/April 1997 for meeting foreign reporters together with Shevket Sakhal and Hamit Mejit; rumoured to have been sentenced to 15 years, but not confirmed, reported held in Gulja city.

Kasim Mahpir, from Ili; believed detained since February 1999 (see Hemit Memet.)

Kasim Sidik, 45, writer and poet from Gulja, worked at Yining Art Institute as a writer, reported detained in 1998 because of political messages in some of his plays and poems and as suspected nationalist sympathiser; current fate unknown.

Kawul Kurban, 39, from district of Jiashi, east of Kashgar, reported detained there with others in February 1992, for political activities; subsequent legal status and whereabouts unknown.

Kerim Kari, reported detained in Urumqi in July 1990 in connection with April 1990 protest in Baren and subsequently imprisoned in Urumqi, but legal status unknown.

Kurban Juma, born 1974, from Baren, reported detained for involvement in Baren protests in April 1990, sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment, sent to serve the sentence in Wusu prison; current fate unknown.

Mahmet Abdullah Mersum, 36, teacher from Kargilik, reported detained for political reasons and sentenced to 3 years' "re-education through labour" around March 1996; detained in labour camp at Mush near Kashgar.

Mahmut Abdulla, sentenced in Hami district in April 1998 to six years' imprisonment and three years' deprivation of political rights by Hami District Intermediate People's Court for "actively taking part in a separatist organisation" and "giving shelter to separatists" (sentenced with Ablimit Hapiz and Ismail Yakub.)

Mahmut Alim, 34, reported detained in Karakash, near Khotan on 30 May 1993 and accused of "counter-revolutionary" activities, but not known whether tried or sentenced.

Mahmut Metsiyit Haji, one of 21 people sentenced in August 1995 by Khotan Intermediate People's Court to between 4 and 15 years' imprisonment for involvement in a "counter-revolutionary group" in Guma (Pishan) County, described as an accomplice; current whereabouts unknown.

Mamat (or Mehmet) Imin Kari, 23, from Khotan, reported detained in 1997 for taking part in a religious class; now serving three years' "reeducation through labour" in a labour camp in/near Kashgar.

Mat Tursun Ahun, 70, from Kashgar, reported detained for making copies of a religious newspaper and sentenced to three years' "re-education through labour" around March 1996; detained at labour camp at Mush near Kashgar

Mehmet Emin Omer, 25, worker at a cotton factory in Khotan, detained following protests and rioting in Khotan on 7 July 1995, reported sentenced in September 1995 at sentencing rally, but sentence not known (see Abdulhalil Tursun.)

Mehmut (Memet) Rozi, born 1964, reported detained for involvement in Baren protests in April 1990 and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, sent to serve the sentence in Xihe prison; current whereabouts unknown

Memet Imin (Mantimyn), administrator at No.5 Middle School in Urumqi, detained in southern XUAR on suspicion of having written an appeal to the United Nations in 1988 about human rights violations in XUAR; reported still held in 1992 but subsequent fate unknown.

Memet Shar (Mehmet Sadir), one of 21 people sentenced in August 1995 by Khotan Intermediate People's Court to between four and 15 years' imprisonment for involvement in a "counter-revolutionary group" - the Eastern Turkestan Democratic Islamic Party - in Guma County; he was described as one of six "ringleaders" of the group.

Obul Kasem (or Obulkasim) Amat, 46, from Kashgar, taken into custody on political grounds in October 1992 and charged in April 1993 with "counter-revolutionary" activities and supplying arms, sentenced 10 years' imprisonment and three years' deprivation of political rights by the Khizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court.

Obul Kasim Imin, from Dol village, Lop county, near Khotan, placed under house arrest after being detained by police from Dol village on 15 September 1996 for "speaking out against the Government", badly beaten, he required hospital treatment, was released from hospital to house arrest; current legal status unknown.

Omar Turdi, 31, intellectual and religious scholar, detained 13 March 1992, with Abdukerim Yakup and Abdukerim Kari, subsequently detained in Kargilik prison but legal status not known.

Omer (or Omerjan) Abdullah, 25, mechanic, detained following protests and rioting in Khotan on 07.07.95 (see Abdulhalil Tursun), reported sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and 5 years' deprivation of political rights at sentencing rally in Khotan in September 1995.

Omerjan (or Omer Khan) Mahsun, 72, detained in July 1990 reportedly for circulating a pamphlet protesting curbs on religious activities (with Abdu Kadir Ayup, Abdurahman Abliz, Alimjan Karihajim, and Omer Khan Mahsun); subsequent legal status and whereabouts unknown.

Osman Amet, detained 1 July 1991 in connection with others accused of forming a political opposition party (see Abdukiram Abduvali); presumed sentenced but sentence not known.

Rebiya Kadeer (f), 50 year-old Uighur businesswoman from Urumqi, reportedly restricted and deprived of her passport since 1997 in connection with her husband's alleged opposition activities abroad. Not clear whether the restrictions on leaving Urumqi still apply, though she is still deprived of her passport.

Rahmanjan Ahmed, from Baren, reported detained in 1990 as alleged member of Eastern Turkestan Islamic Party and involvement in April 1990 protests in Baren, sentenced to 16 years imprisonment and sent to serve the sentence in Wusu (Xihe) prison; current fate unknown.

Rahmatjan, 16, from Gulja, detained for alleged involvement in rioting during February 1997 protests in Gulja, and sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment on 22 July 1997 at public sentencing rally in Gulja, for injury and damaging property during the protests.

Reshat (Aishat) Mehmet, 24, one of four students from Kashgar (Tursunjan Mehmet, Ismail Mehmet, and Abidjan Obulkasim) who were detained in 1995 and sentenced between 4 and 15 years' imprisonment for having "organised a counter-revolutionary group". Reshat was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment; imprisoned in Urumqi's Liudaowan prison.

Rahmatjan Rabet (Rihemaitijiang Rebuke), from Gulja, sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment for involvement in February 1997 protests on charges of "intentional injury causing death" and "hooliganism", at sentencing rally by Ili Intermediate People's Court on 22 July 1997.

Rozahun Abbas, presumed detained in 1997 for sheltering Ibrahim Ismael (see above).

Rozi Hashim, born 1970, from Baren, one of founders of Eastern Turkestan Islamic Party detained for involvement in April 1990 protests in Baren, serving unknown term in Artush prison; said to be in poor health.

Rozi Juma, born 1964, a caterer from Baren, detained for involvement in April 1990 protests in Baren; subsequent whereabouts not known.

Rozi Mamet, from Gulja, detained in connection with February 1997 protests in Gulja, reported released twice, then redetained, last known detained in Chapchal county jail near Gulja; legal status unknown.

Rozi Mamet, from Lop, near Khotan, reported detained in 1998 for political reasons and still held without charge at Lop Public Security Bureau Detention centre in late 1998; current fate unknown.

Rozi Mamet Tohti, 21, reported detained in 1998 in Lop for "speaking out against the Government", by late 1998 still held without charge after 7 months' detention at Lop Public Security Bureau Detention Centre; current fate unknown.

Rozi Mehmet Baki, a tailor in Karakash, near Khotan, detained following protests and riots in Khotan on 7 July 1995 (see Abdulhalil Tursun); sentenced to 9 years' imprisonment at sentencing rally in Khotan in September 1995.

Sadikjan (Shadikejiang), aged 20 in 1989, a Uighur student reportedly studying in Gansu province at the time of the 1989 pro-democracy protests, named as "already arrested" on "most wanted" list issued by the Ministry of Public Security in September 1989, but subsequent legal status and whereabouts unknown.

Saidulla Kurban, Born 1967, from village near Gulja, reported detained there in April 1998 following an incident (see Abdurazzak Shamseden), believed held in Gulja; charges not known.

Saladhin, reported detained for political reasons in 1998 in Lop, near Khotan; still held without charge in Lop County's Public Security Bureau Detention Centre in late 1998.

Salam Kari, from Gulja, detained after February 1997 events, reportedly died in custody due to torture. He had been detained previously in 1995.

Salih Ahmed Ismael, 22, detained following protests and riots in Khotan 7 July 1995 (see Abdulhalil Tursun) and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment at sentencing rally in Khotan in September 1995.

Samet Maksut, 32, reported detained in Shaya city in 1993 for suspected political activities, subsequent legal status and whereabouts unknown.

Shevket (Sakhal)Tursun, from Gulja, one of several people detained in March/April 1997 in Gulja for meeting foreign reporters, reported sentenced to 15 or 18 years' imprisonment remain unconfirmed, believed still held in Gulja.

Sheraly Sadik (Xiernali Shadeke), detained for involvement in February 1997 protest in Gulja, sentenced to life imprisonment for "hooliganism" at sentencing rally on 24 April 1997 by Ili Prefecture Intermediate People's Court.

Shernsedin, 20, from Kashgar, reported detained for taking part in an "illegal" organisation, sentenced to three years of "re-education through labour" in or around March 1996, held at labour camp at Mush near Kashgar.

Sulayman Eysa (Isa), from Baren, detained for involvement in April 1990 protests in Baren, sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment, imprisoned in Wusu (Xihe) prison.

Sultan Ahmet, 35, reported detained in Shaya city in 1993 for suspected political activities, subsequent legal status and whereabouts unknown.

Tohtahun Turdi, from Ili, reported detained June 1997 (see Abbas Abdukerim.)

Tohtahun Yarmuhammed, about 23, from village near Gulja, reported detained there in April 1998 following an incident (see Abdurazzak Shamseden), believed held in Gulja, charges not known.

Tohti, Uighur scholar, reported detained 1998 when returned to China from stay in Japan and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for publishing book on Uighur history while in Japan, believed held in Beijing but not confirmed.

Tohti Hoshur, 34, from Kashgar, detained with others 10 October 1992 for alleged political activities (see Jelil Aval), charged 2 February 1993 with participation "counter-revolutionary gang", sentenced to one year imprisonment and one year deprivation of political rights, presumed released but not confirmed.

Tohti Islam, born 1972, from Baren, detained in connection with April 1990 protests in Baren, reported accused of not reporting the Eastern Turkestan Islamic Party to the police, sentenced 19 years' imprisonment and sent to serve sentence in Wusu county (Xihe) prison.

Tohti Memet Omar, one of 21 people sentenced in August 1995 by Khotan Intermediate People's Court to between four and 15 years' imprisonment for involvement in a "counter-revolutionary group" in Guma (Pishan) County, he was described as an accomplice.

Turdi Obul, detained on 6 April 1990 for taking part in Baren riots, warned and released on 29 June 1990, re-detained with others 10 October 1992 and charged on 26 April 1993 with political offences (see JelilAval case), sentenced 10 years' imprisonment and 4 years' deprivation political rights (Khizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court Verdict, 1993.)

Turgan Abdulkarim, born 1964, detained 5 April 1990 for involvement in Baren April 1990 uprising, sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment, held in Xihe prison.

Turgan Tay (1), 27, businessman from Gulja, involved in religious activities, detained 5 February 1997 in Gulja, sentenced April 1998 to 10 years imprisonment for "illegal religious activities" - closed trial by Gulja Intermediate People's Court, no lawyer present.

Turgan Tay (2), 30, factory worker from Gulja, detained February 1997 during protests in Gulja, sentenced in 1998 to 10 years' imprisonment for involvement in "illegal religious activities", as his namesake above.

Turgun Almas, 74, historian and former researcher at Xinjiang Academy of Social Sciences in Urumqi, placed under house arrest in Urumqi in early 1992 because of books he wrote on Uighur history, current fate unknown

Turgunjan Muhammed, born 1973, from Baren, detained for involvement in April 1990 protests in Baren, sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment and sent to Wusu (Xihe) prison.

Tursan Mehmet, deputy director of study division of middle school no. 14 in Gulja, detained 18 July 1998, accused of helping "nationalist separatists", from 28 July 1998 held in Yengi Hayat jail in Gulja, exact charges not known.

Tursan Niyaz, 34, from Qira near Khotan, reported detained for taking part in "illegal" organisation and sentenced to three years of "re-education through labour" in or around March 1996; held at labour camp at Mush near Kashgar.

Tursun (or Tursunjan) Mehmet, 22, one of four students from Kashgar detained in January 1995 (see Abidjan Obulkasim) and sentenced in mid-1995 for "organising a counter-revolutionary group", he was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, others received sentences of up to 15 years.

Tursun Salei, believed detained with others after violent clash between Uighur group and security forces in Maimayuze market near Gulja on 28 May 1998, legal status and whereabouts unknown.

Tursun Sultan, reported detained in Gulja during February 1997 incident and tortured by being made to stand on ice, barefoot. According to some sources released after spending time in hospital, had been involved in meshreps.

Tursun Tohti Ahmet, 30, detained following protests and rioting in Khotan 7 July 1995 (see Abdulhalil Tursun), sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment and 4 years' deprivation political rights, at sentencing rally in Khotan in September 1995.

Ubul (or Obul) Emil, under 18 at time of arrest, from Karakash (Moyu) near Khotan, detained in 1990 or 1991 with Namat Abdumat (see above) and Balat Niyaz Mohammed Tohti for posting political leaflets in various places, charged "counter-revolutionary incitement", sentenced in 1991 to three years' imprisonment and one year deprivation of political rights, presumed released.

Yar Mehmet, from Gulja, detained for taking part in February 1997 demonstration in Gulja, reported still detained in late 1998, but charges and exact whereabouts not known.

Yasim Kari, 35, Mullah from Kashgar, reported detained since September 1998 in Kashgar after forcibly returned from Kazakstan at end August 1998 with three other men and four children (see Abla Karim), not known to have been charged, had previously been detained four months in 1995 for religious activities.

Yasin Kari, 33, reported detained with two others in March 1992 in home district of Payzawat (Jiashi), east of Kashgar, for involvement in political activities, subsequent legal status and whereabouts unknown

Yasin Turdi, 53, from Shaya, reported detained in June 1990 in Kucha in connection with April 1990 protest in Baren, subsequently imprisoned but sentence not known.

Yusuf Haji, 25, from Khotan, in 1996 went to Saudi Arabia, after return, detained in March/April 1997, accused of "separatist" activities, now still detained but not known to have been charged or tried, reported held in XUAR Public Security Department Detention Centre in Urumqi, near railway station.

Prisoners executed or sentenced to death

Abbas Kari (or Abdusalim Kari, Abudousilimu Kahaer), 50, religious teacher, executed on 20.01.98 in village of Jelilyuzi, Ili, for involvement in an incident in that village on 26.06.97.

Abdul Hemit Kari, sentenced to death in July 1993 in Urumqi, with others accused of subversive activities, reported to be from Kargilik, detained August 1992.

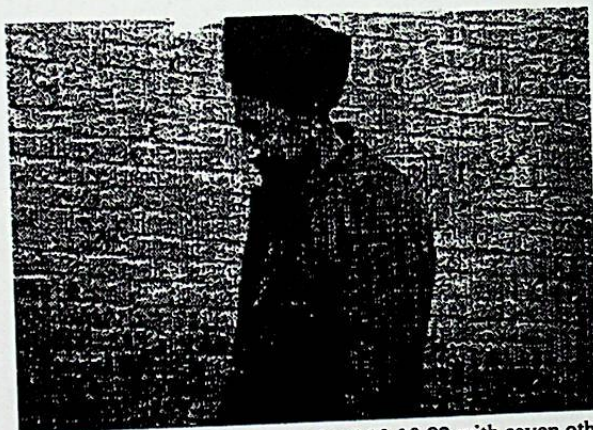
Abdulimit Mehmet, executed in Ili between 27/29.01.99 for alleged terrorist or subversive activities.

Abdulits Osman, executed in Ili between 27/29.01.99 for robbery and separatism.

- Abdulkarim Abdurahim**, executed in Ili between 27 and 29.01.1999 for murder.
- Abdullah**, religious student of Abbas Kari, executed on 20.01.98 in village of Jelilyuzi, Ili, for involvement in an incident in that village on 26.06.97.
- Abdullah Gazi**, sentenced to death in July 1993 in Urumqi, with others accused of subversive activities, reported to be from Kargilik, detained August 1992.
- Abdullah Mamat**, 22, from Kargilik, executed on 30.05.95 for bombings in Urumqi in 1992.
- Abdullah Mollagi**, sentenced to death at a public sentencing rally in Urumqi on 29.05.97.
- Abdullahjan Samet**, from Karasheher city, sentenced to death by Urumqi City People's Court at a mass trial 20.10.98 and executed, was charged with separatism (with 9 others).
- Abdurehim Aisha**, 29, executed on 29.01.99 in Ili for involvement in violent opposition activities
- Abdurehim Memet**, sentenced to death on 22.07.97 at public sentencing rally in Gulja and executed the same day.
- Abdusalam Abdurahman**, sentenced to death in October 1998 by the Ili Prefecture Intermediate People's Court after being convicted of political offences.
- Abdusalam Shamseden**, 29 year-old worker at a textile factory in Gulja, sentenced to death in October 1998 by the Ili Prefecture Intermediate People's Court after being convicted of political offences.
- Abdushukur Nurallah**, a 33 year-old teacher from Ili, sentenced to death in January 1999 in Korgas for allegedly making bombs, confirmed to have been executed between 27 and 29 January 1999.
- Ablimit Talip**, 32, from Kucha, leader of "counter-revolutionary organisation", sentenced to death in 1993 for alleged bombings in Urumqi in February 1992, executed 30.05.95.
- Abulahat Memet**, sentenced to death at a public sentencing rally in Urumqi on 29.05.97, and executed same day.
- Adurehim Tudahun**, sentenced to death on 22.07.97 at public sentencing rally in Gulja and executed on the same day.
- Ahmetjan Seyit**, 23, sentenced to death with suspension of execution two years on 27/28 January 1999 in Ili.
- Ali Keyum**, sentenced to death at a public sentencing rally in Urumqi on 29.05.97 and executed the same day.
- Anwar Niyaz** (Ainiwa'er Niyazi), executed on 3.02.99 in Urumqi for murder.
- Aishan Mahmat**, sentenced to death on 24.04.97 by Ili People's Court for involvement in February 1997 protest.
- Alim Yamkup**, executed in Ili between 27/29.1.99 for terrorist or subversive activities.
- Alimjan Yolvas**, sentenced to death on 22.07.97 at public sentencing rally in Gulja and executed the same day.
- Asim Yaqup**, 40, from Bingtuan's 29th Regiment, sentenced to death by the Urumqi City People's Court at a mass trial on 20 October 1998 and executed same day, charged with separatism (with 9 others).
- Aysa Amet**, sentenced to death at public sentencing rally in Urumqi on 29.05.97 and executed the same day.
- Bai Baoshan**, executed in Urumqi on 29.4.98 for multiple murder and robbery.
- Gulam Tash**, 24, From Vasi town, Cherchen county, sentenced to death by the Urumqi City People's Court at a mass trial on 20.10.98 and executed same day, charged with separatism (with 9 others).
- Halmemet Islam**, sentenced to death with suspension of execution for two years on 22 July 1997 in Gulja city.
- Helil**, sentenced to death in July 1993 in Urumqi, with others accused of subversive activities, reported to be from Kargilik, detained August 1992.
- Helimhan Hesén (f)**, 22, from Korla, Bingtuan's 30th Regiment, sentenced to death by the Urumqi City People's Court at mass trial on 20.10.98 and executed same day. She was charged with separatism (with 9 others).

- Hepizem Han (f)**, from Dengzil village, Kara sheher county, sentenced to death by the Urumqi City People's Court at a mass trial 20.10.98 and executed same day. She was charged with separatism (with 9 others).
- Hesenjan Imin**, sentenced to death on 22.07.97 at public sentencing rally in Gulja and executed on the same day.
- Hoshanjan Musajan (Aishanjiang Mushajiang)**, executed in Ili between 27/29.01.99 for alleged terrorist or subversive activities.
- Ibrahim Kasem**, sentenced to death on 24.04.97 by Ili Intermediate People's Court for involvement in February 1997 protests.
- Ibrahim Ismael (Yibulayin Simayin)**, 42, executed on 28 January 1999 in Ili for alleged involvement in "terrorist religious activities".
- Ibrahim Tohti**, sentenced to death penalty with suspension of execution for two years in Urumqi on 29 May 1997 for involvement in a bombing on 25.02.97
- Idrisjan Omar**, sentenced to death in July 1993 in Urumqi, with others accused of subversive activities, executed 30.05.95, reported to be from Kargilik, detained August 1992 while trying to flee the country.
- Jappar Talet**, sentenced to death on 22.07.97 at public sentencing rally in Gulja and executed on the same day.
- Jelil Bilal**, sentenced to death at a public sentencing rally in Urumqi on 29.05.97 and executed same day.
- Khelil Altun**, 30, from Kucha, executed on 30.05.95 for bombings in Urumqi in 1992.
- Machingling**, executed on 22 July 1997 in Gulja city stadium for drug trafficking.
- Mahmut Abdurahman**, sentenced to death at a public sentencing rally in Urumqi on 29.5.97.
- Memet Muslim Abdurahman**, sentenced to death with suspension of execution for two years for involvement in a bombing on 13.02.96 in Urumqi.
- Memet Obulkasim**, executed with 16 others in Urumqi on 30.01.97 for involvement in 13.02.96 bombing in Urumqi.
- Mamtimin Siyit**, 24, from Kucha, executed on 30.5.95 for bombings in Urumqi in 1992.
- Memetjan Nurmemet**, sentenced to death on 22.7.97 at public sentencing rally in Gulja and executed on the same day.
- Mohammed Imin Kari**, sentenced to death in July 1993 in Urumqi, with others accused of subversive activities, reported to be from Kargilik, detained August 1992.
- Mustafa Lua**, sentenced to death at a public sentencing rally in Urumqi on 29.05.97.
- Nurdin Sabir**, 24, from Baghrash county, sentenced to death by the Urumqi City People's Court at mass trial on 20.20.98 and executed same day, charged with separatism (with 9 others).
- Nuri**, religious student of Abbas Kari, executed on 20.01.98 in the village of Jelilyuzi, Ili, for involvement in incident in that village on 26.06.97
- Nurmemet Ismael**, executed in Ili between 27 and 29 January 1999 for murder.
- Obulkasim Yusuf**, reported shot dead by prison officials at Liudaowan jail in May 1994 (see p.67).
- Perhat Mollahun**, a 35 year-old teacher, sentenced to death with suspension of execution for 2 years in January 1999 in Korgas.
- Rehem Sajeden**, executed on 15.7.98 in Aksu for "intentional murder".
- Rahmutulah Sidik**, 28, from Korla Bingtuan's 30th Regiment, sentenced to death by the Urumqi City People's Court at mass trial on 20.10.98 and executed same day, was charged with separatism (with 9 others).
- Rahmutulah Abla**, executed in Urumqi on 03.02.99 for organising "separatist" activities, theft and harboring weapons.
- Rahmutulah Kurban**, executed on 03.02.99 in Urumqi for murder.
- Rouzi Keyum**, executed in Ili on 27.01.99 for bomb explosion in March 1997.
- Sadiq Yasin**, 20, from Chumpaq village, Bugur county, sentenced to death by the Urumqi City People's Court at mass trial on 20.10.98 and executed same day, charged with separatism (with 9 others).

- Sidik Rozi, sentenced to death 22.07.97 at public sentencing rally in Gulja and executed on the same day.
Tang Jun, executed on 22 July 1997 in Gulja city for theft.
Tursun Kirem, from Karabag village, Bugur county, sentenced to death by Urumqi City People's Court at mass trial on 20.10.98 and executed same day, charged with separatism (with 9 others).
Tursun Muhammad, religious student of Abbas Kari, executed on 20.01.98 in the village of Jelilyuzi, Ili, for involvement in incident in that village on 26.06.97.
Tursun Reveydullah, 26, from Bingtuan's 29th Regiment, sentenced to death by the Urumqi City People's Court at mass trial on 20.10.98 and executed same day, charged with separatism (with 9 others).
Yusuf Heyit, sentenced to death at sentencing rally in Urumqi on 29.05.97 and executed same day.
Yusuf Tursun, sentenced to death 24.04.97 in Gulja on charges related to February 1997 protests and executed the same day.



Jelil Aval, 44, from Baren, detained 10.10.92 with seven other people and sentenced to life imprisonment in 1993 for forming "counter-revolutionary group" and "counter-revolutionary sabotage" (see p.39).