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INTRODUCTION

Manifestations of violation of human rights such as torture, humiliation, usurpation of rights, restriction on freedom of conscience, worship and travel, and execution without trial, continue unabated with all ferocity and ruthlessness in Eastern Turkistan.

The case of Eastern Turkistan, which has been under occupation of Red China since 1949, is a *tragedy of humanity*. The very existence of thirty million Muslim ethnic Turks there is threatened by an intensive ruthless process of genocide. While the unborn of the indigenous parents is denied life by means of compulsory abortion, in fulfillment of the *quota regimen of child birth* imposed by the regime, swarm of ethnic Chinese settlers, that is, the colonists, are systematically moved into the region. The policy objective unquestionably being to Sinicize the region as early as they could manage

In Eastern Turkistan, the Chinese Communist regime detain, subject to forced labor and humiliate the individuals accused of asserting their nationality or religious identity.

The individuals identified as nationalist and patriotic, who care for their people's destiny, for a decent life, and for freedom and justice, are summarily executed.

Meanwhile; those who seek justice pursuant to the Constitutional Law of China, and/or the legal instruments of autonomous status of Eastern Turkistan in safeguarding their culture, religion and customs and traditions against assimilation, violence and repression, are denied

employment, deprived of their dwelling and cultivable land. In brief, they are deprived of means of survival.

In spite of the atrocious practices of the Communist Chinese regime in Eastern Turkistan, as pointed out above, the people sustain a glorious struggle for human rights and values in defiance of the regime.

The active *resistance* against the regime, which had touched off in Ghulja in February 1997, is sustained. The ruthless terrorist practices of the Chinese State to crush the popular rising, continue with ever increasing ferocity.

However, there is a serious lack of means of communication of timely, regular and dependable news relevant to the developments in Eastern Turkistan, where violation of human rights is most rampant. No one of the organs of independent news media in the world maintain an office or a correspondent there. The present pamphlet represents a humble effort to answer the pressing demand for information. It seeks to stimulate sympathy and support of international public opinion in favor of the victims of tyranny.

The Editorial Board
News and Views.

PART ONE

Media Reports On Developments in Eastern Turkistan

Xing-dao Daily, 17 August 1998.

(Translated verbatim from original Chinese
text)

RUSSIA SUPPORTS UYGHUR SEPARATISTS TO HOLD TALKS WITH BEIJING

Russian officials have been closely watching the development of the situation in Xinjiang since they realized the tense situation there. Russia is likely to support talks between the Uyghur separatists and Beijing.

A *Radio Moscow* commentary broadcast recently, quoting Russian press media, has underlined that, Russia did not wish to see Xinjiang become "an unstable area in Asia"; and that Russia didn't wish either to see the neighboring "Central Asian regions become restless" as a result of it.

Radio Moscow commentator suggests that Russia policy would "condemn three, while supporting two". That is to say; the Russian policy in the region would condemn terrorist activities of the Uyghur and other separatists; condemn the foreign forces involved in separatism; condemn the Chinese Communist Party and the local government violating the human rights, damaging property, and restricting political and economic liberties of the indigenous people. And at the same time support Beijing to

hold peace talks with Uyghur independence activists, support Xinjiang to develop its economy for the welfare of its people.”

To support the Uyghur independence activists to hold talks with Beijing, due to the surge of Uyghur independence movements, is possibly Russia's recent innovation in international trends.

Radio Moscow, mindful of the sensitive nature of relations between Russia and China's Xinjiang regions in the past, had been constrained in reporting the situation of Xinjiang. It had never reported as to what kind of policy Russia would pursue. The recent *Radio Moscow's* broadcast on Russian policy-line, reflects the pressure of the local region (Xinjiang).

Comment**:

The Chinese newspaper commentary on *Radio Moscow* broadcast relevant to Eastern Turkistan clearly reflects annoyance of the Chinese Government over broaching the issue of Eastern Turkistan internationally in any form.

It is encouraging to note that the Russian government and public opinion are watching the developments in Eastern Turkistan, and have reaffirmed their interest in economic recovery and social progress there.

Nevertheless, it would be too early to speculate any improvement in the current repressive policies of Beijing in Eastern Turkistan as a result of inter-national reaction, which is yet

** By the Board of Editors of *NEWS and Views*.

too weak to elicit positive response from the Government of China.

A dialogue, in any form, that would contribute ensuring welfare of the people of Eastern Turkistan, would be a welcome proposition.

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Associated Press, Beijing, August 29. TEXT

POLICE BATTLE TERRORISTS IN CHINA'S RESTIVE NORTH-WEST

Police have arrested a group of suspects and seized fire arms in a far west region of China that has been rocked by terrorist attacks, an official newspaper reported.

The attacks occurred in the Ili (Ghulja) district of Xinjiang, a large restive region, where Muslim separatists are battling Chinese rule.

Acts of terrorism have occurred "many times" in Ili since last year, *Xinjiang Daily* said in its August 24 edition, seen today (August 29) in Beijing.

Police responded by breaking up more than 10 criminal gangs, detaining a group of suspects, and seizing guns and ammunition, the newspaper said. It gave no details of the crack-down; but said some police officers were killed and injured. Since last year, Ili police have set up 33 police stations and hired 456 additional officers, it said.

Xinjiang was ruled by Chinese emperors for 200 years as a buffer state between China and the Muslim nations of Central Asia. The Uyghurs, Xinjiang's main ethnic group, briefly ran an independent state before the communist forces retook the region in 1949.

Separatist sentiment, never fully quelled, has been excited in recent years by Iran's Islamic revolution and by the newly independent Central Asian nations, created in the wake of the Soviet Union's collapse.

China has tried to counter the effect by improving relations with Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, and getting them to pledge not to support anti-Chinese separatists.

Comment

It would be inappropriate to qualify the activities reported in the Associated Press News Bulletin, quoting Chinese official media, as "terrorist". In fact it is a liberation struggle, which the Communist regime of China is attempting to suppress by means of state terrorism.

Contrary to what the Chinese press assert, Uyghurs are not a national minority in Eastern Turkistan. They form a preponderant majority of the population of Eastern Turkistan. They are and have been the rightful owner of the land.

Absence of details in the reports as to the military operations mounted to suppress the national uprising reflects the extent of brutality of state terror involved.

Zhong-yang Agency, Taipei, 31 August.
(Translated from Chinese original)

SITUATION IN E. TURKISTAN STILL TENSE
Qiao-shi Urges Further Tight Measures
Against Secessionists

Qiao Shi, the number three senior most authority in the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, who is in charge of state security, legislative affairs and state policy making, had recently been in Eastern Turkistan for eight days. During his visit Qiao Shi demanded the security forces in the region to take drastic measures, without any hesitation, in dealing with the secessionists.

According to *Radio Xinjiang* broadcast, Qiao Shi visited Urumchi, the capital of Eastern Turkistan on August 20-27. Accompanied by Wang Le-quan, chair-man of the Communist Party in Eastern Turkistan, he inspected services in Urumchi, Shihenze, Sanci and other places.

Radio Xinjiang reported that Qiao Shi, having received a briefing from Wang Le-quan on the latest situation in Eastern Turkistan, underlined that *ethnic integration* was a matter of top priority.

It is also stated that the police force has been reinforced with a tank battalion against possible mob attack. The Police Division, including the reinforcement units, recently performed a combat exercise east of Urumchi in preparation for defense against terrorist attacks. The

newly organized *anti-terrorist rapid deployment battalion* is said to continue training exercise to improve its assault and defense capability.

Comment:

The eight-day long visit of Qiao Shi, the number three senior most authority in the Chinese Communist Party hierarchy, reflects the significance the PRC attaches to keeping the situation in Eastern Turkistan under control.

Qiao Shi's call for "drastic measures" against the Uyghur strugglers, referred to by the Chinese as "secessionist forces", indicates that the situation in Eastern Turkistan is still highly volatile.

Besides; reinforcement of the police force in Urumchi and elsewhere with tanks also suggest that the Chinese security forces could not cut much ice in suppressing the peoples struggle for freedom.

It is feared that the police force, armored with tanks, would commit further bloody actions using the so-called "terrorist violence" as pretext.

One hardly needs to paraphrase the term "*ethnic integration*" stressed by Qiao Shi. It is nothing but reiteration of speeding up of the process of assimilation of Uyghurs.

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Zhong-yang Daily, Taipei.

{Translated from original Chinese text}

**“WE SHALL WIPE OUT SECESSIONIST
MOVEMENTS THROUGH ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT”, Declared Jiang Zemin.**

Jiang Zemin, during his visit to Kashgar, Eastern Turkistan last July, ordered the authorities to eradicate secessionist forces.

Suppression of the Uyghur secessionist forces in Eastern Turkistan has always been a matter of top priority for Beijing.

The PRC President Jiang Zemin, during his visit to the region last July, warned the authorities present at a round table conference that they should deal with the secessionists more severely.

According to a Taiwanese source, in Kashgar, where Uyghurs live in higher concentration, the Chinese police forces have discovered a terrorist group dedicated to win independence of Eastern Turkistan, and arrested more than 20 persons mostly trained in Afghanistan. It is estimated that they have been executed summarily following secret interrogation.

According to the same source, on the occasion of *China's National Day*, October 1, 1996, the pro-independence elements hoisted an *Eastern Turkistan National Flag* on top of the *Red-Peak* in the capital city of Urumchi. The Chinese police was highly annoyed over the

incident, removed the flag; but failed to apprehend those responsible.

Notwithstanding the apparent stability of Beijing's hold over Eastern Turkistan, and the ethnic Chinese settlers now accounting for as much as 40% of the population: the fact remain that the Muslim Uyghurs belong to an entirely different culture and faith than the ethnic Chinese. As such the pro-independence forces enjoy great popular influence. It is more apparent in the south, where the Uyghurs live in higher concentration.

The situation remains a source of great vexation to the Chinese authorities. That is why President Jiang Zemin, during his visit to the region last July, was apparently convinced that economic recovery also had to be speeded up along with harsher measures against the secessionist forces.

The authorities in Beijing are of the opinion that they could steal wind out of the sail of the *secessionists* commensurate with economic recovery in the region.

That is why the Central Government is interested in expediting investment in Eastern Turkistan. The investments drive in Urumchi, especially on infrastructure, is of spectacular magnitude there. Sky-scrapers are rising up everywhere in the capital city.

Comment:

Frequency of the PRC President's visits to Eastern Turkistan seems to reflect the intensity of anti-Chinese activities in the region, followed by a corresponding acceleration in the process of Sinicization of the region.

Hoisting of a flag, with crescent and star on blue background, on top of a hill in the middle of the capital city Urumchi, where the ethnic Chinese settlers have scored the majority (now 80%), manifests determination of the people to assert their national identity, undaunted of the Chinese wrath.

The PRC President's labor towards economic development of the region is only motivated by his concern to meet the needs of the ethnic settlers, i.e., the Chinese colonists whom the government have been moving into Eastern Turkistan at the rate of several thousands a day. The settlers have to be enticed, and are to be bribed to be dissuaded from returning home in the face of violent local reaction. There is not an iota of economic development activity in places with Uyghur majority. Most of the region is utterly neglected in terms of power supply and infrastructure.

Wonder why the Beijing Government refrains investment outside Urumchi, in the south, for instance? Wonder what is the percentage of the Uyghur and Kazakh workers employed in the factories and in the services sector? The government avoids any public statement on such crucial matters; for it would expose the double standard approach of the central government in development policy.

As far the opinion that economic development would dampen the aspiration of the people of Eastern Turkistan for independence, is nothing but a wishful thinking on the part of the Chinese ruling circles.

The people of Eastern Turkistan shall sustain their struggle for liberation under any circumstances.

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AFP, Beijing, September 1,
(Translated text)

**Thirteen Executions in Eastern Turkistan,
China.**

According to news received here last Tuesday, 13 persons are executed in Eastern Turkistan, in northwest China.

Xinjiang Daily suggests that the Urumchi Penal Court sentenced 13 persons to death. They were accused of murder and armed robbery.

The death sentence was carried out urgently in the afternoon of the day the Judgment was passed. The government newspaper significantly reported the remark of an unnamed member of the sentencing tribunal: "death sentence, as it is in the present case, is an important function of the principles of combating criminals. We shall continue striking severest blow on all sorts of criminals to the end."

According to *Amnesty International* statistic issued last year, during 1996 there were an average of 17 executions per day.

In China death sentence is carried out generally by shooting at the back of the convict's head, and rarely by means of intravenous injection of poison.

Comment:

The victims are members of Eastern Turkistan Liberation Movement. The Charges are concocted. The abhorrent practice hardly needs any comment.

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Zhon-yang Ribao, Taiwan
September 2, 1998.

**The State Security Council of the Communist
Party of China Adopted New Decisions.
Computer and Internet are to be Caged.**

The senior officials of the Ministry of National Security have recently met in camera to review ways and means of surveillance of and defense against hostile forces abroad.

At the meeting, which the Beijing authorities have described as being highly important, it has been decided, among other measures, to organize select computer experts and Internet subscribers to technically effect prevention of foreign Internet communication being received in China.

The senior state security officials, who have reviewed activities of the subversive groups abroad committed to oust the Communist regime in China, have also recommended the following measures:

1. Combat against the divisive forces at home and abroad need to be reinforced. Particularly the separatist activities of the *Eastern Turkistan organizations*, operating within the region and in Turkey, need to be dealt with severely; and should not be tolerated in any form.

2. Surveillance and control of the hostile groups abroad should be enhanced, and effective protective measures should be employed. In particular, penetration of the *Democratic Peoples Party of China*, ideologically, into China, should be prevented.

3. Surveillance of the dissident elements within China should be stepped up.

4. Frontier security should be improved to maximum level. Entry of suspects should be checked.

5. The internet-pages should be controlled. In particular, reception in China of the Internet-pages of hostile forces abroad should be prevented.

The Communist Party of China recently has issued a *directive* relevant to controlling of Internet communication, which calls for increase in the strength of the *Internet Police Force*, a strict control and interrogation of Internet subscribers, and prevention of local Internet users to contact interlocutors abroad.

Comment:

The Chinese Communist government, addit to harass the innocent people through infringement of liberty, and enslaving the weaker nationalities, is setting yet another example of their repressive conduct at the doorstep of the 21st century. Caging of the

Internet system represents the weakness of the regime.

The Chinese authorities in Beijing are callous enough by intimidating such legally operating patriotic organizations, such as ours (the publishing body of the present pamphlet) by threatening us with employing terrorist methods (reference to item "1" above).

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Uwlam, Hongkong, September.

(Translated from Chinese original)

Urumchi City Packed with Chinese Settlers

As of September 20, 1998 hundreds of thousand of ethnic Chinese, rendered homeless by the recent floods in China, have been moved to Eastern Turkistan for rehabilitation there.

All of the hotels, motels and boarding houses in Urumchi are packed with Chinese settlers, each bearing a document certifying that the bearing person was a *victim of flood disaster*. Thousands of penniless and starving Chinese spend the nights in the streets. The settlers, who are not interfered by the security forces, pose a serious threat to peace and security of the capital city.

Comment:

The question of ethnic Chinese settlers forms one of the basic causes of the prevalent dissatisfaction in Eastern Turkistan. Because, in effect, it is not the conventional form of population movement dictated by natural or

political disasters. Outright, it is an instrument of assimilation of the indigenous Muslim Turkic population, pursuant to the chauvinist policy of Chinese imperialism. As confirmed by the Chinese newspaper of Honking, the so-called *refugees* pose a serious threat to whatever security and peace present in Eastern Turkistan. The net result of the planned mass population movement, from interior China to Eastern Turkistan means unemployment, loss of cultivable land property and high cost of living on the part of the actual inhabitants of the territory. The Uyghur and other Muslim Turkic families are displaced to accommodate the ethnic Chinese settlers. The Chinese enjoy 100% priority in employment in industrial sector at the cost of the local population. The surge in incidence of theft and robbery, related to swarming vagabond colonists, is alarming.

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Vijdan Avazi, Bishkek, August 31.
(Translated from Kirghiz original)

Revolt Against Tyranny Continues

Eight Chinese policemen, known to have tortured the nationalists under detention, were murdered in Kashgar, Eastern Turkistan on August 10, 1998.

In Guma, district of Khoten, the Chinese arsenal was raided in August by a group of nationalist fighters, and the *blood spitting weapons of the tyrant* were taken away.

It is also reported that a team of nationalist fighters carried out armed attack against the buildings of Chinese Armed Forces in Karghalik, a southern district of Eastern Turkistan.

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Vijdan Avazi, Bishkek, August 31.
(Translated from Kirghiz original)

Three Uyghur Youth Accused of Writing Wall Slogans, Executed

It is reported that on June 21, 1998 three Uyghurs in their early twenties were condemned to death by a "Peoples Court" in Yarkent because of their political thought. The innocent youth were executed on the same day. It is also reported that the burial procession of the victims turned to a mass protest demonstration. The procession was cordoned off by Chinese troops. Everyone in the procession was detained, and 400 youth aged between 13 and 25 were arrested and sent to the prison.

According to available reports, the three executed Uyghur youth had been accused of writing nationalist slogans on the walls.

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International Impact, June, 1998. p. 98

(Translated from Turkish abstract of the article)

Uyghurs Spoiling the Game

The Turkish speaking Uyghurs of Eastern Turkistan, who are excited by the emergence of the Republics of Central Asia as sovereign nations, threaten the newly sprouting close cooperation between China and their neighbors.

Meanwhile frantic political games are being played in Beijing and in the capitals of the Central Asian Republics in order to abort the national liberation struggle of the stubborn Muslim Uyghurs.

The Uyghurs living in the fraternal Republics are not idle either. They frequently stage anti-China demonstrations.

Impact international article cites instances of support put forth by the public opinion in the fraternal Republics, particularly in Kazkistan, in favor of the struggle sustained by the Uyghurs.

PART TWO

Notable Events

Eastern Turkistan Information Center, Istanbul.

International Conference on Strategic Considerations for the Development of Central Asia

A high level international conference on *Strategic considerations for the Development of Central Asia* was held in Urumchi, the capital city of Eastern Turkistan, on September 13-18, 1998.

The conference, which was attended by more than 150 delegates representing 25 countries, was organized by the *Institute of Ecology and Geography of Xinjiang*, in association with the *International Center for Integrated Mountain Development* based in Nepal.

There were 50 paper presentations by experts from the region and abroad. They considered how the ecological balance in the region affected the global Ecosystem as a whole. The conference noted that although the land-mass of Central Asia, Inner Asia included, formed the source of most of Asia's great rivers; yet the arid and semi-arid landmass had been seriously degraded, and was subjected to desertification. The participating high level experts debated the major challenge the peoples and governments in Central Asia are faced with at the threshold of a new millennium; and labored to workout strategic recommendations on how to plan for development that is truly sustainable in environmental, social and economic terms.

The meeting, which was held at the *International Plaza Hotel, Urumchi*; was sponsored

by the Swiss and German governments, and the Ford Foundation.

Comment:

The earlier conference on the same theme was held in Ulan Batur, Republic of Mongolia. It is encouraging to note that the second meeting was held in Eastern Turkistan.

Notwithstanding the fact that the participants of the conference have not openly blamed the Chinese government for disturbing the eco-logical balance in Eastern Turkistan, it needs little argument to prove that Chinese colonialist administrations are responsible for the destruction of environment in the Inner and Central Asia as a result of the so-called *Backyard Steel Furnace Campaign* of 1950s and 1960s, and the unending nuclear explosion experiments in Lop Noor, in Eastern Turkistan.

Further comments on the proceedings of the conference would be offered when copies of the presentations are available.

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**Commemoration Meeting of the Enlightened
Nationalist Trio**

A commemorative meeting of three of the leading political figures of Eastern Turkistan, now deceased, namely Mesut Sabri Baykozi, Mehmet Emin Buğra and Isa Yusuf Alptekin,) was sponsored by Eastern Turkistan Foundation on July 27, 1998, in Istanbul. Speakers recounted the outstanding struggle they had collectively put up, together with their followers, for political emancipation of Eastern Turkistan, during 1943 through 1949, when they sought a *higher autonomous status* as the initial stage for an eventual negotiated termination of sovereignty of China over Eastern Turkistan.

Conference on the Autonomous Regions in China

A conference to study the status of Eastern Turkistan, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, and Taiwan was held at the Columbia University campus in New York on October 3, 1998. The press communiqué dated September 6, 1998, issued by the organizing body of the meeting, reads as follows:

In the end of Cold War era, internation-ally, 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 brought forth 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 armed bloodshed clash in the Uyghur region pushed forward the movement of 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 Mongolia, Tibet and Taiwan will be held at the Columbia University on October 3, 1998. The purpose of this conference is to bring together scholars from different disciplines to promote understanding and ex-changing opinions on the ethnic and cultural conflict in the end of the 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:

- *Human Rights, Religious, Freedom, Nation- State Independence.*
- *Past and Future of Eastern Turkistan, Inner Mongolia, Tibet and Tai-wan.*

Specialists in political science, law, economics, history, anthropology, ethnology, Sinology, and others from America, China, Taiwan; and Uyghur, Tibet, Mogol, Autonomous Regions, and Europe will attend the conference.....

Coordinators:

Inner Mongolia People's Party

U.S. Tibetan Association

Uyghur American Association

Eastern Turkistan Research Center

Center for TIMETT

Comment:

Discussion at international academic level of the current topical issues relevant to E. Turkistan, Inner Mongolia, Tibet and Taiwan is indeed highly encouraging. Reports on the agenda suggest that aside from the social and political developments in the so-called auto-nomous regions, their past and their future destiny, including the prospects for independence, also have been discussed in detail.

We hope that similar conferences will be held on regular basis in the future. The interest manifested by the American public opinion on the subject deserves appreciation. We hope that debating on such sensitive political issues in a scholarly environment would prove conducive to achieving viable solution to the problems.

Readers may find further information on the 3rd October conference organized by the Columbia University, in the next edition of News and View.

Eastern Turkistan Cultural Center Opened

The Eastern Turkistan Cultural Center, a subsidiary body of the Eastern Turkistan Foundation (the Vaqf), was formally declared established at Damat İbrahim Paşa Medresesi, Şehzadebaşı, Istanbul. On the occasion of the opening ceremony *Plaque of Distinguished Service* was presented to Professor Nevzat Yalçın-taş, Dr. Mehmet Sılay (MP from Hatay), Prof-essor Turan Yazgan, Professor Abdulkadir Do-nuk, Professor Mehmet Saray, Enver Ören and Abdurrahman Özgül.

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Commemoration of the Martyrs of the Turkish World

A joint *Mavlood* ritual was performed at the Eastern Turkistan Cultural Center in commemoration of the martyrs of the Turkish World. The function, which also included a panel of discussion and an exhibition on *Turkish Martyrs* was sponsored by the *Federation of Associations of Eurasian Turks*.

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Kazak Cultural Activities

The theatrical play *Harmaymiz Asla (We Shall Never Yield)* was Staged at the FKM Concert Hall, Istanbul, as part of the on going cultural activities of the *Kazak Türkleri Vakfı*. The spectators were deeply moved by the drama, which anatomizes the liberation struggle of the Turks of Eastern Turkistan.

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The Second Turkish World Festivities Devoted to Eastern Turkistan

The *Second Turkish World Festival*, sponsored by the Municipality Council of Kastamonu was celebrated on *August 23-25, 1998*. The three-day long festivity, was exclusively devoted to Eastern Turkistan. The residents of Kastamonu were entertained with performances of the folkloric dance and music of Eastern Turkistan. Hamit Göktürk and İsmail Cengiz made speeches on the current situation in the region.

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The Cause of Eastern Turkistan Upheld

The Congress of *Aydınlar Ocakları*, convened on July 4-10, 1998 in Giresun, Türkiye, prominently discussed, among other topics on its agenda, the problems of the Turkish World in the next century.

The Concluding Communiqué issued by the Congress includes the following message, with reference to Eastern Turkistan:

The Congress resolves that, ...

- Population growth in thinly populated areas, including Eastern Turkistan, should be encouraged.

- The Turkish communities, who have had taken serious steps towards their own national independence, including Eastern Turkistan, should be supported in every respect.

Comment:

The cause of Eastern Turkistan is indeed shared by every member of the Turkish World. Upholding it by such a distinguished organization

as the General Congress of *Aydınlar Ocağı* (meaning: The Hearth of the Enlightened) should provide valuable moral support to the fighters for freedom at the front-line.

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Parliamentary Interpolation Concerning Eastern Turkistan

Honorable Fikri Sağlar, CHP Representative from İçel, submitted a parliamentary interpolation to the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, with reference to an allegation to the effect that covert criminal gangs, who had infiltrated the State, had been involved in illegal activities in Azerbaijan, Chechenistan, Afghanistan, Uyghur Autonomous Region, and Northern Iraq.

Representative Sağlar proposed the following questions be answered:

- *If the allegation as to the involvement of Kaşif Kozinoğlu in illegal activities in Xin-jiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China is correct; is any of the institutions of the State informed of those activities? If so; what were the purpose and description of said activities and assignments?*

- *Could the assignment of Yavuz Ataç at our mission in China, and the alleged involvement of Kaşif Kozinoğlu in illegal activities be a mere coincidence?*

- *Has Yavuz Ataç been given any assignment in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region?*

Editorial Comment:

We highly appreciate honorable Sağlar's sensitivity. However, we would have liked it very much if he had used the term *Eastern Turkistan* in place of *Xinjiang Uyghur Auto-nomous Region*.

PART THREE

Miscellaneous news and comments, Eastern Turkistan Information Center, Istanbul.

Situation in Eastern Turkistan Threatens China's Political Stability

According to well informed sources, a recent secret *assessment report* prepared by the Chinese security authorities for the Beijing leadership states that the "*secessionist forces*" in Eastern Turkistan seriously threatened political stability of the PRC. The report, which underlines that the *secessionist forces* were committed to armed violence to attain their objective, and that they had smuggled large amounts of fire-arms from the Muslim states. The security assessment report rates Dalay Lama of Tibet and unemployment as the second and thirds most serious threats to political stability of China, after the "*separatist forces*" in Eastern Turkistan.

Comment:

Eastern Turkistan has been the most topical issue on Beijing's agenda since early 1996. The frequency of meetings held, and the series of secret decisions taken, by the Central Government on the situation in Eastern Turkistan lately clearly suggest the extent of dissatisfaction of the people of Eastern Turkistan against the Beijing regime.

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Imprisonment continue in Ghulja

In *Kipekyüzü* village of Ghulja province the police discovered two fire arms hidden under a heap

of building material. All the members of the family that owned the construction were placed under custody.

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Martial Law in Eastern Turkistan

According to reliable sources, several Chinese military personnel have been killed at a bomb attack on August 3, 1998 against the garrison headquarters of the *forces of occupation* in Khoten, in the south.

The *occupation forces*, panic stricken due to the bombing attack, declared martial law, and imposed dusk to dawn curfew, and restricted civilian movement in the affected area.

It is also reported that certain Uyghur policemen were "*punished by the people in retribution of their cooperation with the Chinese occupation forces.*"

Comment:

The news reports from the region manifest that the people of Eastern Turkistan would not yield to the enemy's tyranny.

The *China Human Rights Watch Center* in Taipei, Taiwan, commenting on the developments in the region, noted that "*the secessionist forces in Eastern Turkistan are getting stronger day by day.*"

The fighters for liberty of Eastern Turkistan do not deserve to be called *secessionist forces*, what to speak of presenting the as "*terrorists.*" Any attempt at the territorial integrity and political stability of China on the part of the freedom fighters of Eastern Turkistan is not what is intended. What they are engaged in is nothing but self-defense. It is a legitimate struggle of a

Association. It is a compilation of biographies of the prominent Eastern Turkistani patriots, who have sacrificed their lives at the alter of struggle, *by pen and by sword*, for liberation of their motherland from Chinese domination.

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Latest Issue of Gökbayrak Appears

The 28th issue of Turkish language periodical *Gökbayrak*, published by the *Eastern Turkistan Solidarity and Cultural Association*, Kayseri, Türkiye, has appeared. Its title page is decorated with a picture of the Orhun Monuments.

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Publication of a Graduation Treatise on Eastern Turkistan

Hüseyin Çakmak of Department of International Relation, Faculty of Business Management, Karadeniz Technical University, has recently (September 1998) published his graduation treatise titled "A Study on Eastern Turkistan and the Turkish World in Terms of International Relations". The treatise, consists of 87 pages. It is based on 32 books and 40 articles. The treatise was supervised by Doç-Dr. Hayati Aktaş of the same university.

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Articles by Necati Özfatura

The Istanbul daily *Türkiye Gazetesi* editions dated July 7 and 16, 1998 carry two articles by Necati Özfatura, respectively captioned: *Human Rights Violations in Eastern Turkistan*, and *Eastern Turkistan- The Fatherland of the Turks*.

