

"Eastern Turkistan National Research Center" In 1998

«شەرقىي تۈركىستان مەلىكى تەتقىقات مەركىزى» نىڭ

1998 - ژىلدىكى فائالىيەت رىپورتى كۆرۈنۈشى





Eastern Turkistan
National Research Center, Inc.

-DOĞU TÜRKİSTAN MİLLİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ -
(ئاق.ش.شەرقى تۈركىستان مىللى تەتقىقات مەركەزى)



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Uyghur-American Human Rights Society
(ئامېرىكا ئۇيغۇرلەرى ئېنسان ھەقلىرى ئۇيۇشماسى)

شەرقى تۈركىستان مېللى تەتقىقات مەركەزى نىڭ 1998 زىنجى يلى
ئۈچىنجى ئوكتا بىردا، نېيورق كولۇمبىيا ئۇنىۋەرسىتى دە ؛
تېبەت ۋە مانغۇل ۋە كىللەرى بىلەن بىرلەشىپ تەرتىپلىگەن خەلىق
ئارلىق ئېلمى ژىغىندىن بىرئەسلە تە دوستلەرىمىزگە يادىگار بولغاي

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يۈرەك دە داغۇھە سرەت دىلدە ئازاتلىق تە مەنناسى .كى
نە دور ئازات دىسەم كۈكسۈڭدە بار قوللوق نىڭ تامغاسى
ئەلىك ، يۇرتۇڭ ، ھەمدە ئېستىقبالىڭنى قاىغورماي ..
قوساق تويغانغاشۈكرەتسەڭ بولۇرسەن ھەممىگە ناسى

ئۈمە ئۇنلەرنى ئېنساپقا كېلۈر... دەپ ئويلىما ھەركۈز
كۈرەش قىلماق بۈكۈندە بولدى ھەممە ئىشنىڭ ئەللىسى
ئەگەر ئۆلسەڭ شەھىدسەن تەرىگ قالساق ئاتىڭ غازى
بۇدۇر ھەق نىڭ كالامى ، نىم شەھىد نىڭ ساڭا ئېماسى .

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تەقدىم قىلغۇچى ؛

غلامىدىن ئەھمەت ھاجى

پاختائوغللى



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International Conference on Eastern Turkistan, Inner Mongol, Tibet and Taiwan

Columbia University, New York City, U.S.A. Saturday, October 3, 1998

The Announcement (6 /9 /98)

In the end of Cold War era, internationally, the right of ethnic groups to national representation has become a source of heated debate. The ethnic clash is replacing ideological and political conflict. Rapid development of nationalistic ideology became worldwide issues. Movements for Human Rights, self-determination, and religious freedom in China have continued to be a source of grave concern to the Chinese rulers. In the last year, the appearance of the armed bloodshed clash in the Uyghur region pushed forward the movement for ethnic independence in China to the pinpoint. The indigenous Uyghur people did not hesitate to sacrifice their own life to demand freedom.

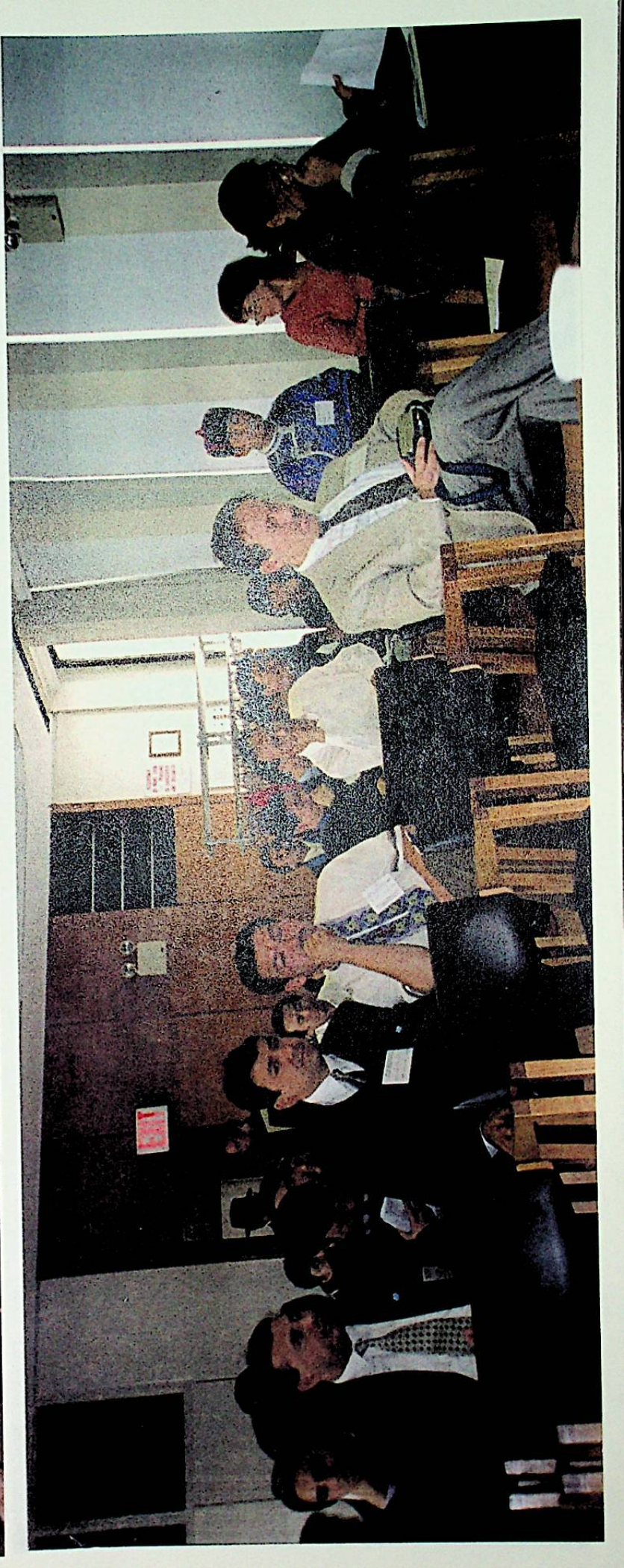
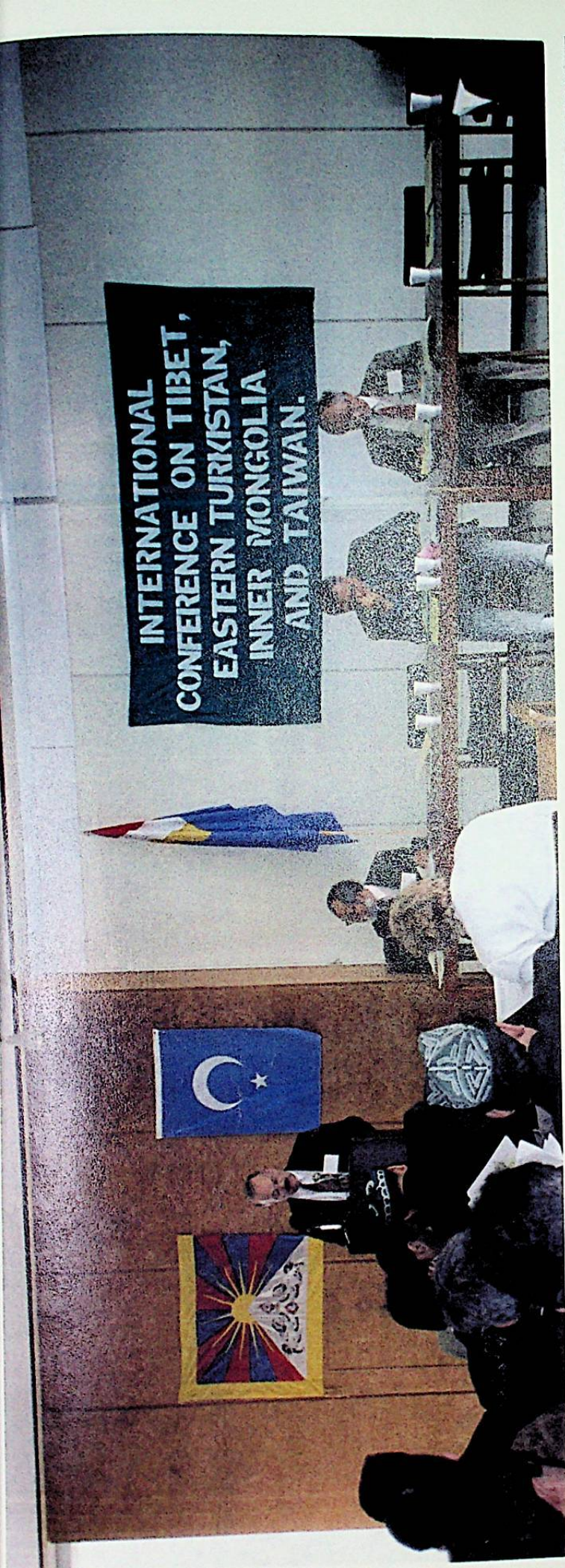
The international conference on Eastern Turkistan, Inner Mongol, Tibet and Taiwan will be held at Columbia University in October 3, 1998. The purpose of this conference is to bring together scholars from various disciplines to promote understanding and exchanging opinions on the ethnic and cultures conflict in the end of twentieth century. The recent movement for independence in Eastern Turkistan, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, and Taiwan regions will also be discussed in the conference. The organizers will do their best to offer a scholarly atmosphere for dialogues, and open up scholarly field of vision. The conference will mainly discuss:

- A. *Human Rights, Religious freedom, Nation-state Independence*
- B. *Past and Future of Eastern Turkistan, Inner Mongol, Tibet, and Taiwan*

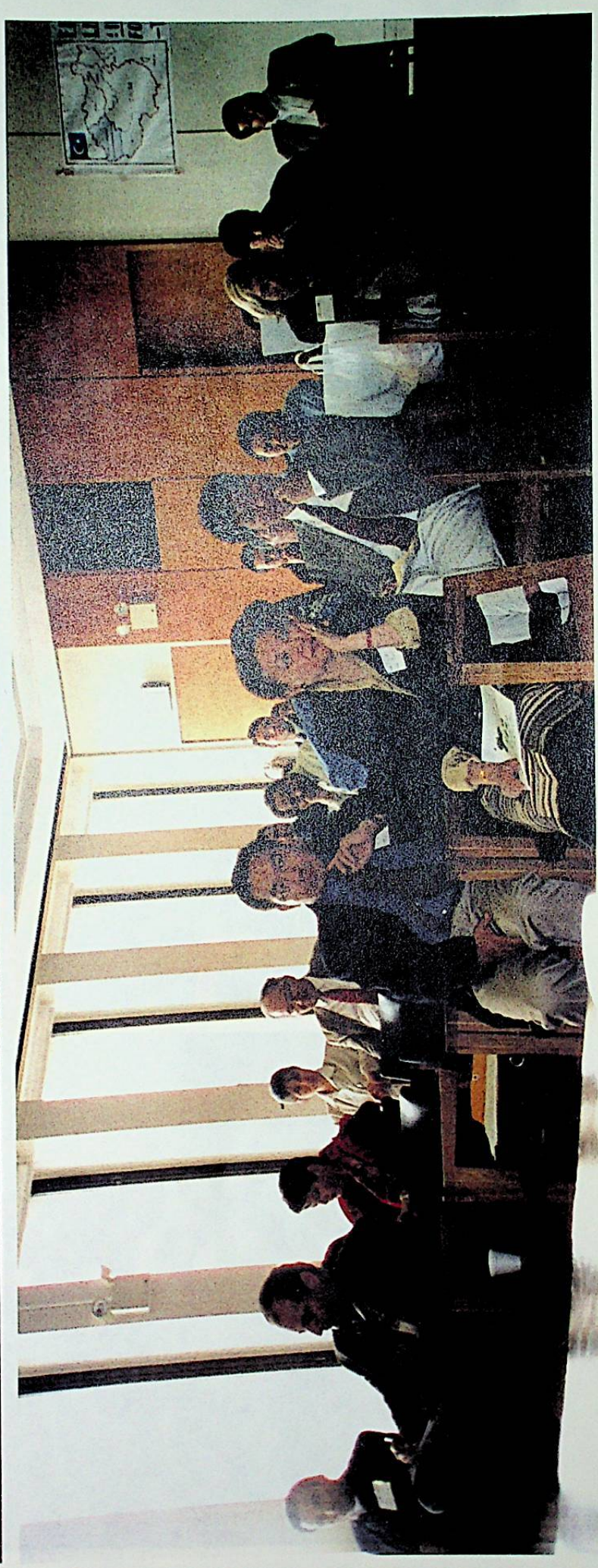
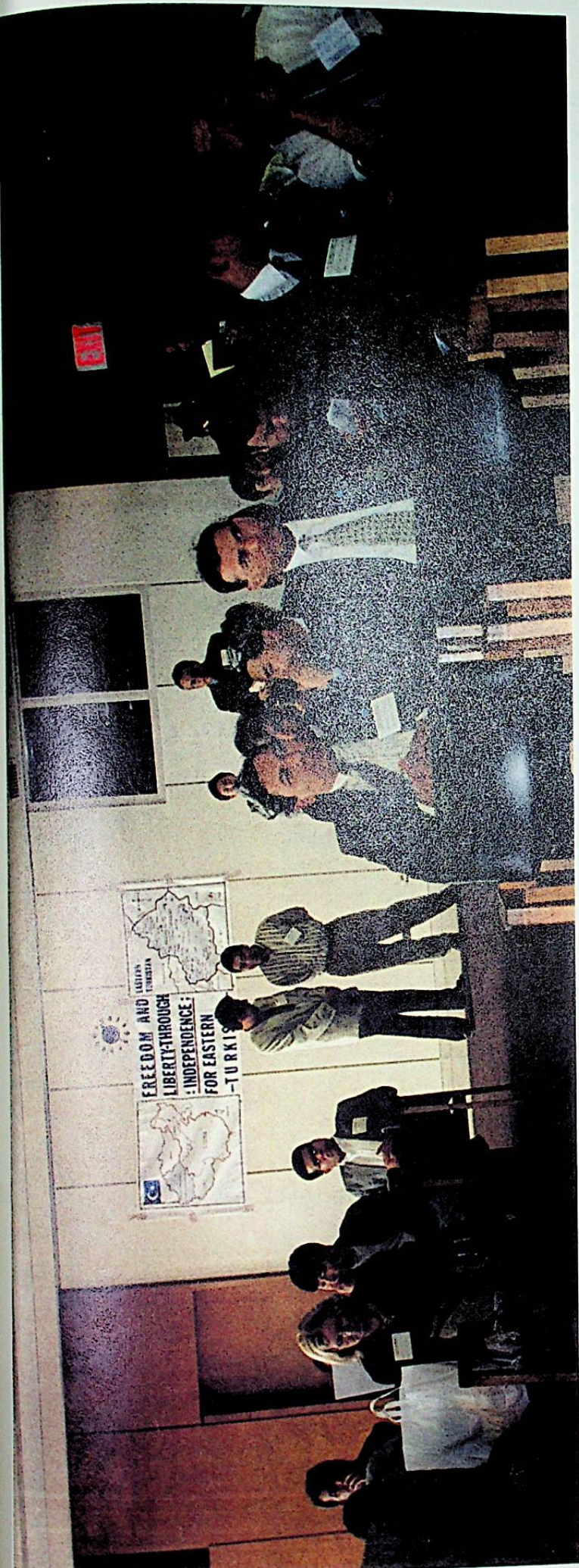
Specialists in political science, science of law, economics, history, anthropology, ethnology, Sinology, and others from America, China, Uyghur, Tibet, Mongol, Taiwan, and Europe will attend the conference. Organizers also sincerely welcome all people who are interested in Uyghur, Mongol, and Tibet issues to participate the conference. Participants should submit their articles to the organizers before August 1, 1998. We expect that 55-75 participants will be present. Of these, 8-15 individuals will present 15-20 minute papers. The rest of the time will be taken up with discussions. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact: at 132 West Second Street, Howell, N.J 07731 Telephone: (732) 901-5155; Fax: (732) 961-1996

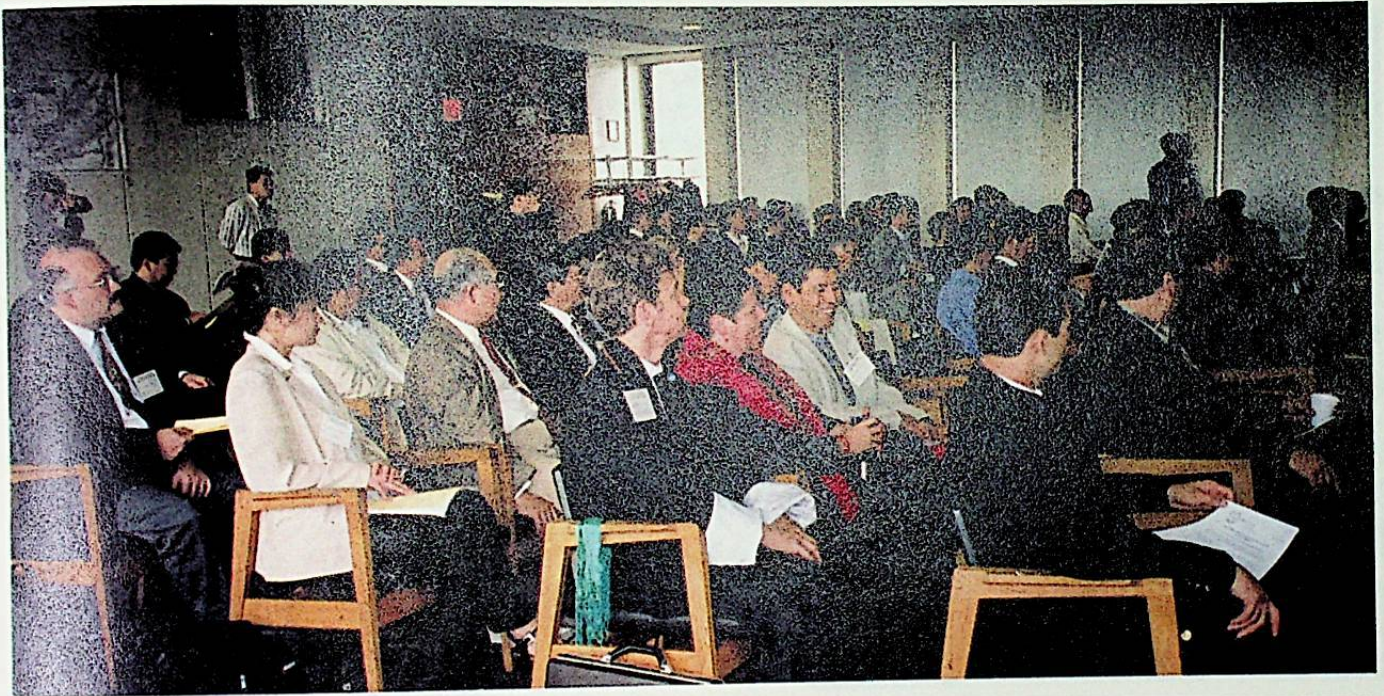
Coordinators: Inner Mongolian People's Party,
U.S.Tibetan Associations
Uyghur American Association
Eastern Turkistan Research Center
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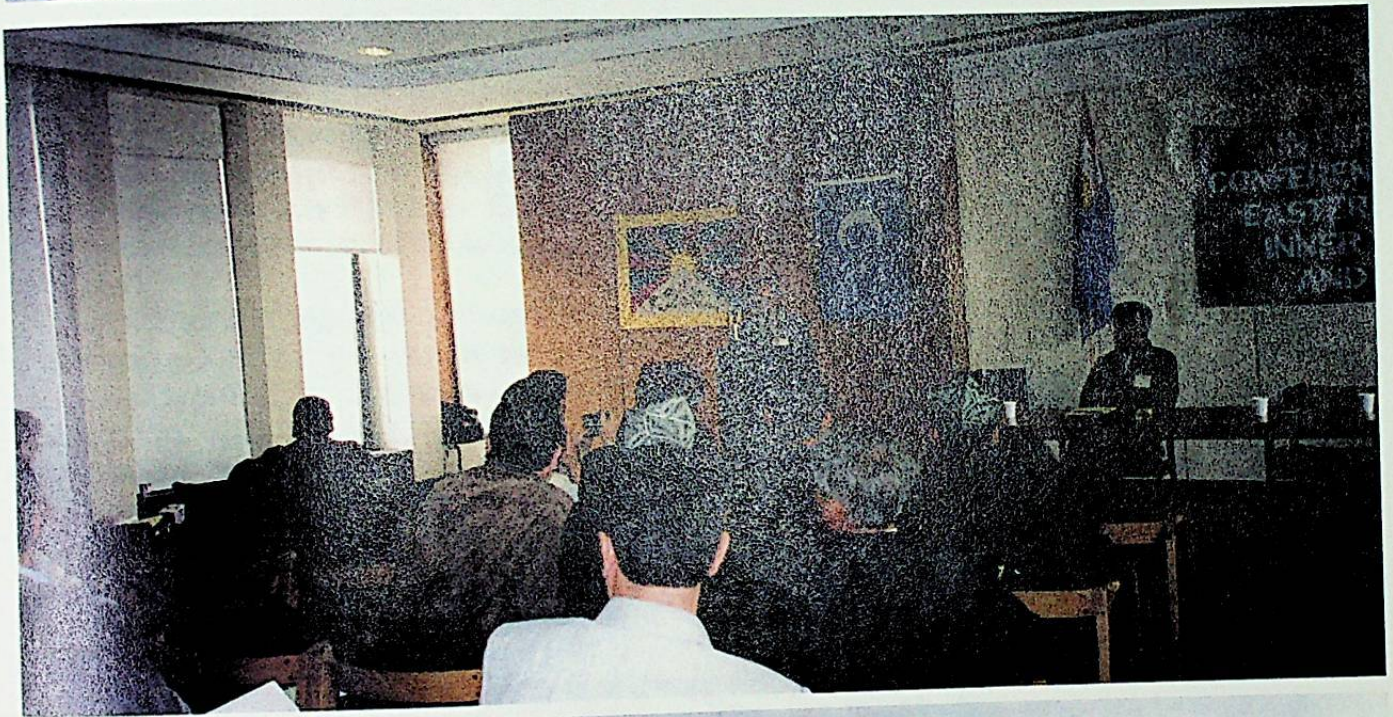














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JIANG ZEMIN: "BREAK UP THE XINJIANG INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT THROUGH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT"

When he was visiting Xinjiang Kashgar in July, he secretly ordered the local officials to crack down on Separatists

Beijing, China (World Journal)-Suppressing the Xinjiang Uyghur separatists has always been the important ruling policy of Beijing. During a visit to Xinjiang in July this year, China president Jiang Zemin ordered an inner circle local officials to be tough on separatists, the Taipei Zhong Yang daily said.

Taipei Zhong Yang Daily's sources disclosed that Chinese police recently uncovered a Xinjiang pro-independence terrorist group in Kashgar, the most populous Uyghur City, and arrested about 20 people, all of who were trained in Afghanistan. It has been speculated that authorities will execute all of them after a secret trial. Information source also said that Uyghur pro-independence persons hanged the East Turkistan flag from the Hongshan mountain in the center of the capital city of Urumchi, on October 1, 1996, the national day of China, causing anxiety among the Chinese police. The police removed the flag immediately after they learned news. However, the perpetrator is still not captured.

Although Beijing's rule in Xinjiang is still very stable and Chinese population in Xinjiang has reached to 40%, yet, the Muslim Uyghurs has a totally different culture and religion from the Chinese. Therefore, a nationalistic call for Xinjiang independence has great appeal in Xinjiang, especially in the Southern Xinjiang where Uyghurs are concentrated most. This greatly worries the Chinese authorities. Therefore, Jiang Zemin urged during his July visit not only to step up the suppression of independence movement but also to speed up economic development. Beijing authorities believe separatists who stand on a political ground will lose support if the economy improves. Therefore, mainland authorities have been speeding up investment in the recent years in Xinjiang, especially in the capital city Urumchi. The investment speed in basic structure is astonishing. High buildings are rising everywhere in Urumchi. The 8th Urumchi International Trade Fair

Page 2 of 3

opened on September 1. This annual Trade Fair has become the important tool for Xinjiang to prevent the political crisis by economic development.

SITUATION IS STILL TENSE IN XINJIANG **Qiao Shi calls for strike hard on separatism**

Beijing, August 31 (ZhongYang Agency)—Qiao Shi who was the third biggest man in the Chinese Central Party hierarchy and in charge of Central Party Security, Police, Policy and Law enforcement, recently visited Xinjiang for 8 days. During his visit, he ordered local officials to be tough on the small number of separatist and strike them hard without hesitation. This shows that the situation there is still quite volatile.

According to Xinjiang Radio, Qiao Shi came to Xinjiang from Beijing during Aug. 20-27, and inspected the situations in Urumchi, Shihanzi and Sanji etc. cities accompanied by Xinjiang Communist Party secretary Wang Lequan etc.

After listened to Wang Lequan's report on Xinjiang's current situation, Qiao Shi stressed that ethnic unity should be given the number one priority, the Xinjiang Radio reported.

The Xinjiang Radio also reported a news enough to indicate the tense situation there. The news said Central Party Armed Police Xinjiang division first time added a Riot Prevention Tank Battalion. This report also said the Armed Police Xinjiang division carried out riot prevention maneuver at the target range at the east side of Urumchi. The newly formed riot prevention battalion carried out shooting and emergency riot prevention trainings.

CHINA EXECUTES 13 IN NORTHWESTERN REGION OF XINJIANG

BEIJING, Sept. 1 (AFP) - China has executed 13 people in its northwestern region of Xinjiang, reports received here Tuesday said. The Urumchi Intermediate People's Court handed down the sentences to 13 people convicted of murder and armed robbery, the Xinjiang Daily reported.

The executions were carried out last Thursday, on the same afternoon as the sentencing, the paper said. A court official said the death sentences were in line with a policy of "cracking down on crime", it said. "We will continue to crack down hard on all kinds of criminal activities," he said.

Last year human rights watchdog Amnesty International estimated that 17 people were sentenced to death in China every day in 1996. Executions in China are carried out by a single bullet to the back of the head, or by lethal injection.

THREE UYGHURS EXECUTED IN YARKENT COUNTY OF HOTAN

4 August 1998, East Turkistan Information Center

OCTOBER 22, 13:18 EDT

China Signals No Change on Rights

BEIJING (AP) — China ended its first-ever human rights conference on a defiant note, signaling it would not embrace Western definitions of civil liberties, state media reported Thursday.

In a speech ending the two-day conference Wednesday, the Chinese government's most senior spokesman, Zhao Qizheng, said Beijing would hew to its own interpretations of human rights.

While acknowledging the universality of rights, Zhao said the rights to economic survival and development come first, according to accounts of his speech carried by the Xinhua News Agency and China Daily.

Zhao's speech underscored that China's policies have changed little, despite its greater willingness to discuss human rights problems and sign key U.N. rights treaties.

Chinese leaders have long argued that economic rights take primacy over basic civil and political liberties in ruling a still largely impoverished nation of 1.2 billion people.

Zhao chided some Westerners for only seeing "certain social systems as the embodiment of human rights.

"They always believe that China, under the leadership of the Communist Party, is a country opposing human rights," Zhao was quoted as saying.

The human rights conference was the first international academic conference China has sponsored. More than 80 delegates from 27 countries attended, but no known Chinese dissidents were allowed to attend. China has turned to dialogue instead of confrontation over the past year in a compromise with Western governments anxious to address economic and security issues with Beijing.

Critics charge that Chinese leaders are using the softer approach to mask continued abuses and that Western governments keen on clinching business deals have willingly obliged.



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China throws new line to Dalai Lama (Guardian)

Beijing's liberal propaganda chief invites Tibet's leader to 'return to the motherland'

The Guardian - London 2 October 1996

CHINA has sent an un-usually positive signal to the Dalai Lama, despite growing tension in Tibet, through an interview given by one of Beijing's more liberal leaders.

Li Ruihuan, the propaganda chief, has drawn a careful distinction between the Tibetan religious leader and the "clique" around him, suggesting that an agreement could still be reached with the Dalai personally.

Beijing's proposals have been blocked by the "Dalai side", Mr Li says, but the Dalai himself would be welcome to return to the motherland so that we can do something beneficial for the people of Tibet".

His distinction is sharply at odds with the rest of Beijing's pronouncements on Tibet, which have reached new heights of invective against the Dalai in person.

Last week an official Chinese news commentary described him as "the chieftain of the splittist [separatist] clique", and a "conspirator" who was "begging foreigners for support".

Mr Li, by contrast, in an interview on September 18 while visiting Switzerland, passed no judgment on the Dalai's motives or behaviour. In a key passage he said: "The Dalai clique's political nature has been decided by what it has done in history, but as for the Dalai himself, we have always ... given him a way out".

The interview in Bern was almost entirely concerned with Tibet and was given unusual prominence in the official People's Daily.

It coincided with a remarkably mild speech by the Dalai Lama at the

National Press Club in Sydney on the same day.

He suggested that "a change for the better" was coming in Tibet and that a post-Deng Xiaoping leadership would be more amenable to talks with-out preconditions.

His tone was remarkable in view of the increased severity of Chinese repression in Tibet. Tibetan monks are being forced to take what amounts to a loyalty test, and threatened with arrest or ex-pulsion from their monaster-ies if they do not denounce the Dalai.

Chinese army units are being deployed around Lhasa in an apparent show of strength.

China has also been exp-loiting the issue of its sover-eignty over Tibet in its current wave of patriotic propaganda.

Yesterday the People's Daily celebrated China's National Day with a front-page colour picture of the Tibetan boy chosen by Beij-ing as the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama, Tibet's second religious leader.

The boy is a rival candidate to the one already chosen, ac-cording to religious practice, by the Dalal Lama.

In his interview, Mr Li repeated the standard Chi-nese position: that the Dalal must recognise that Tibet is part of China and stop advo-cating independence before talks can be held. This is pushing at a door already half open.

Since 1987 the Dalai has acknowledged that independence is not a realistic demand. He asks rather for Tibet to enjoy genuine auton-omy and become a non-mili-tary zone under Chinese sovereignty.

China has made no serious attempt to explore the negoti-ating possibilities offered by the Dalai's proposal since its policy hardened in the early 1990s.

Mr Li's shift of line may also reflect his personal position as one of the more mod-erate Chinese leaders.

He is a member of the elite standing committee of the Communist Party's ruling po-litburo and chairman of the people's political consultative conference.

This body and the national people's congress are forums for non-party opinion which may, some observers believe, gain ground after Mr Deng dies.



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Uyghur-American Human Rights Society

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Forwarded message

Global Intelligence Update
Red Alert
October 8, 1998

Taleban Draw Active Chinese Response

Hong Kong's "Ming Pao" newspaper reported on October 7 that the Beijing Municipality recently issued a circular to all foreign-funded hotels, requiring they immediately report all information on new guests from Afghanistan, Egypt, Kazakhstan, and India to the "relevant departments." The newspaper also implied that Turkish citizens were also on the watch list. The reason for the new policy was reportedly that "the activities of Xinjiang and Tibet independence and dissent have become increasingly open" and "international terrorist activities have been gradually connected with China." Ming Pao repeated the claims of Wang Lequan, regional Communist Party secretary for Xinjiang, that Xinjiang's Muslim Uighur separatists have received training from Afghanistan's Taleban militia. According to Ming Pao, while Afghan, Turkish, Kazakh, and Egyptian nationals were on the list for their possible support of Chinese separatists, Indian nationals were on the list due to deteriorating relations with India over allegations of Chinese support for Pakistan's nuclear weapons program.

Once again the Taleban have managed to throw a serious curve at Asian politics. First, they have caused China to truly worry about a separatist problem that, until recently, Beijing thought it could fix through good old fashioned repression and massive population transfers. Only this summer, Beijing relocated 100,000 ethnic Chinese, displaced by the Three Gorges Dam project, to Xinjiang. China has, for some time, claimed that Uighur separatists were receiving assistance from sympathetic

10/13/98

factions in Central Asia. Beijing attempted to deal with this by strengthening bilateral relations with the former Soviet Central Asian republics. But in the last few months, China has specifically, and surprisingly publically, charged the Taleban with fueling an increase in separatist violence in Xinjiang.

China's list of suspect nationalities is interesting, and generates a tangled policy web. First there is Afghanistan, specifically the Taleban themselves. China has already weighed in against them, condemning the killings of Iranian diplomats in Mazar-e-Sharif as a violation of international law. Condemnation of the Taleban puts China in the Iranian-Russian-Uzbek camp, benefitting Chinese relations with these countries. Unfortunately, there are reportedly Uighur bases in Uzbekistan as well.

There are reportedly Uighur bases in Turkey, and according to one researcher who has spent time with the separatists, they have received "special military training" in Istanbul. The inclusion of Turkish residents on the watch list is therefore understandable, and China has the potential to cooperate with Russia in putting further pressure on the Turks.

Kazakhstan is a trickier case. Almaty has reportedly cooperated with China in controlling Uighur supporters on the Kazakh side of the border, as Kazakhstan is eager to open trade routes to the East. Only Monday, Kazakh Defense Minister Mukhtar Altynbayev met in the Xinjiang capital, Urumqi, with his Chinese counterpart, Chi Haotian. The two agreed to develop relations between their respective militaries and to contribute to improving overall Chinese-Kazakh relations. Altynbayev declared that Kazakhstan supports Chinese reunification and "will never allow anyone to use Kazakh territory as a base for activities to split China. China offers Kazakhstan the promise of a measure of freedom from dependence on Russia, and Kazakhoil is pushing ahead rapidly with a feasibility study for building a pipeline to export Kazakh crude to western China.

With Chinese-Kazakh relations by all outward appearances moving ahead smoothly, the inclusion of Kazakhs on the watch list would seem to be a slap in the face for Almaty. The Chinese are apparently looking for more deeds than words on the Kazakh side, and are counting on Kazakhstan's need for Chinese approval and financing of the pipeline to keep Almaty from protesting too strongly.

Finally, there is the Taleban connection with Saudi terrorist financier Osama Bin Laden, who according to recent reports has acquired nuclear weapons from former Soviet republics. Egypt's inclusion on Beijing's list likely reflects the Bin Laden

1 page 3 of 4

connection, as his terrorist network includes the main Egyptian terrorist organizations. While the claim that Bin Laden is now a nuclear power is questionable, he is nevertheless public enemy number one for the United States. China has therefore opened the possibility of cooperating with the U.S. in the war against terrorism, an idea that immediately generates another tangled policy web.

The Indians, Afghans, Turks, Egyptians, and even Kazakhs on the watch list are explicable, but the real twist in Beijing's list is the country that does not appear on it – Pakistan. Pakistan helped create the Taleban, and currently supports them. Pakistani soldiers reportedly took part in the latest Taleban offensive that brought 90 percent of Afghanistan under their control. In turn, foreign guerrillas trained by the Taleban have reportedly joined pro-Pakistani Muslim fighters in Kashmir, in some cases taking over leadership of the groups. This new influx of well-armed, paid, and trained guerrillas has reportedly led to an increase in Indian casualties.

Yet for all Pakistan's support of the group that is turning Xinjiang separatists from an annoyance to a real problem, the two countries are maintaining relations described by Pakistani Senate Chairman Wasim Sajjad on October 2 as "higher than the Himalayas and deeper than the oceans." "For Pakistan," said Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on September 30, "friendship with China is the cornerstone of its foreign policy." Pakistani President Rafiq Tarar even went so far as to praise China's religious policy toward its Muslim population during the visit of a Chinese Muslim delegation to Islamabad on September 12. Tarar was cited by the Chinese news agency "Xinhua" as saying he was "glad to see that the Chinese Muslims are leading a very happy life thanks to the government's religious policy, under which the Islamic culture and tradition are well-maintained and protected."

China has a dilemma. It uses Pakistan to tie up India politically and militarily, yet Pakistan's Afghan adventures also threaten Chinese stability. Pakistan, too, needs Chinese support in its eternal standoff with India. Pakistan has other problems looming as well. Its support for the Taleban may come back to haunt Islamabad, as there is a growing radical Islamic movement within Pakistan and thousands of Pakistanis have reportedly served in the Taleban ranks. Another nascent problem, which may actually offer a solution to several problems listed above, is growing discontent within the Pakistani military.

Pakistan's Army Chief of Staff, General Jahangir Karamat, this week called for the creation of a National Security Council, to be made up of Pakistan's military chiefs. The council, as proposed, would be the country's top decision-making body.

Karamat expressed concern over Pakistan's deteriorating economy and internal security and the growing power of Nawaz Sharif. Sharif plans to enforce Islamic Shariah law, which would not only further concentrate power in his hands but would also add momentum to the country's Taleban-linked fundamentalists. Local observers speculate that Karamat issued an ultimatum to Sharif during a meeting on October 3, to either create the security council or face military intervention.

Though there is as yet no clear evidence to suggest that one is in the works, a military coup in Pakistan would serve Beijing's interest. It would also serve Iran's interest. It would certainly serve Pakistani generals' interests and, depending on your views of the growing possibility of a Taleban-like uprising in Pakistan, could conceivably serve Pakistan's interest as well. Interests not served by such a move would clearly include Sharif and the Taleban. Relations with India probably wouldn't be affected one way or the other. We are not yet crying coup, but we are saying pay attention. Pakistan is the pivot of several regional problems -- problems that are all demanding rapid solution.

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China Continues Its Human Rights Violations in East Turkistan!

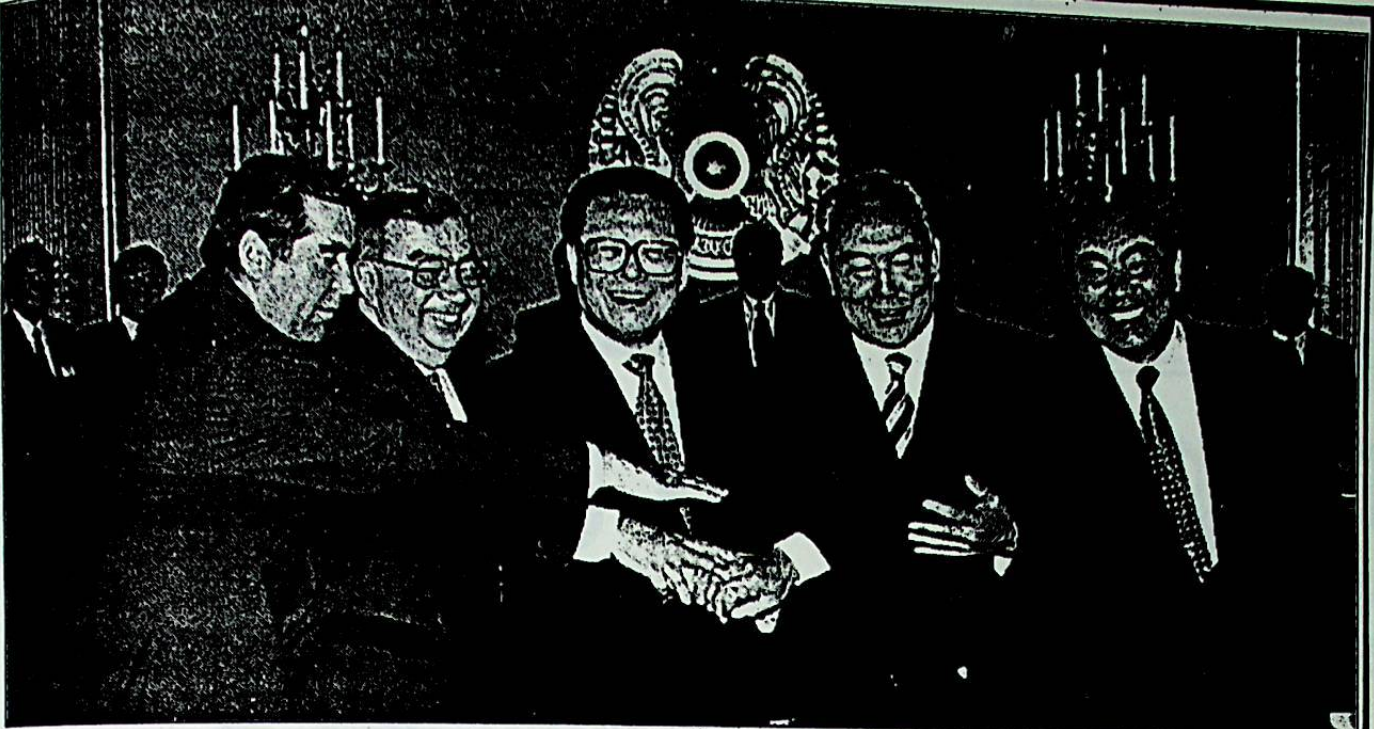
By the end of 1997, China executed 52 Uyghurs after Ghulja incident of February 5 & 6, 1997. Not suprisingly, none of the executed was actually tried at a court, even though the pre-decided death sentences were announced at a public court house. According the information come from the East Tukistan, many more people were secretly executed by the Chinese security forces.

The Chinese government's thirst for Uyghur blood is still not abating yet this year. High profile central government officials headed by President Jiang Zemin have made frequent visits to Xinjiang (East Turkistan) to turn the green light on for more aggressions against Uyghur people. It is interesting to note that the government investment which claimed by the Jiang Zemin "to benefit the people in Xinjiang" is actually benefiting only the Chinese settlers, because all investments are made in big Chinese settlements like Urumchi, Shihanzi, Sanji and Korla. Nothing changes in Uyghur cities like Kashgar and Hotan. The local people are shut out of the economic development, they are still mostly unemployed and poor. The actual intention of the accelerated government investment in Xinjiang is to strengthen the Chinese grip on East Turkistan by attracting more Chinese settlers to the region.

Jiang Zemin and other central government top officials' encouragement of the local butchers has already costed 16 Uyghur lives. Three Uyghur young men were executed on June 22, 1998, in Yarkent county for distributing anti-government leaflets and writing pro-independence posters on the walls. According to the Agency France Press report on September 1, Chinese government executed 13 more Uyghurs on August 27 in Urumchi.

The New York City based Chinese News Paper "World Journal" carried a news on its September 1 issue about the recent arrest of 20 Uyghurs in the ancient Uyghur city Kashgar. The news said that they may be executed by the government after secret trial. We have no doubt that their speculation will come true unless somebody who is somebody enough for China to remind China of its promises to comply the UN Human Right Convention.

Killing Uyghur political activists even for small offenses such as expressing their political opinion in a civil manner has already become a common practice in Xinjiang (East Turkistan). Even the international community seem to got used to it. However, killing someone who has been suspected to have an intention of committing a crime is not law enforcement, it is murder!! China always claims that Human Rights is a Western concept created to accommodate the political motive of the West. It is time for international community to prove that China is wrong, human rights applies to any body and any community regardless whether they are strong or weak, rich or poor. We appeal to the International community to stop China from killing innocent Uyghurs!! We ask the world public and governments to break their silence and tell the Chinese government that it can not kill people without convicting them by proper trials!! Uyghurs are people, they are entitled to Human Rights. However, we Ughurs have no political rights in China to protect ourselves from the brutal forces of a strong tyranny. We need your help.



Mutual cooperation: Tajik President Emomali Rakhmonov (From left), Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov, Chinese President Jiang Zemin, Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev and Kirgiz President Askar Akayev shake hands during the official opening ceremony of the regional security summit of Central Asian countries Friday.

ALMATY (Rtr)

NUCLEAR neighbors Russia and China said Friday they were both concerned about threats to security in South Asia after recent nuclear tests conducted by two regional foes, India and Pakistan.

Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov and Chinese President Jiang Zemin met at a regional security summit in Kazakhstan's commercial capital Almaty, also attended by the former Soviet states of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

The five states signed agreements in 1996 and 1997 on cutting their armed forces on the long border between China and the former Soviet states as part of efforts to boost relations.

"This achievement is especially important in today's conditions, when nuclear tests in India and Pakistan have taken place against the background of their unresolved border issues," Primakov told the summit on behalf of President Boris Yeltsin.

In May, India and Pakistan, at odds over India's northern Kashmir region, conducted a series of underground nuclear tests seen by many experts as an exercise in mutual intimidation. Jiang, whose country and Russia have had several border conflicts in the past, said: "China expresses its deep concern over tensions in the adjoining South Asian region." Recalling that in 1994

China and Russia had agreed not to resort to nuclear strikes against each other and had retargeted their missiles aimed at each other, Jiang urged renewed efforts to eliminate the new nuclear threat to the world.

"China, alongside the international community, is ready to make efforts to curb a nuclear arms race in Southern Asia to relax the situation in this region and preserve security in the whole world," he said.

"I want to confirm that China stands for the full banning and liquidation of nuclear arms. China is not going to resume nuclear tests," Jiang added. This week Yeltsin rang India's Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee urging him to sign the global treaty banning nuclear tests. India is traditionally a close ally of Moscow. Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev, whose vast Central Asian state still suffers from the aftermath of Soviet-era nuclear tests on its Semipalatsinsk test site, joined his neighbors' condemnation of the latest nuclear tests.

"Unfortunately, we have to state that the nuclear club has de facto enlarged its membership. Pandora's box has been opened and the lethal weapons can now spread all over the world." The five declared nuclear powers are the United States, Russia, China, Britain and France. They are all permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

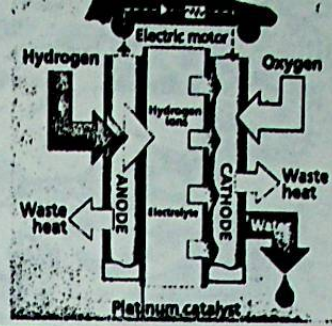
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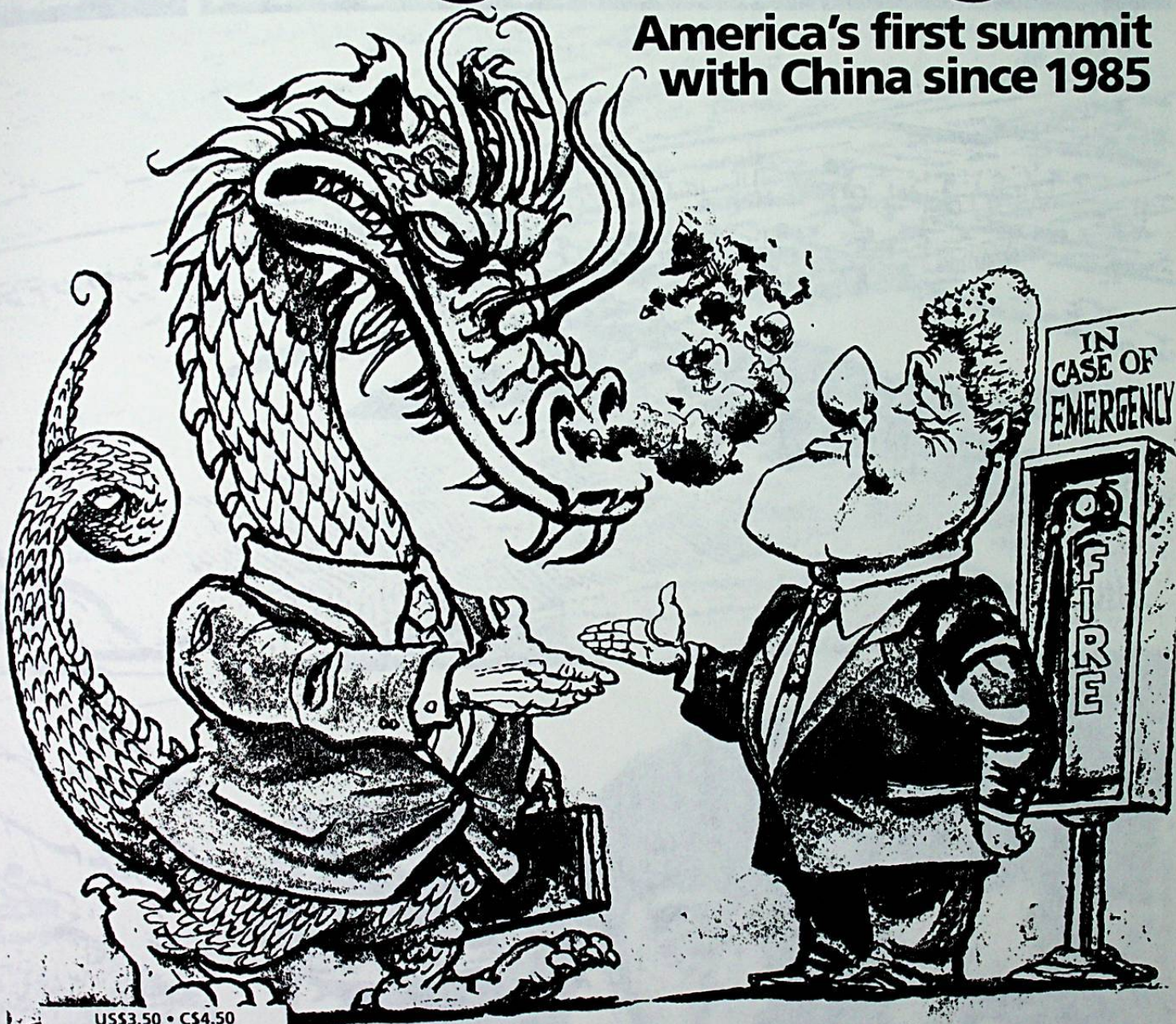
HOW HYDROGEN POWER CAN CHANGE THE WORLD

pages 16 and 89-92



Greeting the dragon

America's first summit with China since 1985



US\$3.50 • C\$4.50



Australia..... A\$6.90
China..... RMB 51
Hong Kong..... HK\$39
Japan..... ¥866 (¥825)
Saudi Arabia..... Rials 27

Argentina..... 8.00 Pesos
France..... FF27
India..... Rs80
Panama..... US\$5.50
South Africa..... Rand 17.00

Brazil..... R\$5.00
Germany..... Dm7.90
Israel..... NIS19.50
Peru..... S/ 17.90
UK..... £2.40

Canada..... C\$4.50
Guyana..... G\$550
Italy..... Lire 8,000
Russia..... US\$3.50
USA..... US\$3.50



يۇتمىسۇن سە نى ئۆلمە !.. تىرىك ياشاش ئۈچۈن كۈرەش
قۇللۇقتا ياتما سولۇپ ئويغان .. گۈللەش ئۈچۈن كۈرەش
بەس كۈتمە ياخشىلىق رەقىب دىلى تاش ئۈچۈن كۈرەش
كىمەلە رەقولىدا؟ يۇرتۇڭدا خارۇزار قانداش ئۈچۈن كۈرەش
«ھۈرلىك» نېسىملىك دىلبەرىك ، قاراقاش ئۈچۈن كۈرەش
ھەقدۇر نېنسان ھەقلەرىك ئۇنى نەلىش ئۈچۈن كۈرەش
نەسرىك بويى قاھقاھ ئۇرۇپ ئازاد ياپراش ئۈچۈن كۈرەش



DONT EVER GIVE UP!

Han Population, Xinjiang, 1991

Xinjiang, 1991



70 0 70 140 Kilometers

Population Change Due to Migration, Xinjiang, 1991



70 0 70 140 Kilomet