

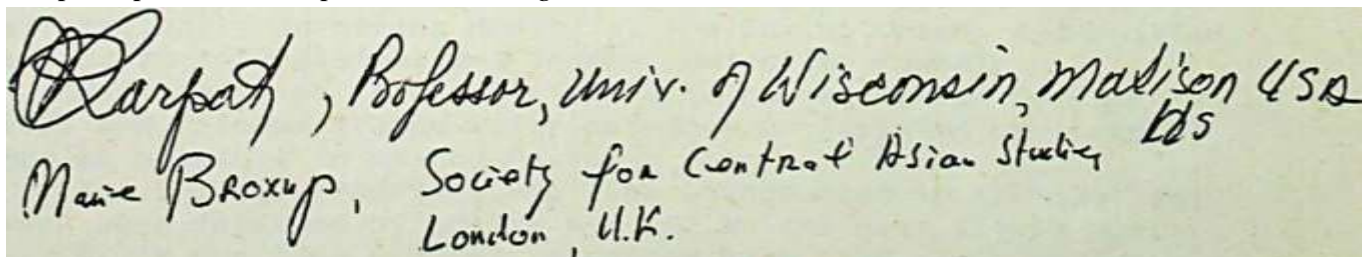
From the 27th to 30th April 1988 an International Conference devoted to Central Asian Society, History and Culture. took place at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, U.S.A.

Among the many important issues, the fate of the ancient Turkic Runic literary treasure of the 8th to 10th century of our era was discussed. The most important among them known on the "Orkhon" stelae located in the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic, the vital importance for science of preserving the unique inscription was discussed at the conference. The link between the Turkic Runic and the ancient worldwide hieroglyphic and alphabetical systems is presently being established. The realization of the importance of this Turkic contribution to the common human heritage will increase in the future.

The international academic community cannot remain indifferent to the fate of the Orkhon stelae. The inscriptions on stelae located in the steppe under open sky are subjected to the direct destructive actions of man. During 12 centuries, the stones of history have spared these "ancient scriptures" and it is essential to preserve them for a future generation, as has been the case with the works of ancient peoples of other regions of the ancient world.

The participants of the conference address UNESCO with the proposal to create an international commission to save, protect and study the treasures of the ancient Turkic Runic scripts, and to establish permanent sections in the USSR, Turkey, Mongolia, China and elsewhere.

We appeal to the academic community of the Mongolian People's Republic to take active steps to preserve this priceless heritage.



Handwritten signatures and names of participants: *Darpat*, Professor, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison USA; *Marie Broxup*, Society for Central Asian Studies, London, U.K.

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ASIA - REUTER REPORTS ON MOSLEM PROTEST IN XINJIANG

By Guy Dinmore

URUMOI, China, Sept 22, Reuter - Moslem minority students in China's sensitive border region of Xinjiang have taken to the streets to voice their grievances, rekindling fears among Chinese leaders of resurgent separatist unrest.

Hundreds of students, mostly of the Uygur ethnic group, marched from Xinjiang University into the centre of the regional capital Urumqi in June carrying banners and shouting slogans against the Han Chinese.

Local Uygurs said the protest was the latest in a long history of conflict between the Han Chinese and Moslem Uygurs, some of whom are inspired by religion and a folk hero, said to be in exile in Turkey, in their quest for freedom.

• "This was a very, very small incident - just 300 students incited by a few outsiders, bad people, stirring things up,"¹⁴ said University Vice President Ibrayim Halick.

One teacher said, however, that there were 600 students - "they filled the street"⁴⁴ - and students claimed that more than 1,000 took part in the peaceful June 15 protest.

Residents said the demonstration reflected pent-up tensions between Xinjiang's mostly Moslem minority peoples and the Han Chinese, who control the vast northwest region of mountains and desert.

Students on campus said they were enraged by anti-Uygur graffiti in the university and opposed to plans by the authorities to put Uygur and Han students in the same dormitory blocks.

"Uygurs are the slaves of the Han Chinese,"⁴⁴ said one slogan according to students. Food price rises were also a sore point.

Xinjiang - which means "new dominion"⁴⁴ in Chinese - is one of China's poorest regions, populated mostly by Moslem minorities, some of whom trace their roots to Turkish ancestors.

Uygurs make up 45 per cent of Xinjiang's some 14 million people and the Han Chinese 40 per cent. Kazaks are the next largest group, according to official census figures. Thousands of troops are also stationed there.

The region is especially sensitive to foreign influences, strategically bordering Mongolia, the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and parts of Pakistani and Indian controlled Kashmir.

Riots erupted in the ancient silk route town of Kashgar in 1901 and Chinese troops later put down an isolated uprising by Moslem peasants in nearby Payzawat county.

Two British reporters who flew unannounced to Kashgar last week were detained by police and put on the next flight out.

Since the June protest, students have been given an extra afternoon a week of "patriotic education"⁴⁴ classes where they study Communist Party doctrine and state policy on China's minority peoples, the university vice president said.

He denied rumours that anyone had been killed or injured in the demonstration. He said students were strongly reprimanded but none expelled.

ASIA (1) REUTER REPORTS ON MOSLEM PROTEST IN XINJIANG PROVINCE

'People want peaceful, stable lives and to earn money, Halick said.

Xinjiang leaders have recently made strong speeches denouncing unidentified agitators and foreign infiltrators.

'There are a very few individuals hiding in dark corners engaging in conspiratorial activities to split the unity of the mother land, ' said Wang Enmao, who led communist troops into Xinjiang in the 1949 revolution.

This 'small number of people'¹ were 'scum and traitors' and spread the lie that the minority Moslems were the slaves of the Hans, Wang said.

A government official said China protected 'normal' religious activities but would not allow acts against 'national solidarity carried out under the pretext of religion'

Asked why there was a flood of such reports recently, the university vice president said; 'Tibet has its Dalai Lama (who has lived in exile since 1959). XiHTang^has its Aysa.'

'^^A^S^;W^'^^'Uy|fCrr''Wh-o-f-l'ed''-Xin jiang• dur ing' the communist revo futf l o*nt^n^e^nqwr^{TTfI} vgs ""l rPTu r key~and fiends "peop l e i n t o " ^inJ^3r3.3 . .tc~ag iia.te. against the i-L, -s, Halick said.

•But,.youn_g-_Uy^{surj}.,.i.C!. the crowded bars and bataars of Urumqi's -fclos.lem...qu^r.ter. .had a very dif ferent reaction.

I '.Aysa, .i s .our people * s | hero , ' ' said one fac tory worker.

' M.,.bate the Han Chinese. . . Aysa is our leader . We want independence,' said another.

Residents of Urumqi say this industrial city of more than' one million people is generally peaceful with Hans and Moslems co-existing, but having little contact.

The city has distinct Han and Moslem quarters. In the university, students were living in separate blocks until this month and had separate canteens.

'I don't like the Uygurs - they're dirty,' said one Han student.

'My mother told me not to play with Uygur children, one young Han woman said.'

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Q2-NOV-88 15:47

ASIA - UNREST REPORTED IN XINJIANG '

PARIS, NOV. 2 (SPECIAL/OVADIA) AN OFFICIAL IN THE XINJIANG AREA OF NORTHWESTERN CHINA HAS ACCUSED "ELEMENTS COMING FROM THE OUXSi.DE" OF FANNING AN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN THE AREA.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN XINJIANG'S CAPITAL URUMGI, WANG ENMAO, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW PUBLISHED AT THE END OF LAST WEEK IN THE OFFICIAL "SHANGHAI INFORMATION DIGEST" THAT THE AIM OF THE MOVEMENT WAS TO SET UP AN "EASTERN TURKESTAN PARTY" FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF XINJIANG. "THEY WANT TO FOUND AN INDEPENDENT COUNTRY AND SEPARATE XINJIANG FROM THE MOTHER COUNTRY", HE SAID.

AMONG THE SEPARATIST GROUPS NAMED BY WANG WERE THE "EASTERN TURKESTAN NATIONAL SALVATION COMMITTEE", THE "EASTERN JURKESTAN PEOPLES' REVOLUTIONARY FRONT" AND THE "WORLD ISLAMIC ALLIANCE". HE * DID NOT NAME THE "OUTSIDE ELEMENTS."

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS ARE SAID TO BE CIRCULATING IN PEKING THAT THE SOVIET UNION HELPED THE CHINESE JO UNCOVER THE SECESSIONIST GROUPS.

THE XINJIANG AUTONOMOUS REGION STRETCHES ALONG THE SINO-SOVIET FRONTIER AND IS INHABITED BY A MAJORITY OF NATIVE UIGHUR AND KAZAKHS. MOST OF THEM ARE DEVOUT MOSLEMS.

LAST YEAR, CHINESE POLICE REPORTEDLY ARRESTED SEVERAL KAZAKHS IN THE EXTREMELY SENSITIVE AND CLOSED YILI AREA THAT STRETCHES SOME 750 KILOMETRES ALONG ' THE .SOVIET,BORDER.' "

BEFORE WANG'S STATEMENTS TO THE SHANGHAI PAPER, THE XINJIANG MEDIA LAST AUGUST REPEATEDLY SPOKE CF "SEPARATIST ACTIVITIES", CENTERED ON YILI IN PARTICULAR. A LEADING MEMBER OF THE REGION'S COMMUNIST PARTY AT THE TIME PUBLICLY ACCUSED A. "MINORITY OF PEOPLE, BOTH IN CHINA AND ABROAD" OF WANTING TO SABOTAGE CHINESE UNITY.

' ALSO LAST SUMMER, XINJIANG'S SECOND-LARGEST CITY, KASHGAR, WAS .BRIEFLY CLOSED... A FEU BRITISH JOURNALISTS WERE SENT HOME AMID RUMORS OF MOSLEM UNREST. HOWEVER, WITHIN A FEW WEEKS, TOURISTS WERE AGAIN ADMITTED TO THE CITY.

WANG, IN HIS SHANGHAI INTERVIEW,* ALSO CHARGED THAT THE SEPARATIST GROUPS WERE SENDING "SPIES TO XINJIANG" NOT ONLY TO INSTI6ATE TROUBLE BUT TO RECRUIT PRILGRINS GOINS TO MECCA FOR HELP IN TRAINING SEPARATISTS ABROAD. '

.....
CHINA HAS TAKEN STEPS TO FACILITATE PILGRIMAGES TO MECCA. THE NATIONAL AIRLING HAS DIRECT FLIGHTS ONCE A WEEK FROM URUMGI TO ISTANBUL, WITH CONNECTIONS TO SAUDI ARABIA AND AVOIDING MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRIES WITH WHICH PEKING HAS NO DIPLOMATIC TIES. HOWEVER. NOT MANY MOSLEMS FROM XINJIANG OR ELSEWHERE IN CHINA CAN AFFORD TO PAY THE SOME 20,q00_YUAN_THAT A TRIP TO MECCA REPORTEDLY COSTS. BG/

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re vo IutTa*n ."*T^e`o*`now fives In Turkey' and sends" pe6pTe~lnto

*nrns ^agi^ia-te^^agalnstw,,_the H^.n, _Hal ick said.

^u^yquOg Uyjgui^..i)^'.iie,,ji:rip wded .bars .and bafaars of .SAY**JS^our^aeo^le.*sJhero^ said one factory worker.

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'I don't like the Uygurs - they're dirty,' said one Han student.

'My mother told me not to play with Uygur children, one young Han woman said.'

'And if I went to their homes, not to eat anything.'

Of the 6,787 various types of companies, 5,290 are the companies which survived the campaign of rectifying and checking up "briefcase companies," which was carried out in 1985, and 1,497 are the new companies which have been set up over the past 2 years. As far as the overall situation is concerned, the majority of these companies have been able to abide by the state laws and regulations in their operations. However, some of these companies are unnecessary ones or have been engaged in illegal business dealings. Of the 12 major cases of "official profiteering," eight cases were committed by this type of company.

The Xian Aero-Engine Company, whose illegal profit is astonishing, resold 4,363 tons of kerosene, 95 tons of gasoline, and 200 tons of diesel oil, which had been allocated to it by the state plan, at negotiated prices, thus gaining a huge profit of 1.53 million yuan. In collusion with two other companies in Xianyang City, the Cotton, Tobacco, and Flax Company of Qindu District, Xianyang City employed trickery and resold 96,000 kilograms of "double-excellent cotton," which had been earmarked for market supply by the state plan, at negotiated prices as cotton outside the state plan, thus illegally gaining a profit of 0.176 million yuan. The Xian Hardware and Electrical Appliances Wholesale Company, together with some other state units, illegally gained 0.56 million yuan by re-selling more than 1,400 color television sets together with the same number of cassette-tape recorders by giving only vouchers and not cassette-tape recorders to the customers.

Over the past few years, the Shaanxi Provincial Agricultural Materials Company have resold 95.6 tons of farm-oriented plastic film at prices higher than the state prices on four occasions, thus illegally gaining nearly 30,000 yuan. The Shaanxi Provincial Medicine Company illegally gained a profit of 0.322 million yuan by selling 0.315 million injections of [ren ti bin zhong qiu dan bai 0086 7555 3808 5751 4101J] at prices 10 percent to 97 percent higher than the state prices. Chenggu County's Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant illegally gained a profit of 77,600 yuan by reselling 5,173 tons of carbon ammonia at higher prices. The Xian Communication and Electrical Appliances Purchase and Supply Center raised refrigerator prices and refrigerator repair charges and resold 866 imported refrigerators at higher prices by taking advantage of the panic purchasing in the city, thus illegally gaining a profit of 36,000 yuan.

The town and township enterprise companies of Xian City illegally gained a profit of 0.26 million yuan by reselling steel products at higher prices in the local areas. The Shaanxi Provincial Foreign Economic and Technological Development Company signed a contract on purchasing 150 tons of ingot aluminium for a unit of Fujian Province with the Aluminium Plant of Tongchuan City last year. However, after the unit of Fujian Province paid the money, the Aluminium Plant of Tongchuan City did not immediately deliver the ingot

aluminium to it. Instead, the Aluminium Plant of Tongchuan City still kept the ingot aluminium in its warehouse and later resold the ingot aluminium to five clients at a price which was 4,400 yuan or 69 percent higher than the original price. The Shaanxi Provincial Natural Resources and Foodstuff Comprehensive Development Company had its business license revoked by the Industrial and Commercial Administrative Department of Shaanxi Province for its alleged speculation in vehicles. However, this company made no efforts to mend its ways, continued to engage in illegal business dealings, and illegally gained a profit of 51,000 yuan by reselling 200 tons of so called "super-urea" chemical fertilizer at higher prices.

What is more serious, the Xian Branch of the China Humane Studies Development Company illegally gained a profit of 200,000 yuan by illegally selling the state permit on purchasing refrigerators. This company has been engaged in the illegal business of reselling color television sets and other types of household electric appliances at higher prices for a long time. Some 850,000 yuan of bank deposits belonging to the company have been frozen by the revenue department of Xian City because of the company's alleged tax invasions. As a result of mismanagement, the company is now in a debt of 3.31 million yuan. Because the manager of the company lived in a luxurious hotel for a long time, the company had to pay an accommodation fee of over 16,900 yuan between September and December of last year. This means that the manager of the company spent an average of 170 yuan every day at the expense of the company during that period. The Shaanxi Provincial Joint Financial Investment Company violated the relevant state regulations and lent \$ 0.7 million to another province without signing a contract with and obtaining any economic guarantees from that province at a time when Shaanxi Province urgently needed foreign exchange. The company still could not retrieve the funds after the loan was due for half a year. The company spent (~ tens of thousands of yuan demanding that the province return the money.

The leaders of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government said that great efforts will be made to resolutely and seriously investigate these major cases of "official profiteering" and prevent these companies from gaining any more economic benefits. Some of these companies will be shut down. Some which have violated the state laws and regulations should be severely dealt with in accordance with the law. Efforts will also be made to ban those companies that have violated the state laws and regulations from restarting their business.

*Ethnic Confrontation in Xinjiang Reported
HK2610021588 Hong Kong MING PAO
in Chinese 26 Oct 88 p 10*

["Special Dispatch" From correspondent Kung Yen (1712 3508): "Ethnic Relations Tense in Xinjiang as Students Demonstrate and Pamphlets Circulate"]

[Text] Since the student demonstration in mid-June, the situation in Xinjiang has been tense. Slogans and pamphlets instigating ethnic confrontation have surfaced

continuously in various localities. Local officials believe that students have been incited by foreign forces, and that this also has something to do with the policy of opening up which has been gradually implemented in recent years.

Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPPCC Chairman Ba Dai said: At present there are seven foreign organizations involved in splittist activities in Xinjiang. These organizations are: "Eastern Turkish National Salvation Committee," "Eastern Turkish National Revolutionary Front," "Eastern Turkestan Charity Funds," "The Kazak Turk People Charity Funds," "New Eastern Turkish Residents' Association," "The World Islamic Federation," and the "Eastern Turkestan, Mongolian, Manchurian and Tibetan People Federation Committee." Under the signboard of Eastern Turkestan, these organizations are carrying out various kinds of splittist activities. The Aisha group, led by former secretary general of the Hsinchianf provincial government during the KMT [Kuomintang] period, is the most active. They have published magazines, run schools of scripture, and established and developed the "Eastern Turkish Party." They buy over people from Xinjiang who go on pilgrimages to Mecca, send spies to Xinjiang, and instigate ethnic confrontation and haired.

With the implementation of the policy of opening up, more and more Xinjiang people go on pilgrimages, or go abroad to visit their relatives. Some of them are drawn over, or lured with material benefits by splittist organizations abroad. After they return to Xinjiang, they dissipate splittist ideas, or instigate other people to cause trouble.

Leaders of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region stated: All this was fully manifested in a demonstration staged by some students on 15 June this year. It was reported that on 12 May this year, on a toilet door in the Physics Department of Xinjiang University, obscenities insulting the Uygurs were discovered. The relevant departments immediately investigated the case. On 14 June, some students brought the university authorities to account, blaming them for not doing their best to crack the case. At 1500 the next day, a rally "protesting against ethnic discrimination" was held in the Physics Department of Xinjiang University. Slogans such as "opposing big nationalism," "our nationality will never become slaves," and so on were shouted. Students carried the toilet door out onto the street for a demonstration. More than 600 people took part in the demonstration at its climax. They shouted slogans such as "We do not want to be ethnic slaves," "We must not lose our ethnic moral integrity," "Drive the Han people out," "We oppose the Han people moving into Xinjiang," and so on.

The Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee pointed out: This was a student demonstration with most the obvious political coloring in recent years. It was very clear that students had been instigated. Up to mid-September, in Urumqi, Artux, Kashi, Aksu, Hotan,

Tekcs, Ili, and so on, some slogans, pamphlets, and big and small-character posters, which instigated nationality confrontation and undermined unity, were repeatedly discovered. At local government meetings, some cadres went so far as to openly state: "The formulation that 'Xinjiang has been part of China since the ancient past' lacks historical basis." They also claimed: "The idea that 'the Han nationality is inseparable from minority nationalities, and that minority nationalities are inseparable from the Han nationality' lacks theoretical basis." They also spread views which express discontent with the present state of affairs, and advocated "ethnic self-determination." It has been reported that some people have secretly established an anti-communist organization, the "Eastern Turkish Party," inside the Xinjiang Autonomous Region.

The above-mentioned problem has aroused the close attention of the highest leadership stratum of the CPC.

Foreign Sabotage 'Biggest Threat'
HK2710090088 Hong Kong AFP in English
0821 GMT 27 Oct 88

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing Oct 27 (AFP)—Clandestine groups abroad seeking independence for Xinjiang are sending spies to the area along the border with the Soviet Union to instigate an overthrow of the Chinese presence, a regional official said.

The biggest threat in Xinjiang is "elements coming from outside to conduct acts of sabotage and separatism," Wang Enmao, the regional Advisory Committee chairman, was quoted as saying by the official SHANGHAI INFORMATION DIGEST.

Mr Wang said several separatist organizations had been created to seek independence for the vast northwestern region previously known as "Chinese Turkestan."

Seven organizations have recently intensified their activities in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region, he was quoted as saying by the newspaper in an edition dated October 25 received here Thursday.

Mr Wang, the Beijing-appointed strongman in Xinjiang for decades, named three of the groups as the Eastern Turkestan National Salvation Committee, the Eastern Turkestan Popular Revolution Front and the World Islamic Alliance.

"Their slogan is 'Independence for Xinjiang.' They do not recognize Xinjiang as part of our great country," said Mr Wang. "They want to found an independent country and separate Xinjiang from the mother country."

The groups "send spies to Xinjiang" to instigate trouble and secretly organize an "Eastern Turkestan Party," the regional official said.

Mr Wang said they also "recruit pilgrims who go to Mecca" ever) year and open Islamic schools abroad for the formation of operatives who would then take up separatist activities in Xinjiang.

Last summer, Chinese police arrested numerous members of the Kazakh minority group in Yili, an area in northern Xinjiang that stretches 750 kilometers (465 miles) along the Soviet border, according to a well-placed Chinese source.

The police moved in after discovering the existence of one or more secret organizations seeking independence for Xinjiang, the source said.

The Soviet Union provided the information, the source added, as some of the Kazakhs were operating on the Soviet side of the border.

No official confirmation of the arrests of the Kazakhs could be obtained Thursday.

Xinjiang has for a long time been the object of Russian and Soviet designs. It was the site of bloody anti-Chinese riots after the Communists came to power in China in 1949.

If the reports of Soviet cooperation prove correct, it would be a further sign of a normalization of relations between the two communist giants on an issue which is very sensitive for Beijing, observers said.

Kazakh dissent was most notable in 1962, soon after the split between Moscow and Beijing, when 60,000 Kazakhs from Yili took refuge in the Soviet Union.

Kazakhs, like the six million Uyghers in Xinjiang, are devout Moslems.

The daily and radio in Xinjiang condemned "separatist activities" in Yili several times in August, and the deputy secretary of the Communist Party in Xinjiang, Janabil, accused a "minority of people, in China and abroad" of sabotaging Chinese unity.

But this is the first time in several years China had explicitly mentioned and in such detail the existence of clandestine groups seeking independence for Xinjiang, observers said.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 Moslem students demonstrated in January 1986 in Urumqi, the regional capital, against Beijing's nuclear tests in Xinjiang.

On June 15, between 300 and 700 students at the University of Xinjiang protested against what they said was racially-motivated graffiti on campus.

lower levels to inspect work and paying for their meals and other expenses strictly according to standards; strictly requesting and teaching their relatives, children, and personnel working at their side not to seek selfish gains by flaunting the rank of leading persons and not to encroach upon the interests of the masses; seriously and conscientiously investigating and handling the various unhealthy trends and major cases emerging on the fronts and departments they are in charge of; and accepting the supervision of the masses, giving heed to their opinions, regarding the issue of remaining clean and honest in performing official duties as an important content of democratic meetings, and conducting inspections on a regular basis. I will announce that we hope that party organizations at various levels, all party members, cadres, and ordinary people throughout the province will exercise supervision over the provincial party committee and the organs directly under the province, and report and expose problems of dishonesty. They may report to the provincial party committee, government and Discipline Inspection Commission, and may also directly report to the party Central Committee and the State Council. The provincial procuratorate and supervision department have established report cadres. Please make reports any time.

To enhance party leadership, it is imperative to strictly enforce party discipline. This is an important guarantee for us to bring the political strong point into play and to enhance party leadership. At present, quite a large number of party members and cadres, including some leading cadres, have been weak in discipline, not effectively enforcing orders and prohibitions, and even adopting the erroneous attitude of "working out countermeasures to undermine the policies of higher authorities." Therefore, efforts should be made to conduct disciplinary education generally with the implementation of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee as a major part among all party members to enable them to foster a good attitude on discipline and to resolutely combat anarchist ac<s. We should persuade unqualified party members who have not fulfilled their obligations, not played their role in work, not enforced party discipline, and not repented despite repeated education to quit the party. Corrupt elements who have been unable to withstand the tests of carrying out administrative affairs, conducting reform, and opening up to the outside world should be dismissed from the party.

To enhance party leadership, it is imperative to realistically enhance or improve ideological and political work. To improve the environment and rectify order, we must make use of lively and powerful ideological and political work to mobilize or unite with the people to heighten their spirit, to take the whole situation into account, and to overcome difficulties in achieving victory in the deepening of the drive for reform and construction in an overall way. By proceeding from implementing the spirit of the 3d plenary session, party committees at all levels should overcome the trend of paying no attention to ideological and political work. Efforts should be made to

uphold the principle of building the four cardinal principles and the two civilizations simultaneously and to regularize education on the party's basic line. Party committees at provincial, city, county, and grass-roots levels and every enterprise should put ideological and political work on their daily schedule and establish systems for the work. We should also pay great attention to and earnestly do a good job in consolidating social peace to create a favorable social climate for improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. We are convinced that only by following the demand of the CPC Central Committee to unify thinking and action, to unite as one, and to make sustained efforts will party organizations and the broad masses of party members at all levels throughout the province truly be able to unite with people throughout the province to fulfill the tasks set by the 3d plenary session and to win a still greater victory in conducting reform, opening to the outside world, and building socialist modernization.

Northwest Region

Posters in Xinjiang's Ili Incite Ethnic Division
HK1411034388 Hong Kong MISG PAO in Chinese
14 Nov 88 p 8

("Special dispatch" by Rung Yen (1712 3508): "Small-Character Posters Appearing in Hi. Xinjiang. Recall Past Events, Incite Ethnic Divisions")

[Text] Since the beginning of the year, in addition to the street demonstrations held on 15 June by several hundred Uygur students of Xinjiang University, activities inciting ethnic splits have also occurred in Ili Autonomous Prefecture.

On 11 September, a small-character poster signed "Liao Yuan" appeared on the street of Yining. It began with the destruction of ethnic cultures during the "Cultural Revolution" and described the event in 1944, during which the three prefectures of Ili, Tacheng, and Allay, with the support of Soviet troops, founded ethnic troops headed by Ahmad Jiang (a he mai ti jiang 7093 0678 6314 2251 3068), overthrew the KMT [Kuomintang] regime, and later accepted peaceful liberation by the CPC, as the fruit of ethnic revolution "ingeniously seized." It incited all people to "wake up to reality," "stand up in struggle," and so on. Moreover, rural educated youths in Xinyuan County have written to the CPC Central Committee and Xinjiang regional government, falsely alleging that they had founded "ethnic troops" and planned to flaunt the banner of the late Ahhmad Jiang.

Situated in China's northwestern border area, Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture has a border line of over 2,000 km. There are 15 border counties and cities, 18 army reclamation farms, and 35 border defense stations throughout the prefecture. Its population of 3.5 million is made up of 40 minority nationalities. Of these, the Han nationality accounts for half the population. There

are also more than 800,000 people of Kazak nationality, 500,000 people of Uygur nationality, and 250,000 people of Hui nationality. As a region situated on the northwestern border and consisting of many ethnic groups, the stability of the autonomous region is a sensitive issue.

After the splitting activities occurred, Janabil, a responsible person of Xinjiang Autonomous Region, made a special trip to Ili. At a meeting attended by all cadres in the autonomous prefecture, he delivered a long speech about six issues, including Xinjiang's history, politics, and present economic conditions, nationality relations, composition of leading bodies at all levels, safeguarding of stability and unity, and persistence in reform and opening up.

Moreover, in light of the tense situation, the autonomous prefectural authorities have decided to run four training classes for county-level cadres. Meanwhile, they have also printed a book entitled "A Handbook on Education in Nationality Unity" for all cadres to study and discuss.

In fact, before the students of Xinjiang University took to the streets on 15 June, the nationality relations in Ili autonomous prefecture had been tense.

Last April, some students of Kazak nationality from six colleges, including Ili Teachers College, went on strike to protest against the publication of a medium-length novel, "White House in the Distance," by ZHONGGUO ZUOJIA [CHINESE WRITERS] literary bimonthly in October last year. In their view, in describing a fickle and lascivious Kazak woman named Saliha [sa li ha 5646 7787 0761], who lived toward the end of the last century

and the beginning of this century, the novel distorted the habits and customs of that nationality and, therefore, was suspected of wounding the pride of an ethnic minority. With the mediation of the relevant departments in the autonomous prefecture, the students resumed studies that afternoon. The relevant authorities in Beijing held that, except for the error in describing the habits and customs of Kazak women, the novel does not have other errors. When going to Ili, Tang Dacheng, a responsible person of the All-China Federation of Writers, said that some talented middle-aged and young writers "turned pale" at the mention of the ethnic minority theme and that, if this state of affairs should continue, these kinds of novels would be weakened.

A responsible person of the relevant department in the autonomous prefecture held, however, that Ili had been designated as an area to be developed first in Xinjiang. Moreover, the economy has developed considerably in recent years. Its total industrial and agricultural output value (not including that from the two major departments of production and construction corps and oil) will reach 2.3 billion yuan this year, about 4 times that of a decade ago. This is inseparable from the social stability in recent years.

Moreover, it is said that, following the formulation of the ethnic minority autonomy law in Xinjiang, it is stipulated that all the "first in command" in legislative, government, and autonomous units should be taken over by cadres from minority nationalities. However, in an effort to make cadres in the "leading bodies" younger in average age, some newly appointed middle-aged and young cadres of Han nationality sometimes do not pay enough attention to respecting the habits of cadres from minority nationalities.

Asia - The Slow Sinification of the Muslim Uighurs
[from Le Monde, 26/8/87, F-539/26] (Soper/RLPS; 27 Aug. 1987)

Recently a correspondent for the French newspaper Le Monde, Patrice de Beer, visited the city of Kashgar in the Chinese province of Xinjiang (Eastern Turkistan), near the Soviet border. He subsequently wrote an article dealing with two highly sensitive issues - (1) the strained relations between the native Uighurs and the Chinese and (2) the problem of how to reconcile membership in the Communist party with being a Muslim.

The Le Monde correspondent asked an Uighur peasant directly what he thought of the Hans. The peasant avoided the issue by saying, "That is not my business. I don't think about them, and I see some only when I go to the market." But de Beer reports that another Uighur, a young professor, was more outspoken about his attitude: "I don't like the Hans. They dominate us, and we are obliged to obey them. If you don't speak Chinese, you can't find good work in the city." Like all his students, he knows only a few words in Chinese. Correspondent de Beer met this professor at a place called the "English corner", where people go to practice speaking English on Sundays. He observed that even there the young Uighurs and young Chinese do not mix, as is the case in other aspects of life.

De Beer reports that there is a group of Uighurs who have become sinified. Most of these are members of the Communist Party of China, but not all are. For such Uighurs, there is another problem - how to reconcile Islam and communism. Islam has rebounded after the Cultural Revolution, a phenomenon that can be seen clearly in the popularity of the mosques, especially during traditional holidays. Also, pork is not to be found in Kashgar, which is 91% Uighur, although more than half of the political cadres are Han.

De Beer asked an aksakal imam, Salay Damollah Haji, whether it is possible to be both a Muslim and a Communist. "No" was the answer. But what if a Muslim joins the Party? The imam's response was, "That depends on what he thinks about himself at heart." De Beer notes that a compromising attitude is indispensable for communists to carry out recruitment in a Muslim environment. In Kashgar the percentage of Party membership in the population as a whole is half that of the national average, 2%. The deputy for foreign affairs, Barat Kadir, has been a Communist since 1951, but he goes to the mosque at Kurban bayrami, and his wife is a believer. He has a colleague whose wife and six children are all Muslims; according to him, "that poses no problems for us." Other officials in Kashgar told the Le Monde correspondent that they do not want to join the Party because they would not be able to practice Islam any more.

As for the Hans, they consider Xinjiang as politically Chinese, but they feel as if they are in a foreign country. A ^ young Chinese professor whom de Beer met at the "English corner dreams only of returning to where his parents live now.

But for the Hans to leave Xinjiang, they must receive authorization, for, as de Beer points out, a mass exodus would be a serious set-back for Beijing in this strategic region. The Chinese must therefore demonstrate pragmatism and try to be as discrete as possible in their relations with the Uighurs. According to Yalkin Turak, from the Minorities Committee, "Problems between Uighurs and Hans are inevitable, there are sometimes scuffles, but they are nothing but disputes among brothers in the same family." But the Uighur official admitted that the two communities live in de facto segregation. For example, one cannot see a Han in the Sunday bazar.

In December 1985, there was a demonstration in Urumchi, during which students demanded that the Uighurs be given the right to genuinely administer their affairs, that the nuclear tests at Lop Nor be halted, and that the practice of sending Chinese to Xinjiang for "reform through labor" cease. According to Hamidin Niyaz, the President of the regional Assembly, the protesters "did not understand the situation well, but I succeeded in convincing them."

With that quote, de Beer ends his article in Le Monde. It needs hardly to be said that a listener in the Muslim areas of the USSR will see in this report parallels with his own situation, but what is interesting here is how openly the Uighurs in China would talk about their true feelings to a foreign journalist.

Munich, August 26 (CND.J- the following report appeared August 26, 1967

C

KASHGafi"cx * *v.vay. > (r De notn envoy*apScUl

nk chinbise) ?» M. Abdul Ranf peysan de oette oasis aux abords da moode islamique et de ITJRSS, no mlche pax sea mod:« Gr n'est pax man affairt. It ne veux pax y pexer. Tat vois xeulement quoad tx vote au marchi. • Serait-il teot£ do devour membre du parti common niste chinois ? Oe pieux mnsulman rtpood dam la aeule langue qull parle, k oulgour, proche da tare r « * m eonnaix rien au maidraith Usme et Je nefaix pax de oolUigue. D'aJlleurs, qulme le dtmande-rait f » It? ,-'J

Un jcune OuTgour profesteur de lyrfc eat phis brutal: « Jr n'atme pas lex Hans, tlx nous domntent et nous xontmes obliges de lew obUr. Si on ne parle pas Hutnots, on ne pent trouver un bon travail em yllle. > Tout commc aes Hives, flue aah goe quelques mots' de chinois^ pratiquement enseign ft pdr dea derniftres -armies du primaire, commc une langue itrangire. Pas question pour lui d'epouser une; Chinoiae. Dam renglth eomer (lieu oh Ton pratique Fanglais riimanche) oft nous Favons renooni-idi, lea jeunes Oulgours et lea jeunea Chinois ne ae milangent pas, toot commc dam la vie. ... ,v { Scion le point de* vue officiel, lea jdifferentea ethnka du Xiqjiang (1) vivent en bonne entente, mais aiparfeL Certain offitels ouigouza as foot appekr d'un nam chinois. iM jdeux langucs officklles de la itgkn Dnt beau itre le onTgour at le chinois, cclui-d est devenu en frit hi langue de travail. GradueDemeat, one cUsse de Oulgours shrids s'eat

cr££c, qui girent le Xinjiang la main dam la main a Beaucoup de ccs dernienaooai membres du PC, mais pas tons. La question ipineuse de la coexistence entre Islam et communisme ae poee £our eux. Apris la revolution cultn- . qul avail interdit la religion, rislam est ft nouveau pratique librajment Chaque village a sa moaquin, remplie I recession des fitea tradi-jtiooneOcs. Le norc est IntroeVabto nans lea regtoffi'niutiblttilFaes; jponwne Kashgar, ft 91 % Onigoure,

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1 •it*:- 'Cela Upend de cf quV pense au Jous' fte Jut-mink. *, Rfpome qul correspond' ' 1 pejk de deu Cadres communistes':>,Wi muxulman dolt abandonner. sip religion en.....

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au; communisme, qui nous a tibiris de la pawreti-. • Male 0: aH£ ft la mosquee pour k Kurban. .Sa femme, qmJxmvaUe Ala.fti£ vision locale, croit ep Allah, et set deuxenfants«Ji'on/ pas encore fait leur ehtdx ^ .Sisa edObgaa Sand Musa a six enfants et ta femme est infinnkre. t •Jls sont tous musul'inans. Cetane nous postpas depcor

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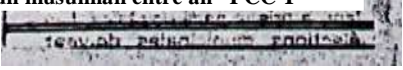
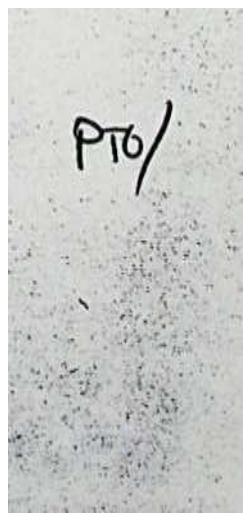
t»V* T If His d*un riche marchand odgar ' qui a bourringuft dam la aaoade. Cntier, M. Ashrmf Haji. commerpaM ft la retrafte, n'est phu inqkt: ? £b situation sous Deng Xiaoping ext la tneilleure possible.», H a organiM pour saa fils cadet Radunet Hsji, pbsipelier au bazar, des nqes somptaeuses .? • Un mortage aormar. cotoe 300014000 yuans. read *cnu ysslov

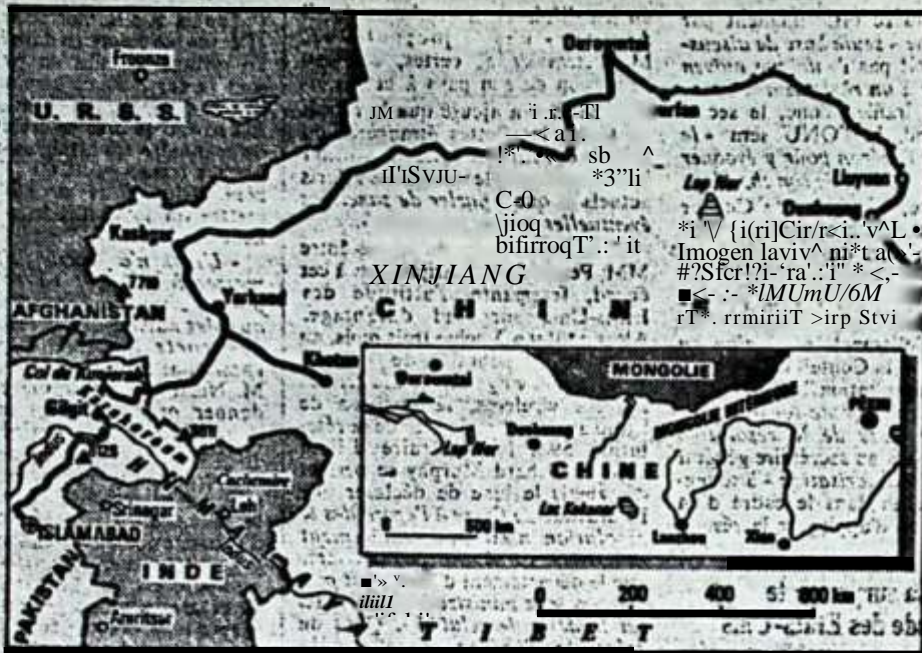
Upenst 3000 pout la 4ot. 4e* cadeaux de la martie etla note *} ' mm compter lea meubks,la ffb£ t skm, la radio-cassette, k vintllatMtf ' Hectrique on lea tapis... Un whip tre fait darter ks homines (ualque t , ment) au son de rythmes prodie^ orkataax. OeS frais ntineux -(to' ' famiDe du paysan Abdul Rani gagne 1000 ruarn par an) ne l'oot pas smpfcht de otpeaacr 7000 yearn -iy*^i«.hi:.. fe.-iL*

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pour alkr I La Mecqee. D eaa nro- ut6
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 pays votos...
 -Les Ham, pour leur part, coamdA-
 rent le Xinjiang comme pobuquo- mnt
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 on pays Stranger, beno- fidant mSme
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 Xufiang. H fait tout pour Sue mutf,
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gue. Un de ses collègues, plus âgé,
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 50 : il ne sait toujours pas le ouïgour.
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 Car las Chinoas ne contrtlert ▼ niment
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* HWration vriBe™ • La proUame'
 cart Outpours et Hans sont tmvita-
 i'Ma, U y a parfots 4a bageerru, mats
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 communautfa, admeMI, viveni dam
 sac s&grégation de fait An march*
 dominical de Kashgar, on nevoit pas
 Bn Han. Le bazar n'a rien de chiioia
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devises.
 Cesdernltres amides, kpouvoir a
 lid* du kst An ddbut de 1986, M.
 Amudun Niyazi, president de
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 declare tkms en favour d'une
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 fast dire qu'en ddcembre 1985 avait
 cu lieu ft. Chmmmtsi one
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 demandant poor les Out* gbrus le
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 tra- „Va3» dans ks camps),
 en-vertu duquel le Xinjiang cst
 deveno le ddpotoir des detenus
 venus de tous ■*es coins de la
 Chine. Lea protesta- taires «tie
 comprenalent pas bUn la
 situation "mas fat riucei d ios tom
 M. Niyazi.

PATRICE DE BEER.
 (1) Le Xinjiang compte deux mine-
 rites : Ouïgours (6,2 millions, soit
 46 %), Kharaks (6,7 %), Hais (musul-
 mans sinisés), Khirgiz, Mongols, Xibos,
 Tadjiks, Ourbeks, Tatares, Dours, Mand-
 chous, Russes (4 000). Les Hans sont
 3,3 millions (*). ace ebapris lea
 militaires. 1-7/1<***5

Bou/1600/87

CHINESE TURKISTAN

Obv. similar to
Rev. Nationalist

0 10 We. ND 1929

I. Aksu Mint

Cast Copper



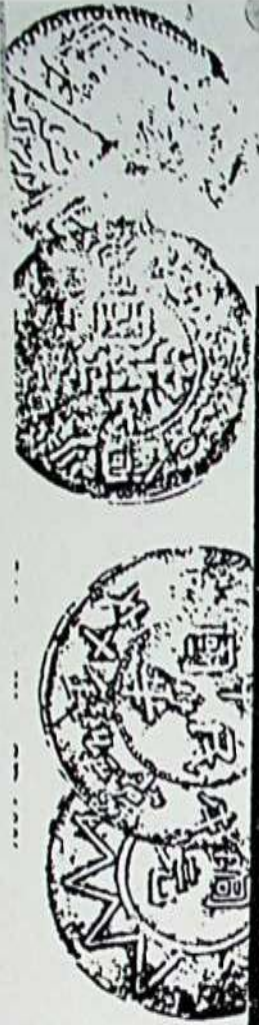
0 10 We. ND

II. Kashghar Mint

Copper



A36 5 Wen ND
B36 10 Wen ND



CHINESE TURKISTAN

Design similar to No. A38
but Nationalist flag

C38 20 Wen ND (42mm)..... Fine

Uighuristan Republic 1933-34



D38 10 Wen AH 1352 (1933) —
E38 20 Wen 1352.....

COLOMBIA

Mountainous republic, northernmost of the South American countries. Products are agricultural and mineral; coffee comprises 80% of Colombian exports. Population: 21,800,000. Language: Spanish. Capital: Bogotá.

10 Décimos or Reales = 1 Peso
100 Centavos = 1 Peso

Note: Most silver and gold coins, 1862-1908 bear mint names BOGOTÁ, POPAYÁN or MEDELLÍN. The many minor variations in size and style of portraits, lettering, dates, etc., are beyond the scope of this catalog.

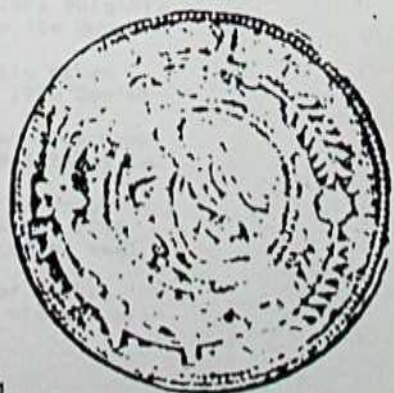
ESTADOS UNIDOS DE
(= United States of)
COLOMBIA 1862-1886

I. 10 Reales = 1 Peso

Silver



IV. Tihwa (Urumchi) Mint
Silver



45 1 Liang (Tael Yrs. 6-7
(1917-18)..... Fine 100.00

II. 10 Décimos = 1 Peso

Silver



1 ¼ Décimo 1863-81..... Fine 3.50



2 1½ Décimo 1863-65
(.900 fine)..... 6.00
2a 1½ Décimo 1867
(.666 fine)..... 15.00
3 1 Décimo 1863-66

ml *y..full r br 1
ITEM 1 ■
Hecdll no (HEAD)
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Qirillika RFE/RL

GENERAL FEATURE - CENTRAL ASIAN DRCAMD ,
LIVE ON IN ISTANBUL . ISTANBUL • A .

Ijylinct'l.)

Hugh Pope

GENERAL FEATURE - CENTRAL ASIAN DREAMS LIVE ON IN
ISTANBUL

Py Hugh Pope

ISTANBUL, Oct 70, Reuter - In j faded apartment overlooking the railway on' which the Qriwnt Cup-ocv. once thunder OH', a blind wan of 0? still dreams of a forgotten* Turkish Central. Am an state.

. Isi< Alptekin fled East Turkestan when Chineso conimunist armies, tf.jpk over in 1949. He has never been back ta what is. now China** : province of Xinjiang, where he is regarded by some as a folk hero and others a troublemaker,

Alptekin has kept up a struggle to save hie. Uygur Turkic people from what ho says is a throat of cultural extinction by the Chinese.

"N>* message is resistance, passive resistance. We» arc* few, they are many. They have guns, wc don't," said Alptekin, known as Aysa Peg (Lord Aysal to his Uygur followers.

Diplomats say Alptekin has little chance of winning his ain* of Uygur independence, but young Uygur v interviewed by Reuters. in Xir.jjiang last month said th* former East Turkestan Government General Secretary was a folk hero.

"J don't have any agents there, but let's say I'm still popular," Alptekin said with a chuckle, responding to Chinese officials' charges that he had a hand in recent unrest.

China's six million Uygur* are just one of over IS Turkic groups in east Europe and Asia, totalling more than 100 million people, who share Islam, similar Turkic languages and a notion of a common origin.

Originating in the Asian steppe mound Mongolia, tha Turks. were spread across Asia under 12th-J4tn century leaders like Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, known as Timur lang in Turkey, and by the Ottoman Empire from 1453,

As the Ottoman Empire crumpled, many Turks followed the contraction of its front:er* until the present Turkish republic was founded in 1973.

An Uygur community of H.uOO is nc*w spread all over Turkey but centres on Alptekin':» apartment, where visitors from Xinjiang also come to pay respects and pass on news.

Thr- community is small compared to some groups living among Turkey's S3 million people, whose origins stretch from Cairo to Kiev, from Crete to Kabul and beyond.

The biggest group may be the- f . ve million' people who can trace descent from Crimean and Soviet Tartars.

Crimean Tartars, also how -> symbolic loader <n Istanbul , Mustecib Ulkusal, 09, who keeps ?livu the memory o-' the Tartar parliament of 1918-70 from a tiny study in his flat cluttered with mementos and ageing photographs.

Ulkusel has tales to tell, of the death of the first Tartar Prime Minister Celebi Cem, roped to a boulder and thrown by Boloheviks^ into the Black Sea in February 1918.

He also tells of of eight fruitless months in Berlin in 1941-42 trying to negotiate an independent Tartar state with Hitler.

He now edits a magazine for 2,D00 subscribers and takes part in meetings of an obscure anti-communist League of National Centres of five Soviet Turkic exile groups.

"I am not hopeless, said Ulkusal, "one day Crimean Tatar (Tartar) independence will definitely happen."

Ulkusal and Alptekin said that despite talks with Turkish leaders, moral support and asylum, they haw never had any material support from Ankara.

Officials say Turkey avoids raising faraway'ethnic. Turkish issues with the Soviet Union or China because they might backfire, but it often supports Turks nearer at hand.

Huge popular, support backed the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus to protect the Turkish minority there from a. perceived threat from an Athens-backed coup.

Ankara also never misses an opportunity to pillory Bulgaria for wh it it says is a forced campaign to assimilate Its BOO,000 to 1.5 MU 11 iun-jstrong Turkish minority.

From the east, Turkomans fleeing Iraq are quietly given asylum and Sj000 Afghan Turkoman refugees from the 1980 Soyiet Invasion have bean given farms, shops and houses.

Fan-Turkiah ideology even inspired an Ottoman army to head east during World War One in a quixotic, shortlived attempt to reconquer Central Asia.

The ideology was tarnished by association with far—right Turkish politics and has faded with them since Turkey's 1980 coup, but the idea still interests many Turks, who often feel isolated and ignored on the world stage.

About 15 per cent of the Soviet population is of Turkic •origin and Turkish television can surprise foreign viewers with its ntrest interviews from Moscow —in Turkish.

REUTER Jro ASP

NNNN

.. t*EN0 OK DOCUMENT REACHED**

self, there are few signs of any-thing untoward; Hushed talk of a mystery disease is nothing new in this desolate part of Central Asia where -China, the Soviet Union, Pakistan and Afghanistan meet. Why the barren deserts and mountains of China's border territory should suffer outbreaks of disease is not hard to understand. The* nominally autonomous region of Xinjiang -is one of the most backward and impoverished areas, despite huge reserves of oil . and ^e^-xiiiituiiu-rerances. .Y^a- j.ter^ .is?;inN8hp4i-8!upp^wd often 'CQ^taminated^while, pasic^1 health carols minimal ^nremote! villages ^scattered across^rfmfb^three [times the .size',of Isolation r has ^rbUghtM]more fearful health thre^ j-^radiation.. China has bdsn canyiny 'qtit^ hu- clear. tests in-^Xinjiang'for more

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diseaae*?r^The^sickness,c; they
AClaim, probably never existed but <
4was invented (or at least exaggerated)
;f\$|Chmesei authorities* as
^y^fOT^liceieaxfihes 0j&uUy4
gvillagesiInlQSlrMuslim peas- ...
it^vst^ed>^an-iuprising against
Chinese, rule.after raiding# military
armoury^east of Kashgar.

Today, tension between the two .
communities, continues,; though V .there,
are. few Signs of it taking a violent turn.
The constant police surveillance during my
visit does, however, suggest that something
more than health concerns may lie behind
the mystery of "number two disease". ••~

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f\w9firfZf> Sefr-

14\$\$ p- VI ■

Go west in China, but at'



From Andrew ftlgBtaV,
in Kashgar, China >

HOW YOU get 4 or^what k dpes
no one seems quite sure. As form-,
less and potentiallyyikthal as. the
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na's wild west^m
. , For .we?kv; police, have been
manning .toad -blocks, to check
lorries and buses drying into this
..QAsis.jtQsaa'on^ the edge of the
Taklamakan des ert. Most people
Aggi^ that^th^j^^^.

helped to bring thefiproplem^in*^
der control. They-diSagree,;hbw-
•ever,, on ,>vhat.
place: for some;ittWns.cholera; for
others bubonic plagUe: ..

■ A remote outpost that^rqse' to
prominence morb than 1,000 years
ago as a .hey staging-post ODL, the. .

?been prone tbviwld rumbuf, its
teeming bazaar and sprawling
central mosque abuzz with tales
of danger and intrigue: Officials,
■apparently fearful of damaging a
lucrative tourist trade in -what
used to be Chinese Turkestan; at
first refused to comment on talk
of the unidentified illness. Such is
their sensitivity that when I visited
with a BBC correspondent, we
were held for three days under
' police guard and' jabbed; with
electric prods when we tried to go
, but. Journalists who .have since
asked to visit have been told that
the area, though usually open to
foreigners, is now off-limitS 'bc-
cause of an unspecified epidemic.

Residents of Kashgar report deaths
in outlying villages from a painful
stomach ailment that resembles
cholera. In the town it-

NO - MOSLEM UPRISING RUMOURS IN C1
 lon, September 21 (8pecl*lb T The
 DAILY TELEGRAPH, SEPTEMBER 21,

1 TY CHINA HAS SCALED following report appeared In i9\$a

who was arrested and held for " two days when he visited Kashgar Western China, reports on the newly-sealed outpost

NO ONE SEEMS to know why Kashgar has again become a closed city. But, as ever, there are plenty of rumours, some referring to a mysterious disease, others to a supposed plan for a Moslem uprising.

Kashgar is farther from the sea than any other town on

earth, an oasis whose dusty streets, bazaars and tea-houses once provided an unrivalled source of news and gossip, as well as shelter and water, for merchants, missionaries and officials travelling the old silk road between East and West.

This lonely outpost at the heart of Asia was first visited by an Englishman in 1868, when a Mr Robert Shaw arrived in the XuTseofa tea merchant

He was actually more interested to stop the strategic border region, which adjoined Russia, China and British India, from falling under tsarist influence.

In spite of his generous gifts, borne in splendour by SO Insurers, he was confined to his quarters by the local ruler, King Ata-Jik Ghazcenf-Eastern Turkestan.

Britain and Russia later established rival consulates in Kashgar as the battle ratten Tor central Asian, supremacy and the city became a thriving den of diplomatic intrigue and skulduggery.

By the time Peter Fleming arrived in 1936 (after a six-month journey by camel and donkey from Peking) it was clear who was winning the "great game".

He described the city as being in effect run by the secret

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USSR

Tashkent

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 JUMAIAYAS

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Police, the Russian and the

Fleming, at least, was allowed to leave his quarters, but he had to take care when asked out to eat. "You never know what may not happen at a banquet in Kashgar," he wrote, "and each of our official hosts had prudently brought his own bodyguard."

"Turkic and Chinese soldiers lounged everywhere with their rifles and executioners' swords were much in evidence, and the Mauser pistols of the waiters knocked ominously against the back of your chair as they leant over you with the fishes."

Kashgar is still 75 miles from Russia and nearly 3,000 miles from Peking, but the Chinese officials

these days are all Chinese.

Sudden decision

As inaccessible as ever during the early years of Communist rule, it was declared an "open city" five years ago.

A growing number of pleasure seekers, Pakistani businessmen and international bark-packers have since then thronged the bearded, long-robed natives, whose womenfolk but drably veiled.

But the sudden decision by

Chinese officials city closed again has set the rumours flowing freely as at any time in Kashgar's 3,000-year history.

There is a lot of talk about the dreaded "number two disease". But, no one seems to know just what "number two disease" is, or how you get it, or indeed if anyone actually has it.

Home say it is the bubonic plague, others that it is cholera, yet others a recurrence of a rare form of hepatitis, which earlier this year the authorities admitted had killed more than 600 people in the region.

Officials have put road blocks around the city, and search outgoings and demand medical certificates, apparently to stop the epidemic from spreading to other areas.

They also recently closed the city to all traffic from riding into town on the back of a mule or pack animal. "The city is now a village."

As I played my own "great

game" of hide-and-seek with local police last week in the densely packed bazaar in the centre of town, a high-hooped, felt-capped silk merchant told me that any disease there might have been had long since cleared up.

He was quite adamant about it, and his neighbours nodded their agreement.

But his own whispered theory about the key to the mystery remained a secret, on account of both language difficulties and the ear-shattering Middle Eastern music emanating from assorted nearby amplifiers.

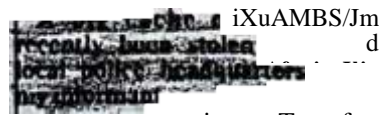
Perhaps he was merely trying to get me to change money like everyone else.

Empty wards

Empty wards were empty, is strange for a city

fi' & m ***** TM** of

Be told me he had been xeli n



rtg orie vns Ton of t ihadq^mnl^j^rbel is o blowup the Targe white statue in Chirimah^Mad that; adorns Ushgar^marn street:

But according to current political thinking in faraway Peking, it was welcomed rather than feared by the Chinese.

Crates of rifles

Weapons are certainly no strangers to today's Kashgar. At night, mules carry large crates of what could, surely, only be rifles through the streets.

Thy also recently closed shipments, to help, UICj 440>leiji rehSliXld^ nearby, Afghanistan. mytW^vfev-RivoWirtgdc^als.

In any event, I could not help but think of earlier English visitors as I spent long hours last week confined in my quarters in Kashgar's current barracks.

On the first night, in an apparent gesture of conciliation, I was invited to sit round a table at a local restaurant, with the very physical Iy -assa aHcHmeita-prvious day. As they smiled at me, I could have sworn I heard their electrified truncheons knocking against tin

out it may have been, fully fancy. There's a lot of that room in Kashgar.

Of na-

Animosity between Han Chinese and Muslima [R never far below the surface in the "new dominion" of Xinjiang, as Andrew Higgins reports from Urumqi

FOR SHEER racial venom, not even the TCu Klux Klan could have done better. "Make Uygur me our slaves fbreTfti 1 IIIU lift UVu'ui ■giwiar
 le graffiti on a ujjy uoor at toe university in Urumqi.
 In a land where hatred between Muslim minorities and Han Chinese is often fierce but usually whispered, the phrase was an outrage. University authorities, fearing an upsurge of ethnic conflict, promised an immediate investigation. Posters went up around the campus stressing racial harmony and mutual respect. Police were called in to try to identify toe handwriting and track down its author.

The damage, however, had already been done, rekindling the ancient racial and religious animosities that have always bedevilled Peking's efforts to rule its "new dominion"¹ — the vast desert and mountain territory of Xin-

m rit of days of the graffiti appearing this summer, hundreds of students, all of them Uygurs or -members of other Muslim minority groups, took to the streets, waving protest banners and shouting slogans against their traditional foes, toe Han Chinese settlers. According to one account, they also unhinged the defaced lavatory door and carried it aloft through the regional capital of Ununifi.

Local officials blame toe graffiti on Uygur militants, accusing them of dying to stir up racial strife in the towns and villages that once formed China's Silk Road route to the West. Most Muslims, however, insist that the culprit must have been a Han. For them, the graffiti gave public voice to a racial arrogance that is usually expressed in acts rather than words. "When I was young I had lots of Chinese friends and could not understand why my parents objected," a young Uygur woman said. "But now I understand. For toe Chinese, we will always be 'mutton shish kebabs' — unwashed and uncivilised."

In an effort to calm tempers, university authorities are forcing students and teachers to attend

pedal "patriot c, education". horns. "The people must unite, but classes. Outdoor rtrackboards on 'this does not mean they inust live toe campus have been covered {together,}" said Wans Sban-gren, with slogans exhe rting unity between the Han am China's ethnic Committee of National Minority minorities. Officials have also Affairs. He said intermarriage warned that sepa ratist agitators was rare and, while not officially tions. "There are i small number of individuals hidi lg in dark corners, engaging in conspiratorial activities to split t le unity of the motherland." said Wang Enmao, a former soldier ' too helped to . lead the Commui ist army into Xinjiang in 1949 md has since dominated the reg on. Such people, he said, were ' scum and traitors" and could not be tolerated.

That a relatively small and, by most accounts, neb-violent incident should have (revoked such Q strong reaction ref sets the fragi- ity of China's vola ile border region. Chinese leaders, aware of the dangers of unre >t in Tibet and ethnic turmoil ii the Soviet Union, are detexm ined to quash even the slightest manifestation of separatism. As in the Soviet Union, and despit: the slogans about unity that 8i ora buildings and Utter officia pronounce- ments, the gulf bi tween ethnic groups remains as-) ride as ever.

At Xinjiang Uni vrsity, where 40 per cent of tot students are Han, there have bt en halting efforts at integrator, but Muslim and Han students still live and work in separate wcr rids. Students say they virtually qver mix socially with other ethoic groups, and are opposed 11 an experiment that would make different races live in the same dormitory building. Because of language problems, they rarely J ttend the same classes and oftei have trouble even communicat ng.

Few Hans, eve i those born In Xinjiang, speak the local language. Separate canteens reinforce the division , as there is noj room for comproi iise between Islamic dietary cod is and the Chinese taste for por c.

The pattern is repeated throughout the egion. In the smaU oasis town that ring the Taklimakan deseit. Han Chinese often Uve in old imperial forts, lonely outposts of central government control sur ounded by an

VIOLENT PROTESTS IN CHINA'S PAR WEST
 The following report appeared in 1988 f
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often hostile local popu- alien and
 lation. Chinese officials melee lit- nmp him BI an ineffectual and re-
 tle effort to conceal such rigid actionary dreamer.
 •segregation, describing it as the
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A Turkic people with their own language, religion and history, the Jygyre are Xinjiang's largest ethnic group, accounting for 46 per cent of the population. What makes their loyalty to Peking so suspect and politically dangerous s that they have more in common

the '1930s Xinjiang's ruling war fan* turned to Moscow when he i teeded help putting down a rebellion. Thousands of Russian coops marched in and nude toe gion a virtual Soviet satellite.

As in Tibet, such successes inief, have set a precedent which _ still labours to eradicate, lut, unlike- toe Tibetans, who to the exiled Dalai Lama for Uygurs have no clear for their aspirations. Some agent

As in Tibet, such successes inief, have set a precedent which _ still labours to eradicate, lut, unlike- toe Tibetans, who to the exiled Dalai Lama for Uygurs have no clear for their aspirations. Some agent



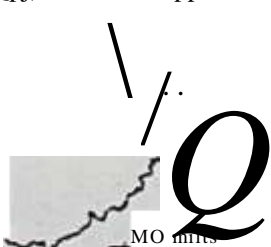
Many Muslims seem resentful not so much of the system installed by Peking but of their own excludtn from it. They accept, and even welcome, ethnic separation as toe only way to preserve their own identity, but deeply resent what they see as an underlying inequality of opportunity and power. 4n half of the region, officials arte drawn from minority groups, but almost all top positions in toe party and administration are filled by Han Chinese.

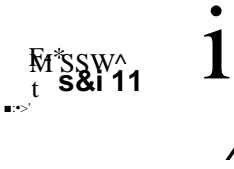
Any conversation on minority discontent invariably returns to statistics. In 1949, Han G£ se accounted for less than lo per cent of the 'area's' four millibn people, but now they account for more than 40 per cent of the nominally autonomous region's 14 million inhabitants. Peking has used it as a dumping-ground for hundreds or thousands of prisoners, turning Xinjiang into China's equivalent of Siberia.

The frenzy of Mao Tse-ting's Cultural Revolution, while less destructive than in Tibet, has left deep scan. Hundreds of mosques were closed or destroyed, and efforts to collectivise agriculture devastated the livelihood of nomadic herders, traders and small-scale farmers. The last serious attempt to challenge Han domination occurred seven years ago, when Uygurs staged- a brief and bloody uprising near the psis town of Kashgar. Using am.; ;o- len from an arsenal, Muslim nationalists set upon Han Chinese Hundreds of people were killed when the People's Liberation Army crushed the rebellion.

"We 'don't know if such incidents will be more or less fre-

quent in the future," Mr Wang, Jte minority affairs official, said. "We most educate people in solidarity. Every country has a minorities problem. Just look at the Soviet Uriion, Yugoslavia or even the United States. We are trying to find a good way to solve this problem, but it is hard to predict what will happen."





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with 3,154 -■ Ms. •. ???- -of--whom are natives.
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foreign languages. In Chinese
■ of. •.: iion:." institutions,-Uygur,language ;
obligatory. but in Uygur schools. ' hir'o'ae is compulsory.
Ah hough 1 was not'there'during the *rio(j of Mao's
rule, the impression that
■ :v Vi'-md h iun she local people was that
Chinese policy -was one of total : hiher-union of the values arid
separate :mity of the people of East Turkistan. ! tnvcvt. since
the death of Mao and the "Urge :>f the. Gang of hour, the new
• hine-w leaders have been more

pragmatic in their treatment of the local population. Perhaps ho Soviet invasion of Afghanistan lias necessitated a change in the Chinese attitude. There has been some relaxation in the government's oppressive policies, and a certain degree of freedom has been accorded io the .Cistern Tmkistanis in the cultural and t dig? ora fields. The alien Roman alphabet, which was forced on the people earlier. has been abolished. It has been replaced by the Arabic script, which the Eastern Turk is? a ni people used fur centuries.

The Chinese for the first time in the history of Fa stern Turkistan. have now Acknowledged the fact that its people are of Turkic origin. These people — Uygers. Kazakhs, Kirghiz, Uzbeks. Tatars, and Tad/hiks — - ate Muslims. 1 hey embraced Islam in 934 during the reign of Afcdulkrim Satuk Btfgra Khan. Under Mao's rule, the Eastern Tutkistani Muslims were prohibited Horn reading the Holy Quran, performing Islamic rites, going to mosques, or preaching Islamic teachings. In fact, most of the mosques were shut down, and, in many cases, desecrated, being converted into barracks, regional Communist Party headquarters, offices, and even slaughterhouses.

Policy softened

Recently, them, has been a softening in government policy on this sensitive issue. Almost all oft he existing mosques have been re-opened, and a few restored at government expense. However, in many places, Muslims have themselves undertaken the restoration., and, renovation of the rhosques •without<; waiting for the government's financial support. Their congregations are also increasing. In Yehisar, the home town of my parents. I prayed, with'about 2,000 ' M asJirms in a small town mosque. While 1 was in Kashgar. T was told that ,the government had agreed : ' to re-open ' madrassahs the. schools for Muslim theologyih .a few cities of Eastern C Tuikistan. Despite these hopeful signs; religious leaching is still. officially prohibited .-throughout the country^ Similarly, there is still no political

freedom, Ismail Ahnwr, the uhainuano} the Eastern Turkistauai Governtr/ent. U;.-• no real authority. All • he power lies in the hands of Wang Enniao. Secretary oflh< Communist Party ol F astern !'bUusln and all the impor.uit positions are occupied by the Chinese. According T'., the-Eastern Turkistasii peopb. the too funciottaries are simply "subsefviiit" to* the Chinese. The agr old Chinese policy formulation, that "c ~n if wo give them positions, let us no! surrender ;o the-r? the-authority"; is stiM in vogue: tat?

Violence

This has result'd in intermificn- communal fighting since I-He 1979. The 'first serious incident took place in An??! 1980. when one Uygur was killed,by iwv Chinese in Aksu. I be Uygers retaliated by beating up several hundred Chines; smashing Chinese homes and darnagine a factory run by :lie Chinese. A few months later, a Chinese soldier, while driving a military truck in Kashga* killed an Uygur pedestrian. The .com.;, comprised mostly of Uygur judge' convicted the driver and sentenced him to death. 'However, the predomira?^/ Chinese police force refused to exc&'i' him and the local army- '.comma threatened to mutiny if the scjjeriee \v.-- .earned out. The sentence was fin,*?!-, commuted to avoid iuiUtok Another incident occurred in Tune FT-; in Kashgar, when a band of 200 Uygms fought with the Chinese lor a -iyt*k and tried to storm an army base outside t*k- city. 'The attack v as repulsed and mm ■ Uygur leaders were arrested, .v-;'

In August, '981. the •-situation deteriorated to such an extem that IX*v. Xiaoping travel!- U front •; Pcjkiri.fi: ?•* Eastern Turkistan to mediate' 'betvver-v Chinese and Uygur niemhgfy - of sv. provincial, ruling commit ted.-After ;Danv. Xiaoping's visi:. VA'ng Fi'-xg . replaced by. Wang Fhtrgiq,fayhlii hc-d worked in Eastern Turbistatift'orn 1949 : to 1969. However, this has m>.i stemnroC the Uygur demand for seiivrittle. Tht?'-. have made it unmistakably 'dear tiw\ they refuse to be dominated by in. Chinese. p T.' ■ Despite some concessions! the Eitste? r? Turktslahi people enjoy oniy.a irargii;:.' freedom under the neW Croncs. leadership, and there is a discernible r<^, among them of losing even this bmiRv freedom because of the uhcertaithtics future Chinese policies.



sea'i

Expansion on the exclusive

by Erkin Alpteki'i



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 io oi Kashgar, and revived mam
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 a/al,' s i au . Kirghizia an and ' j'd/'h'kistau
 i" the northwest; the ; Mirngolinn People's
 Republic in the «, orthcast; Afghanistan,
 Pakistan and | 'edit! in tlie southwest; Tibet
 in the } outh. and. northwest China in ihe
 cast.

ivmh.'ited by dcsttoying buddings o! the
 Chinese Communist Party, govern me nt. and
 municipality. The Chinese officials Jo whom
 I la'ked about the incidents blamed Soviet
 spies for the agitation. There appears to be
 some truth in the allegation, as Soviet
 propaganda is very suong in Eastern
 Turkistan.

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 occupation.

Soviet exploitation

there are almost 300,000 Uygurs living
 across the border in the Soviet Union. The
 Soviet Union is exploiting them against
 China. I hey have two i adio stations., one in
 Aim;; Ata and the other one in Tashkent, and
 according to Chinese officials, a mobile radio
 station in the People s Republic of Mongolia,
 ibese radio stations broadcast intensively into
 Eastern Turkistan. ' was repeatedly tdd that
 the Soviets have been smuggling tint only
 spies but also weapons and propaganda
 material into Eastern Turkistan.

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 tin.¹ /' ' ■ inadequate in • cw of tin: cos'
 oTv ■ ; Meat, oil, lice. and clothes arc •
 subject to ratiouii'i' f h? monthly sat' is
 250 giarns oi ovat. 2.'>0 grams <;■! • and
 500 grams o! rice per person,/ . . clothing
 is fixed a: 8 5 metres 'pcf ah.

fits- sudden growth of the Chinese
 population has brought unemployment,
 hunger and disaster to Eastern Turkistan,; In
 Urumchi, Kashgai and Yenisar. I met jobless
 young people with high school diplomas
 strolling in fit? streets aimlessly, they told me
 that unemployment was the main cause of
 unrest.

Educational l.icilities in East-
 Turkistan are als^ inadequate. The:-- •

Yet Eastern Turkistan is potentially a very
 rich country. There are significant deposits of
 iron ore, uranium and non- ferrous metals,
 along with oil and other petroleum deposits.
 According to geologists. Eastern Turkistan's
 coal fields could meet the requirements of the
 entire world for 60 years. It has large numbers
 of sheep, goats, cattle, camels and horses. The
 value of the agricultural and .livestock
 production was 1.4 billion dollars in. 1980.
 There are more than
 1.0 tfaciorics enabling the local
 government to export 90 million dollars
 worth of goods in 1980. Hut all this wealth
 has not brought prosperity to the local people,
 who are getting poorer day by day. As one
 travels to the soul'tern part of the country,
 poverty becomes more evident. There I saw
 people going barefoot in the middle of winter.



| 'Per various unsuccessful attempts.
 ;• . 'f !- Turkistan was finally brought
 j i'dcr Chinese rule in 1876 and made a :
 "vinee in It was re-named as
 •>iim:v (Sinki:'(tg) which in Chinese
 •notes "Nov. Urrjrtory". According to ; oi!
 via! statistics there are about 12 \ Mi ion
 inhabitants in Eastern Turkistan.
 'Lr. ruiiin ethnic constituents of the ;
 "i'ulaiion are Uygurs (5,800,000);
 ik!:. (870,000); Other Turkic groups
 j : .0000); Mongols (100.000); Manchus •
 '0.000*; and Chinese (5,000,000).
 I
 j < hinese influx

However, my countrymen insist that 1
 b'v Chinese inhabitants in the province I . : v far
 more than the .-official figures | it ••bade,
 probably numbering more than j iti million,
 Prior U> 1949, the .Chinese ? copulation in 1
 astern Turkistan was l 'tirnutcd.at only
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 capital, Urumchi. has iui:re;«sctJ ten-fold to
 800,000 and about 'i ner cent of the city
 dwellers are 'binesc. A •

I he niuhplicaiicjn'. of the -.Chinese population
 in Easterfi^furdisian has led ;> incerasidg
 tensions between the hmese arid the locat.people.

There have J •• ll disturbances in the past in a
 number •J cities, including Aksu. Kashgar, lit
 •mi Kargalik. While, I was in Yenisar • i : '-rc w
 ere reports of trouble in the city of ignlik.

According to the information • Ken by my
 countrymen, an unknown I p i on set on fire a
 mosque in Kargalik,

I. hich infuriated the local people who
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XIZANG (TIBET)

Lop Nur nuclear testing site



Area of contaminated fruit

Radiation in Xinjiang?

An increased incidence of cancer in an area with a high Muslim population may prove politically embarrassing to the government

China's north-western region of Xinjiang has recently developed a high rate of cancer, which may be the result of radioactive fallout from nuclear tests conducted in the area.

Chinese officials have admitted that increasing numbers of liver, lung and skin cancer cases have been reported in the region, and in the Tarim basin agriculture also seems to have suffered. Western diplomats visiting Urumqi, capital of Xinjiang, quoted officials as expressing concern that peaches grown in the Tarim basin developed "rubber-like patches" and, in some instances, withered away. China's top-secret nuclear test site is at Lop Nur, on the outskirts of the basin.

China has detonated at least 20 nuclear devices — both underground and in the atmosphere — since 1964. The last test took place in October, 1980.

Xinjiang, inhabited by a large number of Uygur, Kazak, Kirgiz and Tajik Muslims, had no serious cancer problem before the mid 1960s. Since then, however, cancer has been diagnosed as the cause of death in numerous instances. Since this occurrence coincides with the nuclear tests, understandably many be-

lieve the two are related.

This theory has emerged at a time when Chinese authorities are attempting to improve relations with minority groups. They are at pains to point to the rise in standards of living since the Revolution, and token measures have been taken to relax controls on minority religious practices. The possible nuclear health hazards in Xinjiang could, therefore, prove politically embarrassing. The Soviet Union for one has frequently criticised China for conducting "atmospheric" tests.

The Chinese government has pointed out that precautions have always been taken in carrying out tests on nuclear devices and claims that its methods are no different from those of other countries. However, it is now carrying out official investigations into the cancer problem and many patients have already been admitted to hospitals in Beijing for the purposes of research as well as for specialist treatment.

Some experts believe that there is no conclusive evidence to link the test* with the increase in cancer. At least one specialist maintains that the people are suffering because of a change in basic diet.

China tests nuclear device, draws criticism

بیجا طے دیا
۱۹۶۴ء



MARRIAGES OF CHINESE CONVENIENCE

To speed up the sinicization of the Turkic Muslims of eastern Turkistan, the Chinese government is following a policy of forced marriages between Turkic Muslims of eastern Turkistan and other Chinese. This is disapproved by Muslims who have visited Turkey from China.

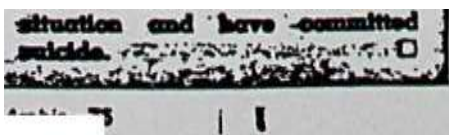
Until 1960 law forbade intermarriage of Turkic Muslims and Chinese. After 1960 this law was abrogated and intermarriage between the two groups was encouraged. The Chinese government established an institute called Chan Tang for the purpose of propagating and encouraging intermarriages. The institute also examines how well the Muslims of eastern Turkistan adapt to their traditions and reports its findings to the government in Peking. A recent report by the institute found that the sinicization process in the districts of Chochek, Gulca, Altay and Beneh was a "great success".

To encourage intermarriage, the Peking government is offering material bonuses to Turkic Muslims. For example, if a Turkic Muslim marries a Chinese, the couple receive 900 yuan (120 dollars).

Turkic Muslims who speak the local language fluently, having undergone cosmetic surgery to make them look like Turkic Muslims, are sent to remote villages and given a stipend of 9000 yuan (\$1500) to try and attract Turkic Muslim spouses. Young Turkic Muslim males, who work in remote regions where a majority of the population are Chinese, are promised better jobs in the cities if they marry Chinese girls. In addition they are promised 2000 yuan (\$1000) if such a marriage takes place.

Turkic Muslims who have married Chinese are generally hated by local people. The locals have no contact with them; do not invite them to their homes, and do not greet them when they meet them on the street. Some Muslims who have married Chinese have tried to divorce their wives, but Chinese have imposed heavy penalties for divorce. A Turkic Muslim wanting to divorce his Chinese wife has to pay 1000 yuan (100 dollars) alimony, and as most come from poorer families, they are not able to do so.

Children of intermarriages are automatically registered as ethnic Chinese. They are normally educated by their mothers and are sent to Chinese schools. Many Turkic fathers have been unable to handle this



China may stop N-tests by '96

ALMA-ATA, April 28 (R) — Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng said yesterday that Beijing might stop testing nuclear weapons by 1996.

"Our government is actively participating in negotiations to abolish nuclear testing by 1996," Li told journalists during a visit to the former Soviet republic of Kazakhstan. Li's remark, which referred to China's participation in international negotiations for a global test ban, was clearly intended to deflect Kazakh criticism of its nuclear policy.

Kazakhstan, which has a 1,700-kilometer border with China, was one of several nations to protest in October when China exploded its last nuclear device.

An environmental pressure group in Kazakhstan protested on Tuesday over China's nuclear tests at the Lop Nur range in the northwest Xinjiang region. Kazakh and Western experts say fallout from the tests has raised radiation levels on the border.

Li told a news conference that China had fewer nuclear weapons per capita than any other nuclear power and its nuclear arms were intended only for defensive use.

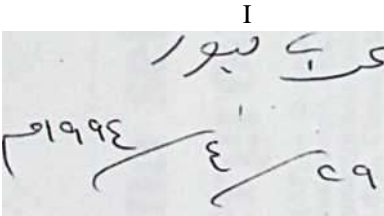
"We were one of the first countries to adopt the responsibility not to use those weapons first," he said. China is involved in 39-nation talks in Geneva aimed at agreeing a ban that would outlaw all testing.

It is the only nuclear power still conducting tests. The other four — the United States, Russia, France and Britain — have all suspended tests for the time being.

Li, on the last leg of China's first top-level visit to Central Asia and Kazakhstan, said his negotiations with the leaders of four countries he visited had been successful.

"These negotiations are a new impulse for further friendship, mutual understanding and broadening of economic relations," he said. China's role in Central Asia and Kazakhstan has grown considerably since the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. China is now Kazakhstan's second biggest trade partner after Russia.

Li arrived in Ulan Bator today for a brief visit to Mongolia at the end of a tour of



China set to conduct underground nuke test

WASHINGTON (AP) — In defiance of an international moratorium, China is ready to conduct an underground nuclear test, possibly within days, Clinton administration officials confirmed Wednesday.

"It's about to happen," said one senior official, speaking only on condition of anonymity.

Administration sources said the Chinese have lowered a nuclear device into a testing hole at the Lop Nor site in Xinjiang province and were sealing it with concrete.

Once that process is complete, the test can proceed.

There was speculation earlier this year

that the Chinese test might take place in May. But that timing would have resulted in the test coinciding with the US debate over whether to renew China's Most Favored Nation trading status.

Several members of Congress suggested in April that although nuclear testing was not a condition for renewal of MFN, a test in May would strengthen the opposition to allowing China to continue sending its products to the United States under the lowest possible tariff rates.

President Clinton ordered renewal of MFN and directed it no longer be conditioned on China's human rights record.

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Qatari bank to help Eastern Turkistan

By a Staff Writer
Doha

Sheikh Ahmad ibn Saif Al-Thani of the Qatari International Islamic Bank held talks here recently with Chinese official Mahmoud Muhammad to explore ways of cooperation between the bank and Eastern Turkistan, an autonomous Muslim province in , mainland China.

Speaking to Al-Muslimoon, a sister publication of Arab News, the Chinese official said there are a lot of investment opportunities in Eastern Turkistan, especially in agriculture, livestock and industry.

"We have a lot of advanced industries in ! the province. They export products to Russia and some Arab countries," Muhammad said. Eastern Turkistan (which is now known as Sinkiang) is located northwest of China, where more than half of the country's Muslims live.

There are 13 ethnic communities in the province and most of them are Muslims.

Muslims in the region have been subjected to systematic religious intolerance and discrimination by the Communist authorities. The waqaf land and properties confiscated by the Chinese authorities have not been returned to Muslims. Muslims have no financial resources to support their religious activities and receiving of donations from inside and outside the country is prohibited.

* *

India, China set to hold first joint border exercises

JAMMU, India, Dec. 17 (R) — India and China have agreed to hold joint military exercises next summer in their first combined defense maneuvers since they fought a border war in 1962, Indian officials said yesterday.

The joint exercises will be held along the border in the Himalayan region of Ladakh, officials in the winter capital of the northern state of Jammu and Kashmir said. Defense officials in Delhi confirmed the exercises.

"It's part of a friendly, mutual, confidence-building measure," one defense official said. Officials did not say which armed services would be involved in the exercises. The joint exercises reflect steadily warming relations between the two Asian giants, who fought a brief border war in 1962 during which China overran the border.

Last year, New Delhi and Beijing agreed to settle peacefully a dispute along their rugged 4,000 km (2,485 mile) boundary.

China claims 90,000 sq. km (35,000 sq. miles) in India's northeastern Arunachal Pradesh state. It also regards India's northern Sikkim state as disputed. India says Beijing occupies 33,000 sq. km (13,000 sq. miles) in the Aksai Chin region of Jammu and Kashmir. •

After Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao visited Beijing last year, both sides agreed a partial reduction of troops along the border. . . .

The withdrawal has enabled India to re-deploy troops to other border states where they have been fighting separatist insurgencies, including Jammu and Kashmir,

where 17,000 people have been killed in the past four years. Next summer's joint maneuvers will be held around Pongong Lake, 200 km (120 miles) east of the Ladakh region's capital, Leh. The lake is at an altitude of 4,375 meters (14,350 ft) and divided by a 'line of control' established at the end of the 1962 war.

The two countries could hold subsequent joint exercises along the border in northeastern India if the maneuvers in Ladakh prove successful, officials said.

The decision to hold the joint exercises was taken by a joint working group including officials from the defense and foreign ministries. Mountainous Ladakh was long closed to the outside world but was recently thrown open to tourists..

• Meanwhile, in an unrelated development, helicopter-borne military rescue teams and skiers yesterday searched for 14 Indian soldiers missing in a 13,000 feet (5,600 meters) high mountainous area of Jammu-Kashmir state since Sunday.

The soldiers disappeared after a heavy snow storm in the Kargil region of Ladakh on the India-China border, a defense ministry spokesman said in Srinagar yesterday. Instructors from a high altitude warfare school have joined in the rescue effort, the spokesman said.

The missing soldiers were on a routine patrol in the border region, the spokesman said, speaking on condition of anonymity. Muslim activists in the Jammu-Kashmir state are campaigning for an independent homeland for four years. At least 10,000 people have died in violence.

Rights group bares plight

m Turkistan

•KASHGAR (IINA) — There are clear evidence of human rights violations -in Turkistan committed by the Chinese.^government, ;'an Australian human rights delegation has said, v The 10-man delegation; sent by the government of Australia to investigate die situation in Turkistan, said many of the Turkistanis were deprived of their political, economic and legal rights.

“We have found clear-cut proof of discrimination against the Muslims of

urkistan,” the delegation said adding
lat it also detected anti-Chinese feelings in Turkistan and attributed this to the Chinese excesses on Muslims in the area, formerly known as Sinkiang.

“The Muslims have been deprived of their rights to education and employment. Their identities have been destroyed by Chinese authorities. People fear arrests and are scared of talking to strangers,” it said.

■' ■/ '1 • The Chinese prevented the delegation from meeting the famous Tur- kistani writer Tojjon Almas whose books have been .confiscated by the authorities.

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offer the world market better skills, a creditable alternative and software.

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The computers have been India also plans to set up a software support center at the common man in India.

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X¹ China's population may cross 1.2b

BEIJING, Dec. 15 (AFP) — China's population will exceed 1.2 billion by the year 2000 as the country undergoes its third baby boom since the 1949 Communist takeover, a population expert has predicted.

Li Muzhen, a professor at the Beijing Institute of Economics, based his forecast on past demographic trends, saying China's population had grown by 100 million people every 10 years for the past three decades.

Interviewed by *Science Journal* magazine, he forecast that the total population would hit 1.1 billion in the First half of next year, and 1.2 billion by the turn of the century.

Excerpts of the interview were carried yesterday by the official New China News Agency.

China, which experienced baby booms in the 1950s and 1962-75, acknowledged defeat in August in its one-child family planning policy when it said rural families could have more than one offspring without paying fines.

Many farmers, prospering under liberal economic reforms, had openly flouted the policy to pursue a traditional Chinese desire for big families.

In September a state council think-tank

said China's total population could hit 1.28 billion by 2000, or 300 million more than anticipated.

Meanwhile, China and the Soviet Union will start direct package tours across their border checkpoint of Horgos next year, the NCNA said yesterday.

The agreement was reached recently between local officials of the two sides and the service is to begin on March 1 1989, said NCNA, monitored in Hong Kong.

Horgos connects the Chinese cities of Yining and Qingshuihe in the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region with the Soviet city of Panfilov in the republic of Kazakhstan.

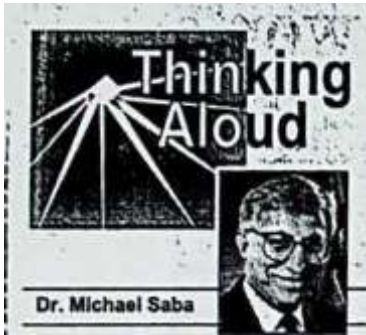
Tourists from China will be able to buy tickets to Panfilov at either of the two Chinese cities when a direct bus line becomes operational, NCNA said.

Yining is 92 kilometers (57 miles) from Horgos and Panfilov is 30 kilometers (19 miles) from the Chinese border.

The agency said the number-of people crossing the border at Horgos has increased since the border checkpoint was [opened in 1983, with more than 10,000 Chinese and foreign travelers passing through it this year.

forecast of coarse grain output

Chinese abuses in East TURkestan



The importance of Xinjiang province to China was determined by its geographic location and natural resources. Today, the world's largest rocket and nuclear test site is located near the Lop Nor Lake in the Takle Makr Desert.

border. Many fled to Central Asia which soon became part of the Russian empire.

The Uighurs rose against Chinese domination hundreds of times, gaining periodic independence. In the 1940s, Xinjiang was China's colonial province, ruled by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Remote from Central China, Xinjiang maintained much closer relations with the USSR than with China proper from the early 1930s. In 1944, another rebellion erupted in Xinjiang's northern districts bordering on the USSR. On Nov. 12, 1944, the East Turkestan Republic was proclaimed in the city of Kuljic.

Stalin assisted the provisional government, seeing it as a balance to the growing power of China. At the same time, Stalin dispatched ethnographers to the trouble

some southern part of the USSR to divide it into smaller republics, giving Moscow greater control.

As a result, the USSR republics of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, and Tajikistan were formed. The Communist efforts to replace ethnic identity with nationalistic loyalty to the USSR and China, however, were not successful. Turkistanis maintained their cultural, linguistic and ethnic identity, as well as their Muslim roots.

In the fall of 1949, the leader of East Turkestan, Akhmajir Kasimi, and a delegation of the republican leadership, were reported to have perished in an aircraft accident during a flight to Beijing to participate in the first session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conferences.

The reference to this incident as an accident has been contested by the ethnic Uighurs ever since. Many historians in fact now feel that the Uighur leaders were killed in a collaborative effort between the Communist Chinese and the Soviets.

The importance of Xinjiang province to China was determined by its geographic location and natural resources, including oil, gold, platinum, copper and iron ore. Today, the world's largest rocket and nuclear test site is located near the Lop Nor Lake in the Takle Makr Desert: It was at Lop Nor that China exploded its first A-bomb in the atmosphere in November of 1964.

Explosions have continued since then, the most recent being in October of 1993. According to expert reports, nearly 2 million people on both sides of the border have been victims of these tests.

Hundreds of children in Eastern Turkestan have succumbed to a strange disease whose symptoms include ear aches, head aches and vomiting.

Doctors believe the children are being affected by the nuclear testing.

This largely Muslim population has also suffered mass deportations from Xinjiang over the past 35 years. The Uighur language is suppressed and the construction of mosques is prohibited.

As a result of China's human rights violations, culminating in the 1989 Tiananmen Square incident, the United States placed an embargo on arms sales to China. Unfortunately, China has nevertheless been receiving sophisticated Western technology from third parties; with Israel playing a major role.

A prime connection has been Shoul Eisenberg, an Israeli industrialist with reported Mossad connections. Eisenberg allegedly has been selling arms to China for over a decade, many of which have been related to China's nuclear program.

Israel has been taking advantage of the U.S. embargo and shortly after the October 6 blast in the Far East, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin visited Beijing.

At about the same time, a new CIA assessment of Israel's arms deals with China was released. According to CIA Director James Woolsey, Israel has sold China military wares worth several billion U.S. dollars. The television network NBC claimed it was told by a former State Department analyst that Israel's sales to China totaled between \$8 to \$10 billion.

China's suppression of the people of Tibet has received notable attention recently as another example of its human rights violations. Clearly, the people of Eastern Turkestan should be added to the growing list of those being abused by China.

The Turkestanis have been violated not only ethnically, culturally, and religiously, but also physically abused by a nuclear testing program that China is carrying despite protests from the rest of the world.

On Oct. 5, 1993, China ignored protests of the United States, Russia, Great Britain and many Asian nations and conducted an underground nuclear explosion. The blast measured 3.8 on the Richter scale and was detected by international seismic monitors. It was reported that the testing took place in the desert Lop Nor testing site in China's "far-west, sparsely populated" Xinjiang region.

Xinjiang (or Sinkiang) province is a region of western China which shares a 2,000 mile border with the Soviet Union: Although the area comprises 1.7 percent of China's land, it contains only 1 percent of its population. The region was originally populated by Turkish speaking tribes that have lived in the area since the 6th century (Gregorian calendar).

- Over half of the inhabitants are Muslims who live in what they consider East Turkestan. It is these people who have suffered the most from nuclear testing and other human rights abuses in Xinjiang.

Although there are many Saudi families whose ancestors originally come from Turkestan, little is now known about the fate of those still remaining in present day

China! Descendants of Turkistani families can be found throughout the Middle East and are often referred to as "Bukharis". Bukhara was a region of Central Asia

around the city of Bukhara, which is now in modern Uzbekistan. The Central Asian cities of Bukhara and Samarkand were clusters of Muslim culture during the 1300s and 1400s.

Turkestan is actually a vast geographical area which today comprises parts of China, the Central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union, and Afghanistan. Settled by Central Asian Turkish-speakers over 15 centuries ago, it was along Marco Polo's Golden Road.

The people of Turkestan were among the first Turkish peoples to practice agriculture. They built cities, founded their own states, and have tried to maintain their ethnic identity and culture.

In 1760, the ethnic Turkestan Muslims, often referred to as "Uighurs," lost their statehood to Chinese troops and the captured lands were named "Xinjiang," new



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SPOTLIGHT
 By Dr. Abdul Qader Tash
A U.S. - Chinese summit was held last week on the fringes of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation conference in Seattle. At the milestone meeting between Presidents Bill Clinton and Jiang Zemin, economic interests took precedent over humanitarian principles. President Clinton in fact gave vent to this feeling of bitterness when he said that the whole world had to think twice before deciding to isolate an important country like China. By saying so, he was actually hinting at the fact that the American stand had changed with regard to pressuring China to improve its human rights record!
 Clinton wanted Beijing to show tangible progress in granting human rights to the Chinese people. But he admitted that he would not do much in this respect. It was because he could not afford to displease China for various reasons, especially at a time when the United States was badly in need of Chinese support to counter the nuclear threat from North Korea.
 Commenting on this development, a news agency pointed out that it was the first summit between the two countries since the Tiananmen Square massacre of June 1989 and that Clinton's statement amounted to an announcement that Washington had finally abandoned its policy of isolating China.
 It appears that the U.S. president could not convince his Chinese counterpart of his views on human rights. Clinton said he was frank and out-

spoken, to the great displeasure of the Chinese leadership. He closed that he had conditions to resume nation status to China.
 The conditions in the International Commission to visit political prisoners and permit Dalai Lama on the putting an end to con prisons and permit prisoners to migrate. Commenting on the other side to these Secretary of State said the Chinese leader declined the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of another country and that he, however, would soon take up the question with greater vigor!
 We don't know, for the question of human rights violations by Beijing would go back and forth raising it because of the round of GATT talks, in light of the growing concern with its European partners. One is, however, sure: The big powers and still are handling the world in such a way as to serve their interests.
 The policy-makers in those countries cannot be blamed on this score. Clinton said he was frank and out-

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Chifia plans two. N-tests: experts'

LONDON (R) - China is likely to carry out two underground nuclear tests this year with the first expected towards the end of next month, according to a London think tank which monitors the tests.

China is the only nuclear power still conducting tests. The other four - the United States, Russia, France and Britain - have all suspended them for the time being.

Patricia Lewis, director of the Verification Technology Information Center (Vertic), said she believed the Chinese were hurrying to complete a program a tests before an expected global ban is negotiated, possibly next year.

"I've been told unofficially by someone who ought to know to expect two Chinese tests this year," Lewis told Reuters in a telephone interview. "The first one will be at the end of May - that's what we're hearing."

The privately funded Vertic has correctly predicted previous Chinese tests, and was the first to announce the last one, conducted on October 5 at the Lop Nor site in China's northwestern Xinjiang region.

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Most members , of the ruling party are Sinhalese, the majority community in Sri Lanka, which controls the island's military and government. *& Afc. J-f*

imiuuuai M 44MC3 uaily auu a iiiiucoci o1 me influential Editors Guild of India, said: "We welcome the decision."

"I am glad the government has realized the importance of public opinion and responded to it. That is what~we wanted," he

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Xinjiang Muslim students rekindle fears of unrest

URUMQI, China, Sept. 23 (R) — Muslim minority students in China's sensitive border border region on Xinjiang have taken to the streets to voice their grievances, rekindling fears among Chinese leaders of resurgent separatist unrest. Hundreds of students, mostly of the Uygur ethnic group, marched from Xinjiang University into the center of the regional capital Urumqi in June carrying banners and shouting slogans against the Han Chinese. Local Uygurs said the protest was the latest in a long history of conflict between the Han Chinese and Muslim Uygurs, some of whom are inspired by religion and a folk hero, said to be in exile in Turkey, in their quest for more freedom.

"This was a very, very small incident — just 300 students incited by a few outsiders, bad people, stirring things up," said university vice president Ibrayim Halick. One teacher said, however, that there were 600 students — "they filled the street" — and students claimed that more than 1,000 took part in the peaceful June 15 protest. Residents said the demonstration reflected pent-up tensions between Xinjiang's mostly Muslim minority peoples and the Han Chinese, who control the vast northwest region of mountains and desert. Students on campus said they were enraged by anti-Uygur graffiti in the university and opposed to plans by the authorities to put Uygur and Han students in the same dormitory blocks.

"Uygurs are the slaves of the Han Chinese," said one slogan, according to students. Xinjiang — which means "new dominion" in Chinese — is one of China's poorest regions, populated mostly by Muslim minorities, some of whom trace their roots to Turkish ancestors.

Uygurs make up 45 percent of Xinjiang's some 14 million people and the Han Chinese 40 percent. Kazaks are the next largest group, according to official census figures. Thousands of troops are also stationed there.

The region is especially sensitive to foreign influences, strategically bordering Mongolia, the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and parts of Pakistani and Indian controlled Kashmir.

Riots erupted in the ancient silk route town of Kashgar in 1981 and Chinese troops later put down an isolated uprising by Muslim peasants in nearby Payzawat county.

A government official said China protected "normal" religious activities but would not allow acts against "national solidarity carried out under the pretext of religion."

Asked why there was a flood of such reports recently, the university vice president said: "Tibet has its Dalai Lama (who has lived in exile since 1959). Xinjiang has its Aysa."

Aysa was a Uygur who fled Xinjiang during the Communist revolution. He now lives in Turkey and sends people into Xinjiang to agitate against the Han, Halick said. But young Uygurs in the crowded hotels and bazaars of Urumqi's Muslim quarter had a very different reaction.

"Aysa is our people's hero," said one factory worker.

"I hate the Han Chinese... Aysa is our leader. We want independence," said another.

COLLISION: The U.S. aircraft carrier *Dwight D. Eisenhower* and a Spanish collier collided Monday morning as the *Elsenhower* was entering the Hampton Roads Harbor near Old Point Comfort, Virginia. There were no injuries and only minor damages. Collier *Urduliz* sits off the starboard side of the aircraft carrier after the collision, ^{^jy} £ y (AP^g^rphoto)

China issues warning over Xinjiang unrest

BEIJING, Aug. 30 (AFP) — China has issued a veiled warning to the Soviet Union not to foment separatist unrest in Xinjiang.

“A small group of people, in China as well as abroad, have attacked the unity of the ethnic minorities and unification of the motherland” in the Yili area, *The Xinjiang Daily* quoted a local Communist Party official as saying.

Janabil, a deputy secretary with the party’s regional committee, said that in the past “forces of aggression... have always wanted to separate Xinjiang from our motherland,” listing these as the Soviet Union, Britain and Germany.

“All the plots that a minority of separatist are fomenting to divide China are doomed to failure,” Janabil was quoted as saying in the Aug. 22 issue of the official newspaper received here yesterday.

The government of the Xinjiang autonomous region has reported several separatist-related incidents in the past few weeks but has not until now made such a clear reference to the Soviet Union in the troubles.

The newspaper pointed out that the Yili area has a 750-kilometer border with the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan. Observers noted that the Soviet Union was placed first in the list of countries accused of always having designs on Xinjiang.

The northwestern region is home to six million Uyghurs and several other Muslim

ethnic minorities. Hundreds of thousands of Kazakhs live in the Yili area as well as across the Soviet border.

Xinjiang radio said in late July that a “minority of residents” had attacked Han Chinese, China’s dominant ethnic group who form some 36 percent of Xinjiang’s population due to large-scale immigration since 1949.

Xinjiang, formerly known as Chinese Turkestan, was nominally a Chinese province after the 1880s though it remained in reality an independent warlord kingdom

until the late 1930s when it came under Soviet control.

The region has seen a number of anti-Chinese protests, leading sometimes to riots, since the Communists took power in Beijing in 1949.

A border incident in 1962 at the height of a Sino-Soviet rift forced tens of thousands of Kazakhs in Yili to flee to the Soviet Union.

The unrest reported in Xinjiang comes amid a wave of pro-independence protests in Tibet that have resulted in several bloody riots since September. -

Singapore bars 2 journalists

SINGAPORE, Aug. 30 (UPI) — The Ministry of Home Affairs said today it barred entry of a reporter for *The Far Eastern Economic Review* and expelled a journalist from *The Asian Wall Street Journal* last week because they violated immigration laws. .

A ministry statement said “some “FEER” correspondents have repeatedly violated Singapore’s immigration laws by carrying out journalistic work while here on social visit passes.”

“Because of this flagrant abuse, the government has decided not to allow any correspondent from “FEER” and her sister publication, the “AWSJ,” to visit Singapore on social visit passes,” the statement said.

Rodney Tasker, chief correspondent of

the *Review*, a Hong Kong-based weekly magazine has refused entry last Wednesday while Raphael Pura of the *Journal* who also arrived Wednesday, said he was called to the immigration department Thursday and handed a letter ordering him to leave within 24 hours.

Both correspondents traveled to Singapore to report on the Sept 3 parliamentary elections.

The *Journal*, published by Dow Jones Publishing Co. (Asia), and the *Review* are among four foreign publications whose circulations have been curtailed in Singapore in retaliation for their alleged refusals to allow the government full right of reply to articles they carried.

“the one who masterminded” the attacks.

Meanwhile, Vice President Salvador Laurel today asked President Corazon Aquino to convene the National Security Council to formulate an official stand on the future of U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

Muslim students protest in China

BEIJING, June 22 (R) — Hundreds of Muslim students protested against plans to make them share dormitories with non-Muslims in the latest sign of ethnic unrest in China’s Xinjiang province, witnesses said today.

The protesters from the Turkic Uygur ethnic group took to the streets of the northwestern city of Urumqi on two successive days last week. They demanded continued segregation from majority Han Chinese students at Xinjiang University, the region’s top college.

Teachers said Han, or ethnic Chinese, students had also complained about the university’s plans to end segregation, based partly on Uygur students’ religious objections

Deng says socialism brought suffering

BEIJING, June 22 (AFP) — Socialism brought China and its people 20 years of great suffering, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said today during a meeting with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

“China and the Chinese people suffered immensely during the 10 years” of the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, correspondents quoted Deng as telling his guest at the start of their meeting here.

“And they suffered not only during these

The Manila Chronicle reported today that Mrs. Aquino has declined an invitation to make another state visit to the United States. The newspaper quoted unidentified sources as saying the invitation was intended to influence Mrs. Aquino’s decision on the bases, *Afeitra*

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tions to pork — a major feature of mainstream Chinese cooking.

The demonstrations were peaceful, the sources said.

A Xinjiang regional government official confirmed that the protests had taken place and said no students were arrested, but declined to give any other details.

Uygur students have sporadically protested Chinese policies in the remote region, where Muslims are in the majority but most leading Communist Party posts are held by Han Chinese.

In 1986, Xinjiang University students demonstrated against Beijing’s use of the sparsely populated region for labor camps housing convicts from eastern China. They also complained of past nuclear tests in the region and cultural discrimination against Uygurs.

The latest demonstration comes amid a sensitive change of policy by the authorities, to impose birth control rules from July 1 on Xinjiang Muslims, which were previously exempt.

Local government chairman Tomur Dawamat last week warned Muslim leaders not to obstruct the new regulations, which limit urban Muslim families to two children and rural couples to three, or four in exceptional cases.

Soviet historians

Wold welcome to Lnina s

“WE HAVE the power to control you,” was a favourite expression of the Chinese policemen guarding us during our two-day stay in the remote oasis of Kashgar. •

“We can give you the soft treatment or the hard,” was another.

A fellow British journalist and I were detained on Monday on our arrival at Kashgar airport, about 3,000 miles west of Peking.

We had gone there after reports of anti-Chinese unrest among the region’s Central Asian Moslem majority, and of a mystery epidemic known locally as “number two disease.”

As far as we were aware, we had received permission for our visit from the authorities.

As we stepped from our plane, non-Chinese passengers were picked out by police and herded into a waiting-room.

By Tim Luard in Peking

One said we were travelling without permission and would be put on the first flight out.

During the next 48 hours, the violence used against us and against foreign tourists who tried to help us came as a shocking reminder of the layer of cold brutality on which the Chinese Communist regime is based.

After our passports had been confiscated, we were taken to a run-down boarding house.

At 2 am, we were assigned a bare room with four beds, whose occupants were unceremoniously asked to move out.

As we prepared for bed, two policemen entered and began doing likewise. We went out into the corridor, saying we would sleep there rather than share the room.

The two furiously dragged us

back inside the room. One threw I me against a wall, and punched I me hard.

Clothes were torn and there | were threats of further, one-way ! violence before the four of us settled down to sleep.

The next morning, we were allowed breakfast at a hotel, where we smuggled a message through foreign guests to colleagues in Peking.

When we tried to walk along the street, the policemen jabbed us with cattle-prods. They then used the electrified truncheons on two foreign tourists who had stopped to ask what was going on.

A young Swiss woman was led away in tears—after being prodded in the breast and stomach.

Later, we were taken in a police car—for which we were charged £15 — to buy plane tickets out of Kashgar.

Hami melons^afage in

By Robert MacPhcrsoa

URUMQI, China (AFP) — Outside the exhibition hall in Urumqi, frontier capital of northwest China, is a tall bronze statue of three women, each holding aloft a hami melon.

There are other kinds of melons in the world, of course, like the familiar African watermelon with its red pulp laced with black pits.

But in melon-mad China, where thirsty peasants have been known to riot over the juicy— summer fruit, the succulent hami melon — indigenous to the arid Xinjiang region — is regarded by connoisseurs as very best of all.

“It’s very sweet. The peel is thin and there are few seeds in the hami melon,” said one resident of Urumqi, Xinjiang’s capital city.

In fact, “hamigua,” as it is called in Chinese, has quite a few seeds. But they are concentrated in the heart of the fruit, easily removed in one scoop by the eater.

“Some families save hami melons for the winter. They stuff them into cold storage,” added Wang Hongling, a trading company employee who confesses to eating two melons a day.

Ten varieties of hami melons grow in Xinjiang: the popular hongxicu (“crisp red flesh”), early-season furong (“cotton rose”), queen, jiashi, qingmaoyi, saihong, paotaihong, wangwenxiang and two hybrids.

Wholesale buyers can get them “in crates or cartons,” according to the Xinjiang Supply and Marketing Cooperative, but gourmets need not go far in Xinjiang to find hami melons.

In fact, hami melons will probably find you first..

Hotels distribute them in guest rooms. Government officials serve them at meetings and press conferences, whete they invariably get in the way of evening television news cameras.

The Xinjiang Airline Co. gives little boxes of dried hami melons as gifts to travelers on its Soviet-built airliners.

But whole melons are not served 10,000 meters (33,000 feet) over the Gobi Desert, probably because passengers flying out of Urumqi stuff the baggage holds and overhead compartments with hami melons for the folks back home.

In Xinjiang, where Han Chinese settlers are outnumbered by Turkic-speaking Uygurs and other Muslim^minority groups, the way you slice a hami melon can say a lot about you.

Members of the Aqtaghlik, or “white mountain” Uygur faction, always cut off the top of a melon first and say “Bismillah” (in the name of God) before slicing it, according to one astute British diplomat in the 1930’s.

Their rivals, the Qarataghlik, or “black mountain” Uygurs, slice up their melons right away, without pious invocations.

Xinjiang government officials, who as Communist Party members are supposed to be agnostics, can spout hami melon statistics off the top of their heads.

Xinjiang grows one million tons of hami melons a year, they say. Some 8,000 tons are exported to Hong Kong, Singapore, and — beginning this year — Japan, a fussy customer that gets its supply

via air cargo.

“They want us to maintain the same size, the same color, the same sugar content. So we need technical expertise to develop hami melon production,” said Abdullah Reyim, chief of Xinjiang’s Foreign Economic and Trade Bureau.

But the best place for hami melons remains Xinjiang’s colorful Muslim communities, where a two mao (six cent) slice makes the perfect dessert after a few skewers of charcoal-broiled shish kebab.



JUICY FRUIT: In melon-mad China, thirsty peasants have been known to riot over hami melon, the juicy summer fruit indigenous to the arid Xinjiang region. The best place for hami melons remains the region’s colorful Muslim communities. Picture shows a watermelon vendor at the Sunday bazaar in Xinjiang.

with some of the world's poorest such as flood-devastated Bangladesh, is expected to give full backing to a proposal to boost

over or commonwealth countries should be among the first to benefit from new arrangements.

Germany, Italy, Japan — other important trading countries — are getting a free ride," he said.

China pins big hopes on new Soviet rail link

URUMQI, China, Sept. 22 (AFP) — Northwest China is pinning big economic hopes on its first rail link with the Soviet Union, envisioning the ribbon of steel as a new silk road to destinations as far as Western Europe.

Started in May 1985, the 480-kilometer (300-mile) railway from Urumqi, capital of China's arid Xinjiang region, to the Alatau Pass on the Sino-Soviet border is already half completed.

Work resumed yesterday on the second leg, after the Soviet Union signed a draft agreement on Aug. 9 to lend China \$82 million to finish the job, said Jin Shouliang, manager of the China Xinjiang Beiliang Railway.

Passenger and freight service is due to start in 1991, he said.

Trade officials believe the Soviet loan — with an interest rate of "less than 4 percent," according to Jin — is the biggest Moscow has ever extended to Beijing since the Sino-Soviet split of the 1960's.

Trade has flourished between Xinjiang and the neighboring Soviet republic of Kazakhstan since 1986 when the governments in Moscow and Beijing, which once monopolized bilateral trade, gave them autonomy to do business with each other.

Xinjiang trade officials say trade is expected to reach 200 million Swiss francs (\$127 million) this year, nearly all of it involving barter. That is four times more than last year's figure. (Sino-Soviet trade is denominated in Swiss francs under a bilateral agreement.)

Abdulla Reyim, chief of Xinjiang's Foreign Economic and Trade Bureau, said goods now traveled by truck to designated "border



CHINA-SOVIET BORDER: Soviet railway worker Vadim Evdokimov, right, confers with Zhang Jingying, Chinese postal official, at the Chinese border town of Manxhouli, 9 kms inside China recently. At least three Soviet freight trains pass through the town daily, heading into the Chinese heartland. (AP)

ports" including Korgas, nearest to Urumqi, and Turugart, closer to Kashgar. There they are transferred by hand between Chinese and Soviet vehicles — a slow procedure that limits trade to consumer goods and construction materials for local use-only.

"When the railway opens to traffic, shipping time will be shorter and trade with European countries will develop," said Reyim, noting that the Soviet rail network extends into Eastern and Western Europe. "Transportation will be easier, so we expect trade volume to grow," he said.

wirephoto)

There is one hitch. Soviet and Chinese trains run on different widths of track — freight will have to be transferred between cars at the border, Jin said. (The Soviet track to the frontier is already completed.) Nevertheless, traders in Japan, Hong Kong and Europe have expressed interest in the railway as an alternative to ships that must sail around the Indian sub-continent and through the Suez Canal, Reyim said. "By the year 2000, we can reach the designed capacity of 10 million tons," he predicted.

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groups yesterday defied a government ban on unauthorized rallies

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unauthorized rallies / < ? ? ?

5 China neighbors want normal ties

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (Agencies) — Deputy foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea, North Korea, Laos and Mongolia are in favor of “normalizing” relations with China, Tass news agency reported today.

At their two-day meeting here, which ended Thursday, the ministers said they were convinced that a “normalization and development of relations between China and Socialist countries would have a positive effect on the situation” in the Asian-Pacific region, Tass..

Tass said the ministers, whom it did not name, also discussed coordinating their countries’ efforts to maintain “peace and security” in the region. They also examined the situation on the Korean peninsula and dialogue with the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Tass did not mention recent clashes on the border between Vietnam and China. In a separate report from Peking, the agency said that a round of Sino-Soviet consultations on the Middle East had been held in Peking on Friday and today.

Vladimir Polyakov, a senior Soviet Foreign Ministry official, and Zhu Yinglu, head of the department for West Asia and North Africa at the Chinese Foreign Ministry, took part in the talks, Tass said.

In an unrelated development, reaching Moscow from the Soviet Asian republic of Kazakhstan, scene of Nationalist riots last month, paint a picture of considerable ethnic tension between the Kazakh and Russian residents.

The government daily *Izvestia* yesterday published a review of letters it had received about the disturbances in Alma-Ata, the Kazakh capital, saying many readers attributed the troubles to discontent over inequality’ between ethnic groups. •

Other reports in letters, from Russian residents of Alma-Ata to friends in Moscow in recent days tally with the letters quoted by *Izvestia*.

One of these private letters, from a Russian woman who complained of discrimination at college despite the fact that she had tried to adapt to Kazakh ways, described how Kazakh students attacked Russians and their property when the riots erupted Dec. 17.

Police, denied permission by central authorities to use force, had stood helplessly by, shouting to Russians to save themselves, she said.

Jaruzelski set to visit Italy

Chinese woo

By Issani Hamza'

DUBAI (R) — The Chinese words were lost on the Arab audience but the music and dancing were received with applause.

It was with music, singing and dancing on a makeshift stand at a trade fair it held here last month that the Muslim Chinese province of Xinjiang set to woo Gulf visitors and promote economic and political ties with the Arabian Gulf.

The northwestern province is the largest in China with a population of 13 million, of which eight million are Muslims.

The fair's Islamic appeal did not go unnoticed, nor did the Oriental music or a solo dance to the tunes of "Aziza" the famous melody by Egyptian composer Muhammad Abdul-Wahhab.

"We feel our links with the region and its people are very strong despite the distance which separates us and political circumstances which affected us in the past," Abdullah Reyim, the fair's chairman, told Reuters.

China and the- United Arab Emirates established diplomatic ties in 1984, and a China Trade Promotion Center opened in Abu Dhabi, the UAE capital, last year.

Reyim said efforts were under way to secure permission from the central government in Peking for a direct air route between Xinjiang and Dubai, cutting flight time from 20 hours to four.

Gulf visitors

Xinjiang's governor, Tumur Dawamet, who attended the opening of the fair, said the province was rich with natural resources, including coal, oil, gold and uranium deposits.

More than \$87 million had already been (invested in petrochemical projects, he said.

In Abu Dhabi, Ye Zhongqi, the China Trade Promotion Center's representative, told Reuters the establishment of diplomatic relations between the UAE and China had largely contributed to promoting economic and commercial cooperation.

"Many high-ranking officials including the Chinese deputy prime minister, the foreign minister and around 50 to 70 delegations visited the UAE. On average, it was one visit a week per year," he said.

Figures released by the center show that bilateral trade has been increasing steadily, with Chinese exports to the UAE reaching \$80 million in the first 10 months of 1986.

Trade with the whole Gulf region totals about \$450 million annually with Chinese imports, mainly of urea, ammonia and aluminum, standing at \$150 million.

Saudi Arabia tops the list of China's Gulf trade partners, with annual exchanges of \$150 million, despite the absence of di; plomatic ties.

v.

Trade with Kuwait totals \$120 million a year and with the UAE about \$100 million.

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Backpackers cross tourism's last frontiers

By Graham Earnshaw

TURFAN, Chihai (R) — Backpacking travelers going round the world on a shoestring have finally crossed, one of the last frontiers of tourism into Chinese Central Asia. The low-budget backpackers, in scruffy T-shirts and jeans have been a common sight throughout most of Asia and the rest of the world for many years, but China saw nothing

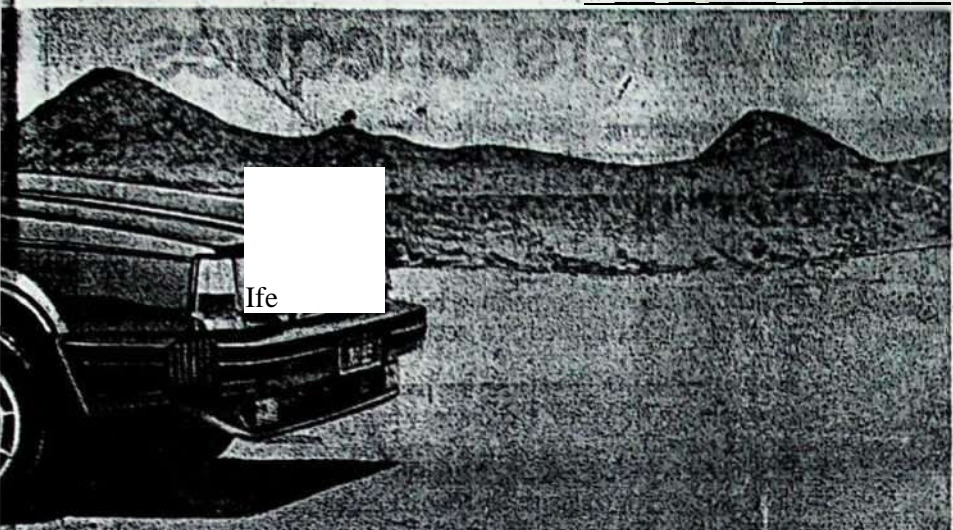
of them until Peking began to slowly open its doors in the early 1980s.

Now eastern China has become a regular part of the backpacking trail through Asia, and even once-inaccessible regions such as Tibet and the Chinese northwest have fallen to advance guards of the army of independent foreign travelers.

This year's fashionable backpacking route runs north from Nepal to Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, then north again to the desert oasis

to 263. Kashgar, a fabled stopover on the Silk Road, and out to Pakistan via the Khunjerab Pass/opened to foreign tourists

Ma compared to some other parts of the world, said James Stewart-Masters from New Zealand as he washed his clothes in the courtyard. "The accommodation is good, the food is good and you can drink



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the water," he said.

He said he was drawn to the west of China by the mystique of the Silk Road. "It's not exactly what I thought it would be. It's not exactly what I thought it would be. It's not exactly what I thought it would be.

Officials, asked for their attitude to these travelers, trying to put as little as possible to China's tourism venues, said they were

"More and more people are coming here and we are including the backpacker?" Mid-Turfan official said.

"We are planning for the future to allow people to stay in private houses."

Another problem was a shortage of transport — an arid area's problem with backpackers heading for parts of the country.

There are some visa problems for individual tourists trying to get into China via Nepali. Bufone traveler reported that a thriving market in Chinese visas has grown.

"I always wanted to see Tibet and I wanted to see if I could go overland from Katmandu to Lhasa and get away with it," said Joanna Qbermeyer from Chicago as she stood near the towering sand dunes of the Gobi Desert, eips Oil the Dunhuang oasis.

She did, and so did dozens of others. "Lhasa is full of western tourists. — crowded," I said. Hoffmann, a Dutch traveler on the steps of the Dunhuang post office.

"I think in one or two years Lhasa is going to be like Kathmandu with Western food and Western hotels. "I'm really lucky to be traveling here this early."

British traveler Sebastian Crewe said Lhasa was getting popular that it's not unlike the GinM in Tokyo — packed with tourists. Most backpackers report that traveling in China is strenuous but interesting and cheap.

It is amazing the people one meets out in the far west of China these days — in Turfan, a desert oasis on the Silk Road, I bumped into former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau chatting with backpackers lounging under the grape trellises.

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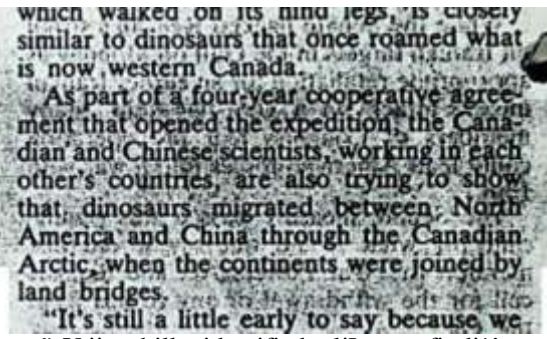
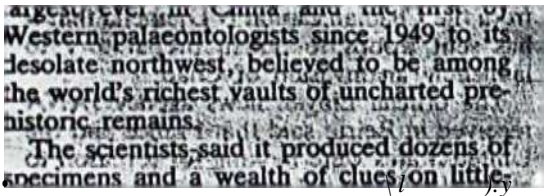
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The secretary won the case and recovered
the property. A legal

Xinjiang flooded by meetings

Rising interest in China's ancient "Silk Road" has made Xinjiang Autonomous Region a popular place. It is visited by large numbers of people who travel at State expense and the influx of these travellers has brought Xinjiang a lot of trouble and caused, a waste of money and manpower; Guangming Daily reported.

More than 800 conferences and meetings were held in Xinjiang this autumn, 300 more than last year. But they have brought little benefit to Xinjiang itself. What Xinjiang needs, Guangming Daily urged, is more direct support rather than the haughty travellers who waste the money and time of the local people.

Every autumn, many travellers at State expense come from inland places to attend various meetings, for which many additional planes and trains have to be assigned, and more rooms found in Urumqi's hotels.

This past year the central government has repeatedly called for thrift and tried to forbid superfluous meetings. A Xinjiang official said that the regional government has made effective measures to carry out the call.

Then, why are so many meetings held in Xinjiang? Sponsored by ministries of the central government or national organs, Xinjiang Autonomous Region authorities have no say in stopping them, according to the official.

Some local government officials think that some Xinjiang's departments should also be blamed for so many meetings, especially those bureau chiefs who think that holding large-scale meetings is a form of opening to the outside world or an opportunity to show off their achievements. Some local leaders were willing to spend State money to host meetings that don't have much to do with Xinjiang.

The meetings usually last five to seven days with three, days spent on sight-seeing.

Dozens of people or sometimes a whole department has to spend weeks preparing for them. One department, for instance, spent half a year sponsoring three international and national meetings.

Meanwhile, Xinjiang has to spend an average of 30,000 yuan on each meeting. How much, did the region have to spend on 800 meetings? -And how much has the State to bear for the meetings held in Xinjiang this year, including the travelling expenses of the 40,000 travelers?

Big hotels and hostels became suddenly empty after October as the weather turned cold. However, several new big hotels are now being built, which worries Xinjiang people: will more people come at the expense of the State next year?



China holds powerful nuclear test

Chinese underground test took place in

STOCKHOLM, June 5 (R) — China, one of the world's five nuclear military powers, today detonated a nuclear bomb at its Lop Nor test site in western China, Swedish military scientists said today.

The underground explosion, China's first since December 1984; registered 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, said Nils Olof Bergkvist, spokesman for the Swedish Geological Observatory, run by neutral Sweden's Defense Ministry.

He said it seemed likely the nuclear device was less than the 150-kiloton limit agreed by the unratified 1974 threshold ban treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union. A 150-kiloton yield is equivalent to an explosion of 150,000 tons of TNT. Bergkvist said today's test explosion was some six to eight times more powerful than the nuclear bomb which was dropped on the Japanese

1984. China has exploded 27 nuclear devices in the atmosphere, over the top of the Lop Nor-Test site, the last one in 1980. Early in 1986, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang announced that China had ended atmospheric testing.

kill 14; typhoon batters S; Bangladesh

Were killed and homeless as a typhoon battered Bangladesh, whipping the Bay of Bengal, rescue officials said today. At least 14 people were killed and made homeless as a typhoon battered Bangladesh, whipping the Bay of Bengal, rescue officials said today.

WINDS OF 120 KILOMETERS PER HOUR BLEW AWAY HOUSES, UPROOTED TREES AND DISRUPTED POWER IN PATUAKHALI, BHOLA AND NOAKHALI DISTRICTS LAST NIGHT.

TIDAL WAVES TWO METERS HIGH DESTROYED HOSPITAL AND A POLICE STATION ON HATTIYA ISLAND AND WASHED AWAY HOMES IN COASTAL VILLAGES, INJURING 500 PEOPLE.

The government ordered rescue operations to offshore islands where hundreds are marooned. An estimated 15,000 died in a typhoon which hit coastal Bangladesh on May 24, 1985.

Scientific observatories' nuclear military testing.

In Peking; the Chinese Foreign Ministry had no immediate comment on the report.

The test would be the 33rd nuclear device China is thought to have detonated since it exploded, its first in 1964. The last known





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Letters to the Editor

Beijing's nuke tests

Taiwan's condemnation of Communist China for conducting an underground nuclear test in the western mainland was a reiteration of "...the ROC government's established policy to oppose and denounce the development of nuclear weapons", as Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Rock Leng put it.

Most people are not aware that Communist China is conducting its nuclear tests in Xinjiang, home to millions of Chinese Muslims. So the main victims of these destructive nuclear tests are Chinese Muslims.

We should not ignore -the humanitarian factor of this issue. Humanitarian organizations all over the world should raise their voice to put an end to underground nuclear tests in any country or place. *i*

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Chinese mourn worst tragedy

BEIJING, Dec. 10 (R) — Thousands grieved in China's northwest oil town of Karamay today, standing in falling snow to mourn a generation as they buried more of the 300 children burned to death in China's worst fire in 15 years. "The whole city is immersed in grief," a local official, who refused to be identified, said by telephone. "For this town this is a disaster that has drowned all hope.

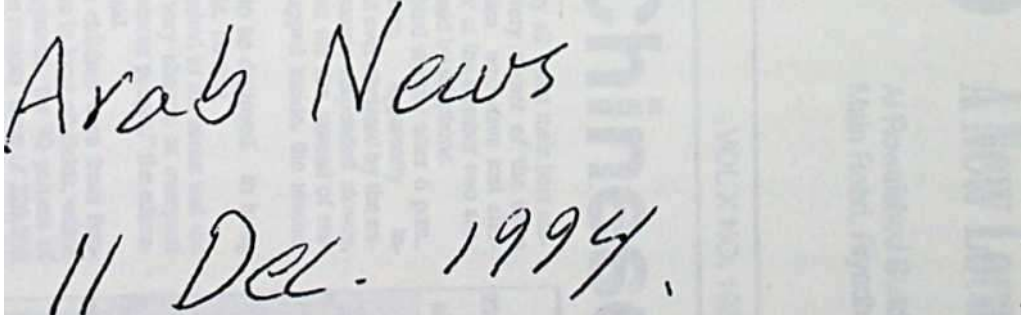
China's deadliest fire in 15 years raged through the Friendship Hall Cinema in Karamay, near the border with the former Soviet Union, on Thursday evening when it was packed with more than 900 people, including at least 500 schoolchildren performing in and watching a cultural show.

Officials said 311 people, mostly children, were killed and 225 injured, but added

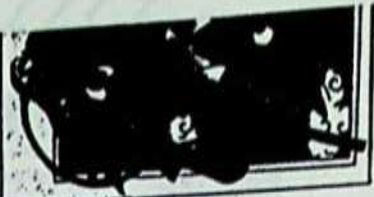
they were unable to give an exact death toll because many parents took the bodies of their children home immediately to mourn. The youngest to die were eight years old.

Hospitals said 78 of the injured were in critical condition with 11 unlikely to survive. Three children had burns over 90 percent of their bodies, a doctor said. More than 10,000 of Karamay's 220,000 residents turned out in silence yesterday for funerals of about 80 children from families of the local Muslim Uyghur minority, the official said.

The town today mourned under driving snow as families buried more children, the cream of Karamay's primary and secondary schools who had been chosen to present a cultural performance to a visiting education inspection team, he said.



Arab News
11 Dec. 1994.



Riyadh Daily

Saudi capital's first English language newspaper

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Hundreds of children die in Chinese blaze

BEIJING (R) - One of China's deadliest fires engulfed a cinema hall in a remote oil town in the west, killing more than 310 people, most of them children performing and watching a cultural show, officials said on Friday.

The Friendship Hall Cinema in Karamay, near the border with the former Soviet Union, was packed with nearly 800 people, including 500 school-children, when the fire broke out on Thursday evening, an education official told Reuters.

"About 300 people were killed and several are missing," he said by telephone from Karamay, in northwest Xinjiang province. "We do not know the number of injured because they are still counting."

"It was a tragedy," Local television broadcast a brief message of condolence over the tragedy and appealed to residents to keep calm. Many victims failed to escape the

blaze because all but one of the doors were locked and iron bars blocked the windows. Most of the bodies were found piled near the only exit, one witness said by telephone.

Survivors reported seeing sparks from the ceiling that lit the stage curtains and electrical wires, sending a ball of flames hurtling into the front rows of the auditorium.

One weeping broadcast official said the fire appeared to have been caused by an electrical fault.

Two hospitals alone reported admitting more than 225 injured from the fire, the second disastrous blaze in China in less than two weeks.

An official at the Xinjiang Oil Administration General Hospital said doctors were treating 116 people, of whom 67 were in critical condition. Most were children. Karamay Deputy Mayor Zhao Lantou was among those badly burnt. More than 110 people were in the

people's hospital, including 11 in critical condition and not expected to survive, a doctor said.

"The other 100 are only slightly injured but they are children and they are in shock," he said. Some victims were poisoned by noxious fumes from the burning decor.

Officials were having difficulty compiling a final death toll because many grieving parents had taken home the bodies of their children, the oil administration hospital doctor said.

China's worst reported fire of modern times was also in a cinema in northwestern Xinjiang province, killing more than 600 people in 1979.

The cream of students from 10 primary schools and seven secondary schools in Karamay, along with their teachers, were in the newly decorated hall to present a special cultural show to a visiting education inspection team. "We only have a certain number of

schools and they all sent their best students, so in every corner of the town there are families who have lost children," a teacher at the number two secondary school said by telephone.

The fire erupted shortly after 6 p.m., but firefighters, apparently inexperienced and overwhelmed by the extent of the disaster, responded slowly, trying to put out the fire instead of rescuing those trapped inside, the teacher said.

Troops had to be deployed to bring out those inside, he said.

"Parents rushed to the scene and the situation was very chaotic as everyone struggled to rescue people," the education official said.

Most of the children were from families of workers in local oil fields, which provide employment for 90 percent of residents in the remote town of 220,000 people, about 300 km northwest of the Xinjiang capital of Urumqi.

More than 300 people, mostly schoolchildren, were killed and 230 injured when a fireball exploded from the stage of the Karamay cinema and engulfed the audience



More than 1,500 people have been killed and 2,780 injured in 30,000 fires in China this year. REUTERS



Women grieve on Saturday for relatives killed in Thursday's cinema inferno in Karamay, China.

China arrests official in cinema fire; toll 325

BEIJING, Dec. 12 (R) — Chinese public security officials have arrested the deputy director of a cinema where 325 people, including 288 children, were killed last week in China's deadliest fire in 15 years, officials said today.

Abulaqi Cade was arrested on orders from the local procurator late yesterday, an official of the Propaganda Department in the remote oil town of Karamay said by telephone. He did not say on what charges the man had been arrested.

Sun Yung, director of the city's cultural center, and the town's director of education, Zhao Zhongcheng, have been detained for questioning, local officials said.

The death toll from the fire that engulfed the Friendship Hall last Thursday has risen to 325, officials said. The cinema was packed with 796 people, mostly children performing and watching a cultural show for a visiting 25-member literacy inspection team. The youngest victim was eight years old.

Hundreds of doctors and burn specialists

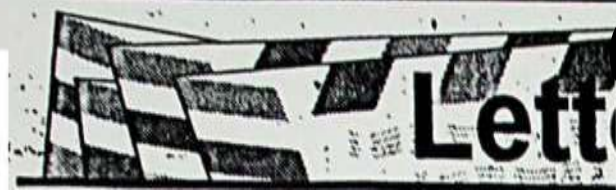
from across China have flown to Karamay, about 300 kilometers (180 miles) northwest of the Xinjiang provincial capital of Urumqi, to help treat the injured, another official said. About 130 were injured, with 72 in critical condition, the Legal Daily newspaper said. Hospitals have reported 225 hurt, with at least 11 unlikely to survive because of the severity of their burns.

"Most of the children have come out of shock, but they are now in the stage when they are most prone to infection," one official said. "If they can pass this stage then most will live." Many citizens of the town of 220,000 had taken blood tests in case blood donations were needed, he said.

About 80 percent of the victims have been buried with the rest of the funerals expected to be completed tomorrow.

The tiny casualties — most of them born under China's strict "one-child" policy — were buried in cemeteries at the foot of the town's Genghis Khan Hill, the official said. "People are now waiting for the results of the investigation," he said.

Letters to the Editor



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Sinkiang is not 'part and parcel of China

The Consul General of the People's Republic of China claimed, in his letter of June 21, that "Sinkiang is part and parcel of China since time immemorial as acknowledged by the international community." This is distortion of facts.

In order to justify their domination of Eastern Turkestan, the Chinese claim that it has been a part of China since the Stone Age, and that Chinese habitation there re-established Eastern Turkestan as an indivisible part of China. It is not true. The Turkic peoples are the indigenous natives of this area and their homeland is Turkestan which, in Iranian language, means "The Land of the Turkic peoples", dating from the 7th century. The eastern part of Turkestan was invaded by the Manchu rulers of China in 1876. Subsequently, Eastern Turkestan was called Xinjiang or Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region by the Chinese.

The historical name of Xinjiang or Sinkiang is Eastern Turkestan. The Manchu rulers of China renamed it "Sinkiang" and annexed it into the territory of the Manchu Empire on Nov. 18, 1884; and in 1955, it was called "Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region." The word "Sinkiang" or "Xinjiang" in Chinese means "New Land". Thus, it signifies that this territory was not a part of China prior to its annexation in 1884.

It is also a fact, sociologically, that unlike the Chinese, the people of Eastern Turkestan have a completely different history, culture and language recognized from early times. Most of the indigenous peoples of modern Central Asia including the non-Han population of Eastern Turkestan, are of Turkic stock and speak languages comprehensible to modern Turkish speakers. The majority of modern Eastern Turkestan's 14 million peoples share ethnic ties with Central Asia: Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tajik, Uzbek and Tatar nationalities are among Eastern Turkestan's 13 ethnic groups.

Geographically, Eastern Turkestan is completely separated from China. One of the western gates of the Great Wall facing Eastern Turkestan is called, Yu Min Gaung (Jade Gate). Eastern Turkestan is famous for its jade. The New China Atlas, published in Shanghai in 1939, clearly states that during the Ch'in, Han and Tang dynasties, the Jade Gate, was accepted by the Chinese as their westernmost border.

Besides these cultural and geographical separateness and distinct different identity, the Turkic peoples of Eastern Turkestan, historically, have a distinct independent political identity which kept them separate from the Chinese. A long history of separate political identity of Eastern

Turkestan falsifies the claim of the Chinese leaders and diplomats.

Thomas J. Barfield's meticulous study (The Perilous Frontier: Nomadic Empires and China, 221 B.C. to A.D. 1757, Cambridge, M.A. Blackwell, 1989) of China's relationships with nomadic empires should be sufficient to dispose of any historic Chinese claim to Eastern Turkestan other than by conquest. The Chinese control over Eastern Turkestan was temporary and incomplete. The frequency of invasions and sporadic revolts suggests that the indigenous peoples never accepted Chinese hegemony over their territory. Between 104 B.C. and 751 A.D., China staged six different invasions of Eastern Turkestan. The total period of Chinese occupation during these 855 years was only 157 years. During the remaining 698 years of this period, Eastern Turkestan remained an independent country. After the repulsion of the Chinese occupiers by the Arab, Turkic and Tibetan forces in 751 A.D., Eastern Turkestan enjoyed an independent sovereign status for a long period of thousand years before it was invaded by the Manchu rulers of China.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of Nationalist China, in Article 4 of the National Development Program which he presented to the first Congress of the Kuomintang Party in 1924, admitted that there were Turkic peoples living in China, and that these peoples were aboriginal inhabitants of Eastern Turkestan. He stated that these peoples had the right to self-determination and that this right should be recognized.

Turkic Muslims declared Eastern Turkestan independent on the following three occasions in the modern period of history:

1. Emirate (1865-1877)
2. Muslim Republic of Eastern Turkestan (1933-1934)
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In the later part of the 19th century and the first seven decades of the 20th, the Turkic Muslims have had a difficult time. The Muslim Republic (1933-34) was invaded by the Chinese with the active support of the Russians whose forces, carried out a large scale massacres of the Muslims. The last Republic (1944-49) was about to gain international recognition, when again the Russians colluded with the Nationalist Chinese, and ultimately the Republic fell to the Communists in 1949.

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b ^East Tbrkistan

The Consulate General of the People's Republic of China is thankful to Arab News for its articles on the economic development and life of Muslims in China for more than a year, after the country's political openness, to strengthen the friendly relations between China and Saudi Arabia.

But, we would like to point out. that the^article published on June 6, 1994 — Repression Continues in E. Turki- stan by Anwar Rahman, a Turkistani exile in Switzerland — .contained fabricated information that would mar the image of China.

T^e Chinese consulate hopes that your newspaper would not publish such reports in future. It also takes this opportunity to reaffirm that Sinkiang is part and parcel of China since time immemorial as acknowledged by the international community. We strongly oppose any move to separate Sinkiang from China and would not allow anybody to-interfere in our internal affairs.

Consulate General, The People's
Republic of China.

'Jeddah.

By Anwar Rahman
Special to Arab News

There has been increasing concern by human rights groups about China's treatment of ethnic minorities, especially Muslims in Eastern Turkistan. Since occupying Eastern Turkistan, the Chinese authorities have pursued a policy of systematic assimilation and genocide on the Turkistani people.

Fundamental individual human rights and freedoms of the Turkistanis, including their economic, social and cultural rights, continue to be violated by the Chinese Communists. Thousands of Turkistanis have been killed, tortured and imprisoned on various political grounds. China, characterized by its colonialist policies, is plundering the natural resources in Turkistan.

In order to assimilate and exterminate the Turkistanis, Beijing has been imposing the policy of population transfer by pouring Chinese immigrants into Eastern Turkistan. To eliminate Turkistanis from the region,

Repression continues in E. Long-suffering Chinese Muslims look to the free world for end to persecution

the Chinese Communists resorted to various means including birth control and heavy taxation on local businesses and setting fire on commercial centers.

On April 7, 1992, the People's Government of Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region promulgated a regulation for birth control. It imposed tough punishments on families who fail to abide by the law.

After the imposition of the law Muslim birth rate had reduced considerably. To take Hotan Prefecture as an example, there were only 19,700 births in 1992 compared with 31,439 in the previous year. In 1992, 27,900 men and women were subjected to sterilization in Hotan Prefecture. During the same year, 7,100 induced abortions were

made on women, most of whom had three or four months pregnancy.

Mrs. Dolat Khan from village No. 6, Nasheda District of Gunna County, had to sell her whole family property to pay the penalty for giving birth to her fourth child.

Seven school children, who raised slogans demanding the abrogation of the birth control law, were arrested and tortured. In fact these boys are still in prison.

The Chinese Communists' are systematically plundering and sabotaging Turkistanis' businesses and commercial activities. Feng Shu, a Chinese journalist, wrote in the Chinese Magazine that Choppur Haji, a trader in Kashgar Milly had to pay 250,000 yuan to the customs for importing

scarves from Pakistan. On June 12, 1992 the bazaar in Khaghlik County was set on fire by unknown criminals when the traders were in prayer at a nearby mosque. Four women and seven children died in the incident with an estimated loss of 20 million yuan.

Millions of Turkistanis have been forced to take hard labor since 1990. In Yengisar, a county to the east of Kashgar populated by Muslims, the county magistrate, an extreme nationalist, forces the Turkistanis to voluntary labor almost day and night.

Mamat Ili, police chief in Gunna County said in a speech recently that those who protest against voluntary labor would have their tongues cut off and those who disturb

this campaign would have their hands chopped off. The Turkistani people such as Uighur, Kazak, Khirghiz, Uzbek, Tatar and Tajik embraced Islam in 920 AD. Since then they have been sacrificing their lives to defend their faith.

Since the Chinese occupation in 1949 all religious activities had been forbidden in Turkistan. Imams were subjected to all kinds of tortures and many of them were executed. Eastern Turkistani people are looking to the free world, especially the United States in hope that they would come to their help to save them from slavery, genocide and oppression imposed by China. (Author is a Turkistani exile in Switzerland)

EASTERN TURKESTAN : A MUSLIM STATE NEVER PART OF CHINA

by Dr. Mozammel Haque

The Consulate General of the People's Republic of China claimed through the letter column of the Jeddah-based English daily, Arab News on 21 June 1994 that "Sinkiang is part and parcel of China since time immemorial as acknowledged by the international community." This is distortion of facts and therefore it needs to be rectified in the light of historical facts and figures.

China's hold on the region known today as the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region has always been troubled. In recent times, Beijing's authority was re-established over the territory only in the 18th century, but the People's Republic of China has followed the Manchu and Republican era leaders in claiming that Xinjiang has "always " been "part of China". Like the ancient Chinese emperors and other Chinese leaders who regarded themselves as "sons of Heaven", and as such considered all countries of the world as their actual or potential domain, the Chinese Consulate General echoed their claims which has no historical foundation.

In order to justify their domination of Eastern Turkestan, the Chinese claim that it has been a part of China since the Stone Age, and that Chinese habitation there established Eastern Turkestan as an indivisible part of China. This argument, however, distorts historical facts .

It is historically true that the Turkic peoples are the indigenous natives of this area and their homeland is Turkestan which, in Iranian language, means "The Land of the Turkic peoples", dating from the 7th century. It is also true that the western part of Turkestan had been gradually conquered by Tsarist Russia by 1865, when it became known as Western Turkestan. In the 1920's after the formation of the former Soviet Union, Western Turkestan was divided into five republics called Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. The eastern part of Turkestan was invaded by the Manchu rulers of China in 1876. Subsequently, Eastern Turkestan was called Xinjiang or Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region by the Chinese.

It should be remembered that the historical name of Xinjiang or Sinkiang is Eastern Turkestan. The Manchu rulers of China renamed it "Sinkiang" and annexed it into the territory of the Manchu Empire on 18 November 1884; and in 1955, it was called "Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region." The word "Sinkiang" or "Xinjiang" in Chinese means "New Land". Thus, it signifies that this territory was not a part of China prior to its annexation in 1884. An area larger than Alaska and approximately three times the size of France ,1.6 million square kilometers, about one-sixth of the total area of China, including other Chinese colonies like Tibet, Eastern Turkestan borders on Western Turkestan to the northwest, the Mongolian Peoples Republic to the northeast, Afghanistan to the southwest, Pakistan, India and Tibet to the south and China to the east.

It is also a fact, sociologically, that unlike the Chinese, the people of Eastern Turkestan have a complete different history, culture, language recognised from early times. Most of the indigenous peoples of modern Central Asia, including the non-Han population of Eastern Turkestan , are of Turkic stock and speak languages comprehensible to modern Turkish speakers. The majority of modern Eastern Turkestan's 14 million peoples share ethnic ties with Central Asia: Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tajik, Uzbek and Tatar nationalities are among Eastern Turkestan's 13 ethnic groups.

Pan Ku, the great historian of the Han Dynasty wrote: "As for clothing, costume, food and language, the barbarians are entirely different from the Middle Kingdom...Mountains, valleys and the great desert separate them from us. This barrier which lies between the interior and the alien was made by heaven and earth.

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The Mongols, who ruled during the Yuan dynasty from 1270 to 1368, already controlled Eastern Turkestan when they finally consolidated their control over China. Under the Mongol brotherhood, Lillian Craig Harris observed (in his article "Xinjiang, Central Asia and the Implications for China's Policy in the Islamic World,") published in The China Quarterly, No. 133, March 1993, pages 110-129) "Eastern Turkestan was incorporated into Mongolistan and administered by Jagatai and his successors from Aksu and later Kashgar. In no way the area was considered a part of China." Moreover, during this period the Uighurs voluntarily became a part of the Mongol empire where they maintained their sovereignty and played an important cultural and political role.

The Manchus, after having established a huge empire in China proceeded to subdue Independent Eastern Turkestan, invaded it in 1759, but this and subsequent invasions achieved no permanent success until 1876. On November 18, 1884, the Manchu invaders annexed the territory under the name of "Xinjiang" with the Manchu Empire. First of all, Eastern Turkestan thus became a part of Manchu, and not a Chinese empire. Secondly, the Manchu occupation of Eastern Turkestan between 1759 and 1863 cannot be viewed as an assertion of Chinese dominion because the Manchus were not Chinese. Thirdly, this period of occupation was not gone unchallenged. The Turkic peoples of Eastern Turkestan revolted 42 times against their Manchu rulers with the aim of regaining their independence. In 1863 they were successful in expelling the Manchus from their motherland where they founded an independent state under the leadership of Yakup Beg Badavlat, lasted 16 years. This state was recognised by the Ottoman Empire, Tsarist Russia and Great Britain.

In 1911 Manchu rule in China was overthrown by the Nationalist Chinese movement under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who established a republic in China. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, founder of Nationalist China, in Article Four of the National Development Programme which he presented to the first Congress of the Kuomintang Party in 1924, admitted that there were Turkic peoples living in China, and that these peoples were aboriginal inhabitants of Eastern Turkestan. He stated that these peoples had the right to self-determination and that this right should be recognised.

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1 uinCMan, in order to create a "Great Chinese Nation." During the Republican Era (1912-49) central control over Eastern Turkestan was loosened. The Turkic Muslims of Eastern Turkestan, who wanted to free themselves from foreign domination, staged several uprisings against the Nationalist Chinese rule during this period. Twice, in 1933 and 1944, the Turkic Muslims were successful in setting up an independent Eastern Turkestan Republic. But these independent Republics were overthrown by the military intervention and political intrigues of the Soviet Union.

In 1949 the Nationalist Chinese government was, in turn, overthrown by the Communist
After that Eastern Turkestan fell under Chinese Communist rule.

Chinese Revolution,

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In the latter part of the 19th century and the first seven decades of the 20th, the Turkic Muslims have had a difficult time. The Muslim Republic (1933-34) was invaded by the Chinese with the active support of the Russians whose forces carried out a large scale massacre of the Muslims. The last Republic (1944-49) was about to gain international recognition, when again the Russians colluded with the Nationalist Chinese, and ultimately the Republic fell to the Communists in 1949.

Thus, it is seen through the historical facts that Eastern Turkestan was never a part of China. Until the mid-18th century Chinese attempts to control Eastern Turkestan were sporadic and never resulted in the establishment of permanent Chinese authority there. Neither the Mongols nor the Manchu rulers were Chinese and there during this period it was not part of Chinese empire. Even during the "Feudal", or "Reactionary" or "Progressive" Chinese occupation, the Turkic Muslims of Eastern Turkestan did not and do not accept the Chinese occupation of their motherland. Resistance and revolts continued. The fact of historical invasion and present forcible occupation are not alone sufficient to establish a territorial claim of the present. Nor do historical periods of subjugation invalidate a people's claim to sovereignty in their own land. Long before the Chinese both Iranians and Greeks had invaded Eastern Turkestan and twice, in the seventh and eighth centuries Tibetans had invaded. If past invasion justifies today's territorial claims not only would China have many competitors for Eastern Turkestan, but Tibetans and Mongols of today would be justified in claiming vast

territories of China itself.

Since occupying the country in 1949, Chinese authorities have pursued a policy of the assimilation of the peoples of Eastern Turkestan, eliminating their culture and exterminating their belief.

Today the Turkic peoples of Eastern Turkestan are waging a life and death struggle for survival. Fundamental human rights and freedoms, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights continue to be violated by the Chinese authorities. Eastern Turkestan people seeking only to live with dignity continue to be killed, tortured and imprisoned. This fact has been documented by international organisations such as Amnesty International, Asia Watch and the Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker.

Despite policies of political oppression, the cultural genocide and economic exploitation the peoples of Eastern Turkestan with the support of the international community, are determined to continue their struggle for democracy, respect for human rights and self-determination through non-violent methods.

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Letters to the Editor

East Turkistan

The effort of Mr. Zhai Jun, counselor at the Embassy of China, to mislead the world opinion about the brutal Chinese occupation of eastern Turkistan by denying the very existence of it (Nov. 18) reminds me of a famous Persian proverb which roughly means that "How daring is the thief that he carries a lamp in his hand?"

The Chinese empire at times, during its expansionist phases, had forced its suzerainty on east Turkistan. However Turki and even Tungi people have al-

ways resisted Chinese efforts at subjugating them, sometimes with success, sometimes not so successfully.

The latest, or one of the latest, such effort was Yaqub Baig's failed effort soon after the communist takeover, when they tried to subjugate again the Uighur people of east Turkistan; resulting in Bosnia-like slaughter and ethnic cleansing of Uighur and other Eastern Turks by the Han Chinese empire. The presence of several thousand east Turkistanis in many Gulf countries is witness to the existence of east Turkistan.

Mr. Tunis party arid country first tried to annihilate the east Turks militarily. Now they are trying to complete the annihilation psychologically. Al-Shehab Majas

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Letters to the Editor

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Xinjiang Uygur

The article "Innocent victims of nuclear race" (Oct. 30) mistakenly called China's Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region as "Eastern Turkistan" and, disregarding actual facts, stated that China's underground nuclear tests "have caused the death of about

200,000 people in the region," and "about 10 percent of the region's population now suffer from deadly diseases."

\ These comments not only contravene facts but also interfere in China's ^ internal affairs.

Xinjiang has been an inalienable part of China since ancient times. The so-called "Eastern Turkistan" was created by a small handful of foreign? ers referring to China's Xinjiang. The Chinese people, including all ethnic communities, in Xinjiang have never used or-accepted such a term. The Chinese government and people are firmly opposed to any attempt to divide China under whatever pretext or by whatever means.

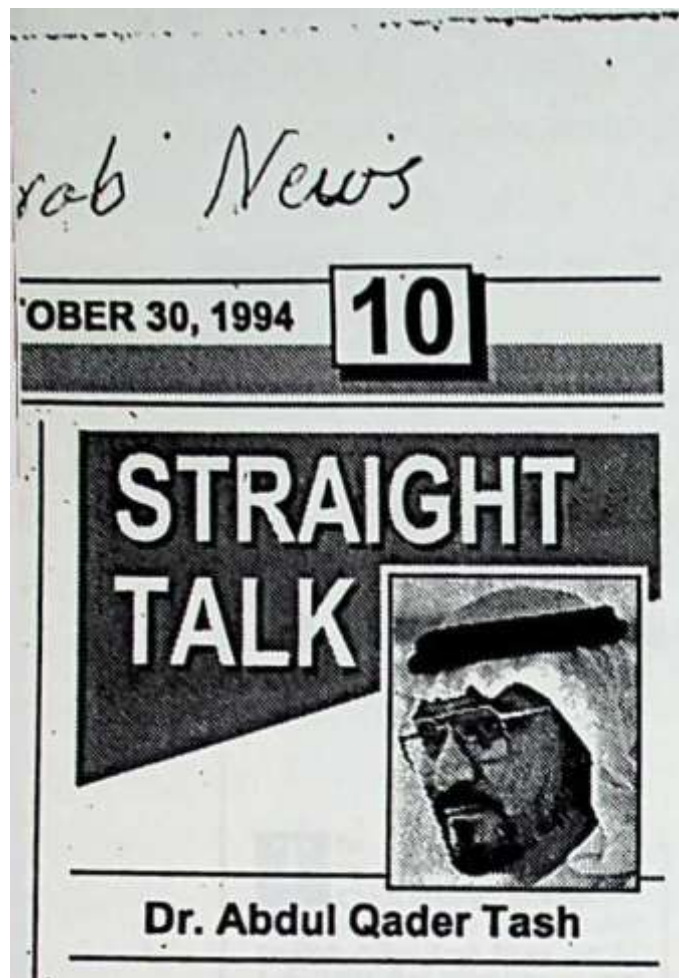
The 'nuclear tests conducted by the Chinese government which are limited in number have always been carried out in areas far from human habitation and scientific studies have proved that these tests have not brought harm to ' the people living in Xinjiang. Starting / from the T 980s only underground nuclear tests have been conducted. China * - possesses a small amount ^of nuclear 7'weaponS solely , for .the j purpose of \ v;t self-defense. . Among -.all the nuclear ;; 'v states, China has conducted the least number of nuclear tests, and maintains .that the nuclear-weapon states should .

- /agree to the complete destruction of all nuclear weapons at an early date.

. f Zhai Jun , v .

Counsellor

y . , / 's i Embassy of China / .Riyadh



Innocent victims of nuclear race

C HINA conducted a nuclear test in the beginning of this month, its second during the last four months, bringing the total number of such tests it conducted to 41 since 1964. Unfortunately, the international response to China's nuclear tests is only limited to condemnation of the event. Many countries, which possess nuclear power, have restricted their .. underground nuclear tests, while China continues such tests without bothering about any one's reactions. !

Most people are not aware that Beijing is conducting its nuclear tests in Eastern Turkistan (Sinkiang), home to millions of Muslims. So die main victims of these destructive nuclear tests are Muslims.

■ The International Islamic News Agency (UNA) reported on Sept. 22, ; 1994 quoting Eastern Turkistam sources in Eurppc that China might conduct two more underground nuclear tests in Lop-Nor in Eastern Turkistan this year. This was disclosed by Patricia, Lewis, director of the .Verification Technology Information Center, which follows up nuclear tests around the world. Patricia's predictions were correct, for Beijing did. conduct nuclear tests this year as it has for the last 30 years.

IINA's report unveils appalling information about the effect of nuclear tests in the Muslim regions. These tests have caused the death of about 200,000 people in Turkistan due to thp spread of radioactive substances.

About 10 percent of the region's population now suffer from deadly diseases including cancer and many children are bom deformed. Nuclear tests have also contaminated water sources and agricultural fields in the region,

The report adds that hundreds of citizens in the region last year attacked the center for nuclear tests in Lop-Nor, causing heavy damage to the facility.

The neighboring Kazakhstan Republic has condemned China's, latest nuclear explosions in the region and has said that it would have destructive effects on the atmosphere and public health. Kazakhstan was concerned because Lop-Nor, where the tests are conducted, is situated along its borders. Nuclear arms race is an international menace and no society would be spared from its disastrous effects. Even if the international organizations and big powers failed to find solutions to control this fierce race at the political level, we should not ignore the humanitarian factor of this issue.

Humanitarian organizations all over the world should raise their voice to put an end to underground nuclear tests in any country or place.

They should also show more concern and interest toward the victims of nuclear tests in Lop-Nor and other places, as the rights of these people are more important than that of dogs and cats. I hope they would agree with me on that point.

Eastern Turkestan

A Muslim State Never a Part of China

Dr. Mozammel Haque

The Consulate-General of the People's Republic of China claimed through the letter column of the Jeddah-based English daily, *Arab News*, on 21 June 1994 that "Sinkiang is part and parcel of China since time immemorial as acknowledged by the international community." This is distortion of facts and, therefore, it needs to be rectified in the light of historical facts and figures.

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larger than Alaska and approximately three times the size of France, 1.6 million square kilometers, about one-sixth of the total area of China, including other Chinese colonies like Tibet, Eastern Turkestan bordering Western Turkestan to the northwest, the Mongolian Peoples Republic to the northeast, Afghanistan to the southwest, Pakistan, India and Tibet to the south and China to the east.

It is also a fact, sociologically, that unlike the Chinese, the people of Eastern Turkestan, have a complete different history, culture and a language recognised from early times. Most of the indigenous peoples of modern Central Asia, including the non-Han population of Eastern Turkestan, are of Turkic stock and speak languages comprehensible to modern Turkish speakers. The majority of modern Eastern Turkestan's 14 million peoples shares ethnic ties with Central Asia: Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tajik, Uzbek and Tatar nationalities are among Eastern Turkestan's 13 ethnic groups.

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A Muslim family of Eastern Turkistan is relaxing in the countryside.

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After his death, however, power passed into the hands of Chiang Kai Shek and his clique. This group not only abrogated Article Four, but also pursued a policy, actively dividing and assimilating the Turkic peoples of Eastern Turkestan, in order to create a "Great Chinese Nation." During the Republican Era (1912-49), central control over Eastern Turkestan was loosened. The Turkic Muslims of Eastern Turke

stan, who wanted to free themselves from foreign domination, staged several uprisings against the Nationalist Chinese rule during this period. Twice, in 1933 and again in 1944, the Turkic Muslims were successful in setting up an independent Eastern Turkestan Republic. But these independent Republics were overthrown by the military intervention and political intrigues of the Soviet Union.

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- ii. Muslim Republic of Eastern Turkestan (1933-1934)
- iii. Eastern Turkestan Republic (1944-49)

In the latter part of the 19th century and the first seven decades of the 20th, the Turkic Muslims have had a difficult time. The Muslim Republic (1933-34) was invaded by the Chinese with the active support of the Russians, whose forces carried out a large scale massacre of the Muslims. The last Republic (1944-49) was about to gain international recognition, when, again the Russians colluded with the Nationalist Chinese, and ultimately the Republic fell to the Communists in 1949.

Thus, -it can be seen through the historical facts that Eastern Turkestan was never a part of China. Until the mid-18th century, Chinese attempts to control Eastern Turkestan were sporadic and never resulted in the establishment of permanent Chinese authority there. Neither the Mongols nor the Manchu rulers were Chinese and during this period the territory not part of Chinese empire. Even during the "Feudal," or

"Reactionary" or "Progressive" Chinese occupations, the Turkic Muslims of Eastern Turkestan did not and do not accept the Chinese occupation of their motherland. Resistance and revolts continued. The fact of historical invasion and present forcible occupation are not alone sufficient to establish a territorial claim of the present. Nor do historical periods of subjugation invalidate a people's claim to sovereignty in their own land. Long before the Chinese, both Iranians and Greeks had invaded Eastern Turkestan and twice, in the seventh and eighth centuries, Tibetans had invaded it. If past invasion justifies today's territorial claims, not only would China have many competitors for Eastern Turkestan, but Tibetans and Mongols of today would be justified in claiming vast territories of China itself.

Since occupying the country in 1949, Chinese authorities have pursued a policy of the assimilation of the peoples of Eastern Turkestan, eliminating their culture and exterminating their belief.

Today the Turkic peoples of Eastern Turkestan are waging a life and death struggle for survival. Fundamental human rights and freedoms, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights continue to be violated by the Chinese authorities. Eastern Turkestani people, seeking only to live with dignity continue to be killed, tortured and imprisoned. This fact has been documented by international organisations, such as, Amnesty International, Asia Watch and the Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker.

Despite policies of political oppression, the cultural genocide and economic exploitation, the peoples of Eastern Turkestan, with the support of the international community, are determined to continue their struggle for democracy, respect for human rights and self-determination through non-violent methods.

their faith in the peace plan," he said. after its fv.is communist rvvuiunon.

Growing nationalism worries China

BEIJING, Feb. 4 (AFP) — Nationalism is on the rise among China's ethnic minorities as economic reforms be-

on the other nationalism consciousness, feelings, self-respect and sense of pride are also being intensified," Van

of 200 yuan (\$54) and 200 kilograms of grain the newspaper said. Many are illiterate and have difficulty in finding housing, food, clothing and clean water to drink, the newspaper said.

to highlight gaps between them and the majority Han Chinese, the official CM newspaper said. Deepening reform and economic improvements had revealed "some new situations and new problems," the paper quoted the minister of the central united front work department Van Mingfu as saying yesterday.

said, adding that more attention should be paid to the problem.

China recognizes 54 minority groups which make up 15 percent of the population, or 165 million people. Most live in rural, and mountainous areas particularly along the border in

"On the one hand the Han and minority peoples are getting closer in terms of economic and cultural connections.

Xinjiang in the northwest. Government statistics show that 20 percent of them are living below the poverty line, set at an annual income

Van's comments reflect growing concern among authorities faced with the return of Tibetan nationalist demonstrations for more than a year, observers said.

Last summer the Chinese press openly expressed its concern over the appearance in largely Muslim Xinjiang of anti-Chinese "separatists."

Sandinistas slam 'CIA plot'

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 4 (AP) — The Interior Ministry accused the CIA and Salvadoran Navy officers of a plot designed to falsely implicate the Nicaraguan government in arms shipments to leftist Salvadoran guerrillas.

A Nicaraguan official yesterday said four Nicaraguan criminals were hired to steal weapons from the Nicaraguan Army and smuggle them into El Salvador, where the arms were to be "intercepted" and shown as proof that Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government was aiding the rebels.

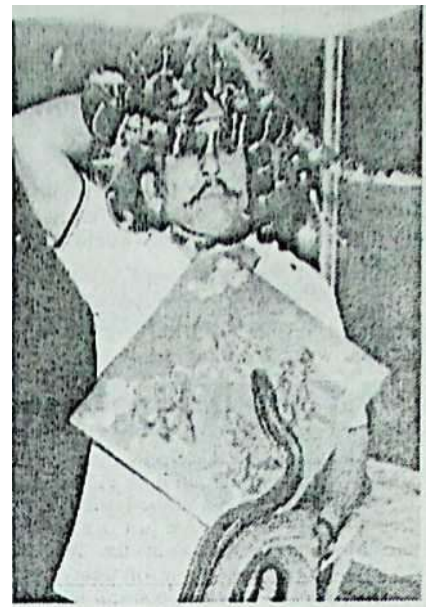
The Nicaraguan government has long denied that it has shipped weapons to the guerrillas fighting El Salvador's U.S.-backed government.

A Salvadoran Navy spokesman, Lt. Jose Castellanos, said he knew nothing about the accusations.

Oscar Loza, operations chief for Nicaragua's state security agency, said the alleged plot came to light after the four Nicaraguans were arrested in December and January during an investigation of a crime streak in Chinandega and Leon.

Meanwhile, an opposition leader said yesterday he doubted Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's statement that his leftist government would turn over power if it loses the next elections.

mi influential figure- * * *



SNAKE KING: Dasiegir Hussein has snakes on his head and one in his hand as he shows a Chinese greeting card wishing a happy New Year Saturday in a cubicle at the National Museum in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, lie has spent 12 days in the small room with some 100 poisonous snakes and claimed he broke the previous record set by a South African who lived with snakes for nine days. The 63-year-old Malaysian plans to stay in the cubicle until Feb. 7, celebrating Chinese New Year which is the year of snake.

BRIEFS

A recent report by the United Nations economic and Social Council said Soviet forces had planted millions of mines in Afghanistan before withdrawing.

Hostages to be freed soon

BEIRUT, Feb. 4 (AP) — Five Lebanese publications predicted today that some Western hostages held in Lebanon would be freed soon. One magazine said that two of the nine missing Americans would be released.

Irish Ambassador Patrick McCabe left Lebanon for his base in Iraq, saying the imminent release of Irish hostage Brian Keenan was "a distinct possibility."

to rise on the outskirts of Tel Aviv and Jerusalem," he said.

Against this background, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rubin both recently floated suggestions for reviving the stalled peace process. Their proposals center on granting "autonomy," or limited self-rule, to the 1.7 million Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied lands.

Rabin called for the election of local representatives, then autonomy and finally negotiations for a final settlement on the status of the territories, either in a confederation with Jordan or with Israel.

Shamir said directly, for the first time

have put on Isrud's puWitf inwjCj

Yehuda Jituni, Middle East's Jerusalem Times, labeled it "Israeli efforts, including meetings by Rabin aides with local Palestinian leaders, "shadow boxing and smokescreens."

"The idea is to create the impression among the Americans and the West Europeans that Israel is genuinely interested in finding an interlocutor who can ... achieve agreements acceptable to the Palestinian leadership abroad," Jituni said.

"The sad fact, however, is that Israel is unable and undoubtedly also unwilling to make far-reaching concessions at this stage."

China Muslims call for reforms

MAKKAH, Feb. 4 (INA) — The Uygur students studying abroad have appealed to the people, the press and the leaders of the free world to support the just demands of the Muslim population in the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region of China.

Their demands include political self-rule, economic self-determination, democratic elections of Turkic peoples to replace Chinese officials assigned by Beijing and increased support for Turkic peoples education at home and abroad. They also seek end to the practice of sending convicted Chinese criminals to Xinjiang, nuclear testing in Xinjiang and coercive family planning among the non-Chinese peoples in Xinjiang.

The appeal, carried by the Muslim World League journal in a recent issue, recalled that in June last, hundreds of Uygur students staged demonstrations in Urumqi, the

capital of Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region, to protest in general against the Chinese coercive family planning campaign among the Turkic people (Uygur, Kazak, Kirgiz, etc.).

The statement added "despite Xinjiang's immense resources, the Turkic peoples live at a subsistence level. The Chinese are transporting to other regions all the products of Xinjiang. The economic reforms allowing the Turkic peoples to trade on the free market are aimed not at providing jobs for them, but at eliminating them from the job market. An epidemic of hepatitis, caused by poor sanitation, killed hundreds of people in Xinjiang last year."

Continuing, it said the main objective of the Chinese seemed to be to assimilate the Turkic peoples of Xinjiang by prohibiting their population growth.



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Economics and Finance

Great advances in shipbuilding

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^Zhen FanfelS^

SHANGHAI — The shipbuilding industry has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years. From 1970 to 1986, the China Shipbuilding Corporation (CSSC), with 166 subordinate enterprises and 300,000 employees, built ships capable of carrying a total of 4.32 million tons, and 2.55 million horsepower of diesel engines. Its output in the period was worth 18.7 billion yuan.

The sets of 88 vessels built by the Huachuanghi, Guangterai Marine Construction Company and Marine Offshore Construction Company, which were opened at the Shanghai Exhibition Centre yesterday.

In the eight-year period, China built 60,000 dead weight tonnage vessels, with the capacity raised by 460,000 tons, 60 per cent of the total increase during the last 30 years.

building - 150,000 DWT vessels. Huachuanghi also has grown. Since 1979 China has received orders for 168 vessels, capable of carrying a total of 1.8 million DWT. So far 1.1 million DWT have been delivered, worth \$1.76 billion.

The variety of vessels exported includes multi-purpose containers,

Thirty-nine Chinese enterprises from Shanghai, Wuhai, Tianjin, Dalian and Chongqing are also taking part. The purpose of the conference to introduce the latest developments in the world's shipbuilding industry, said Shao Bingjun, secretary general of the Society of Marine Architecture and Shipbuilding, vice-director of the China Shipbuilding Industry Association.

manager said the Marine Construction Company and Marine Offshore Construction Company are the fourth such in

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te a Uonai: conferen(»)/exhibition A/pohsbred%by:[itha;:iShang^i/£;^M^4*V:.*^Ay*;*l; /Society of NaVaV Architecture and

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The five-day joint conference/exhibition has 160 foreign firms from 14 countries, and regions participating.

which have been allowed to spread up across the country, should be controlled because of a wool shortage, the Economic Daily said. In the past five years, 38,000 cashmere sweaters were exported, far below the international demand of 80,000.

Southwest cities to work together.

CHONGQING (Xinhua) - Mayors from 51 cities in Southwest China have been racking their brains here over the past week on

has played a leading role in the industry. Since 1984 Chongqing has set up more than 100 enterprises

This wide gap between supply and demand is attracting more and more people into the industry and many joint ventures, private enterprises and new projects to produce high

development; The area lags behind the advanced eastern; part of the country. The group includes mayors from Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan provinces and the Tibet and Guangxi Zhuang autonomous regions. The mayors agreed that the cities should preferential business terms. Establishing more economic ties in Southwest China, which suffers a shortage of funds and advanced technology has proved to be the most effective method of cooperation, said Mayor Xiao Yang of Chongqing, which

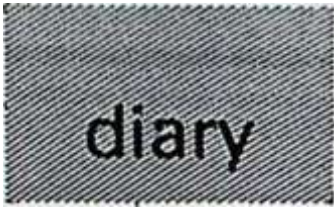
southwest has been expanded to include joint production and resources Exploration, co-management of enterprises and commodity sharing. Examples include the Tianfu cola production group and a watch production group set up by Chongqing, Chengdu, Guiyang and Kunming cities.

In Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, 2,000 tons of cashmere are needed and 1,000 tons, will go to Xinjiang. The shortage of supply has caused prices to rise sharply. However, the present shortage of cashmere wool is not likely to be eased quickly. In Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, 2,000 tons of cashmere are needed and 1,000 tons, will go to

Upgrading the existing transportation network, especially the railways is another important task. The mayors agreed Regulations thinking of setting up more governing scientific and technical cashmere were also agreed.

to avoid blind expansion (CD News)

IMPACT



date for the issue of Saudi Hajj visa had expired.

It's not clear who exactly bungled, the bureaucrats in Pakistan or their compatriots in Saudi Arabia or both but no-one had the vision or courage to cut the bureaucratic red tape.

The Turkistanis cannot go back and now they plan to wait in Pakistan for the next year's Hajj.

Hajj decline

■ The number of persons performing Hajj this year on 4 September has drastically come down, according to figures released by the Saudi ministry of Hajj and Awqaf.

Pilgrims who performed pilgrimage this year numbered 1,650,000, a decrease of 837,228 or < 22 per cent compared to last year.

The number of Saudis and expatriates who performed pilgrimage this year reached 744,807, a decline of 752,988 than last year. Saudis who performed Hajj this year numbered 218,589, a decrease of 74,373 or 25 per cent than last year.

Non-Saudis who performed Hajj from inside the country this year numbered 526,218, a decrease of 678,615 or 56 per cent than last year. Pilgrims who came from abroad this year numbered 919,671, a decline of 84,240 or 56 per cent, the statistics said. Percentage of Saudis to total number of pilgrims this year is 13 per cent, the statistics said.

Nigerian pilgrims numbered 23,655, a decrease of 52,498, North Yemenis numbered 65,279, a decline of 45,201 than last year. Syrians were 18,729, a decline of [figure not clear] while Indonesians are 40,928, a decrease of 13,976 than last year.

However, there was an increase in numbers from some countries. Iranian pilgrims numbered 154,958, an increase of 51,914; Egyptians numbered 133,071 pilgrims, a rise of

II, 618, while Sudanese reached 49,072, an increase of 10,048.

Pakistani pilgrims this year numbered 91,872 a rise of 6,852 than last year.

But the greatest tragedy struck about 500 Eastern Turkistani Muslims who sold their valuables, took leave of their families and travelled all the way from Xinjiang via the Kasgghar-Skardu road and arrived in Pakistan on 30 August only to be told that the

“the one who masterminded” the attacks.

Meanwhile, Vice President Salvador Laurel today asked President Corazon Aquino to convene the National Security Council to formulate an official stand on the future of U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

The Manila Chronicle reported today that Mrs. Aquino has declined an invitation to make another state visit to the United States. The newspaper quoted unidentified sources as saying the invitation was intended to influence Mrs. Aquino’s decision on the bases.

Muslim students protest in China

BEIJING, June 22 (R) — Hundreds of Muslim students protested against plans to make them share dormitories with non-Muslims in the latest sign of ethnic unrest in China’s Xinjiang province, witnesses said today.

tions to pork — a major feature of mainstream Chinese cooking.

The demonstrations were peaceful, the sources said. A Xinjiang regional government official confirmed that the protests had taken place and said no students were arrested, but declined to give any other details.

The protesters from the Turkic Uygur ethnic group took to the streets of the northwestern city of Urumqi on two successive days last week. They demanded continued segregation from majority Han Chinese students at Xinjiang University, the region’s top college.

Uygur students have sporadically protested Chinese policies in the remote region, where Muslims ate in the majority but most leading Communist Party posts are held by Han Chinese.

Teachers said Han, or ethnic Chinese, students had also complained about the university’s plans to end segregation, based partly on Uygur students’ religious objections.

In 1986, Xinjiang University students demonstrated against Beijing’s use of the sparsely populated region for labor camps housing convicts from eastern China. They also complained of past nuclear tests in the region and cultural discrimination against Uygjirs.

Deng says socialism brought suffering

BEIJING, June 22 (AFP) - Socialism brought China and its people 20 years of great suffering, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said today during a meeting with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Manam.

The latest demonstration comes amid a sensitive change of policy by the author to impose birth control rules from July 1 on Xinjiang Muslims, which were previously exempt.

“China and the Chinese peoplesuffered immensely during the 10 years of the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, correspondents quoted Deng as telling his guest at the start of their meeting here.

Local government chairman Tomur Dawamat last week warned Muslim leaders not to obstruct the new regulations, which limit urban Muslim families to two children and rural couples to three, or four in exceptional cases.

“And they suffered not only during these

Soviet historians

Gobi Desert mine is a bonanza

by our staff reporter
Dong Lisheng .

After about 30 years of efforts, China's largest nickel mine is being worked in the Gobi Desert near the ancient Silk Road.

In 1959, large-scale exploration began in an area of Gansu Province known as Jinchuan today after a report that three peacock green stones found by a shepherd were nickel sulphide ores.

Today, the Jinchuan Nonferrous Metal Corporation has an annual production of 15,000 tons. Its nickel accounts for 9.0 per cent of the country's total output, China Daily learned.

Other minerals produced there include platinum, palladium, gold and silver.

Its nickel reserve, the world's second largest, is likely to be mined for another century, even allowing for increases in the annual production. By 1990, the annual nickel output will increase to 40,000 tons.

In recent years, the corporation has made technological exchanges with Australia, Sweden, West Germany, Canada, the United States, Spain and Japan. Advanced technology and equipment has been imported.

It also invited experts from more than 60 scientific research institutions, enterprises and universities in China to help tackle technical problems.

The corporation has about 50,000 workers in mines and processing plants scattered over 42 square kilometres. In 1981, the State Council decided to build Jinchang City there.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources has announced two major discoveries of nonferrous metal reserves in the country.

A large scale multi-mineral reserve with tin as the main component has been found in southern Yunnan Province. The estimated reserves of tin and zinc are 1.5 million tons, and it may become the country's third largest tin mine.

Fatal collision

One person was killed and two injured on Monday when a privately-owned truck collided with a passenger train at a railway and highway crossing point in Fengtai District in Southeast Beijing.

The three victims were in the truck. The accident delayed nine passenger trains, Beijing Evening News reported yesterday. (Xinhua)

Celebrities pay tribute to writer

Many celebrities gathered in Beijing on Tuesday to pay tribute to China's great writer Liang Shih-chan (Liang Shiqin) who died of heart disease in Taipei on November 3.

In a memorial meeting held by the Beijing Western Returned Students' Association, Xian Heng, secretary of the association, said China mourned Liang's death.

Liang, who was 86, devoted his life to education and literature, Xian said. He was a great writer and a great dictionary compiler as well, Xian added.

Liang was born in Beijing and was a professor at Qinghua University and Beijing University before he went to Taiwan in 1949.

In Taiwan, he once served as dean of the Arts College of the National Taiwan Normal University. Liang's wife, Han Chin-ching, was also a writer of the finest of the



Buffalo shot

Police have had to shoot a buffalo in Hailong City, in Hainan Island, after it injured a dozen people while running through a market in the city, Guangzhou Evening News reported. The paper said the animal, which weighed 300 kilograms, ran into the street from a narrow lane last Wednesday morning.

Eye hygiene

Schools and parents in Shenzhen City have been asked to take better care of children's eyesight as 45 per cent of them were found to be shortsighted. Too much reading,

The two craftsmen in Urumqi Folk Music Instrument Factory are tuning the traditional string instruments they made. The factory produced about 5,600 instruments between January and August this year. Xinhua photo by Zhou Wenhui



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Chinese Muslims organize rally

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BEIJING, June 21 (AFP) — About 600 Muslim Uighurs, shouting slogans and raising clenched fists, demonstrated on June 18 in the streets of Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang autonomous region, eyewitnesses said here today.

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They said the Uighurs brandished a large banner, but they could not decipher the lengthy inscription on it, which was written in Arabic script.

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They could not say what the demonstration was about.

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Contacted by telephone from Beijing, Liu Yusheng, a spokesman for the government of Xinjiang, refused to confirm or deny the reports.

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The Turkic Uighurs are the largest Muslim

Former CIA

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WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP) — The official



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SWISS STORM: A pedestrian attempts to cross a flooded street in the downtown area of Zurich Monday evening hit the area, Swiss/meteorologists described the storm as one of the worst

China bans separatist protests

BEIJING, Aug. 16 (R) — Authorities in China's Muslim-majority Xinjiang region have issued tough rules restricting demonstrations to stamp out anti-Communist and separatist agitation, reports reaching here said today.

Xinjiang government officials said they were necessary to clamp down on unnamed anti-government group, the official Xinjiang daily reported, in what Western observers said appeared to be a reference to Muslim Central Asians opposed to Chinese rule.

"There is a small number of people determined to cause chaos...some use loopholes in the law to create disturbances and disrupt our Socialist modernization,"

Aborigines riot in remote town

PERTH, Aug. 16 (AFP) — About 150 aborigines went on the rampage overnight in a remote town in Western Australia, besieging the local police station and damaging a hotel and several vehicles, police said today.

At least 20 aborigines were arrested after police reinforcements arrived in Hall's

the newspaper quoted an official as saying.

The daily said the regulations, announced last week, ban actions promoting separatism or damaging "ethnic unity", a phrase usually meaning relations between majority Han Chinese and minority races.

The rules also forbid opposition to China's "four basic principles," which include Marxist-Leninism, Mao Zedong thought and Communist Party rule.

The paper quoted officials in the western Chinese region as saying China's constitution guaranteed the right to demonstrate but that some protests were "abnormal, unnecessary, wrong, or even reactionary."

The move follows strongly-worded official attacks on alleged "conspirators" in Xinjiang, a sparsely-populated region bordering Soviet Central Asia and three times the size of France.

Han settlers from east China hold most key Communist Party posts in Xinjiang despite being outnumbered by Muslim Central Asians.

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most of them from poor suburbs.

The cause of the disease is crucial for
eight key defendants, all oil dealers, who
face jail sentences of up to 61,875 years on
manslaughter and maiming charges. It will
also decide from whom victims can claim
compensation,

Beijing urges imams to promote birth control

BEIJING, June 28 (R) — The imams in Xinjiang,
west China, have been asked to preach family
planning to local Muslims unhappy with birth control
rules that go into force this week, an official
newspaper said.

The imams have been asked to use quotations from
the Qur'an to counter traditional beliefs in large
families, the *Xinjiang Daily*, reported today.

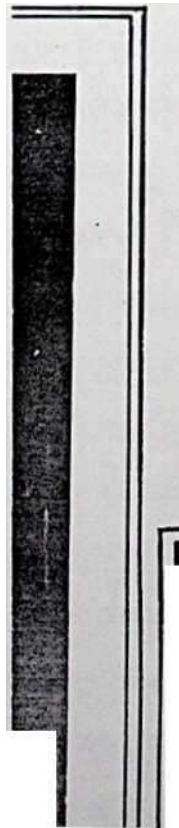
Starting Friday, government regulations will limit
members of Muslim ethnic minorities in Xinjiang —
most of them Central Asian Uygurs — to between
two and four children per couple.

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MOSCOW, June 28 (AFP) — About 40 Crimean
Tartars were arrested this morning in Moscow as
they attempted to demonstrate in Pushkin Square, in
the center of the capital, as the special Communist
Party conference was getting under way, one of their
spokesman said.

COCHABAMBA, Bolivia, June 28 (DPA) - Six people
were dead and ten missing after 1,000 Indian coca
growers raided a Bolivian drug enforcement base to
prevent their

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Chinese Muslims told to practice family planning

BEIJING, June 18 (R) — Religious leaders in China’s biggest Muslim region have been warned not to oppose new birth control rules imposed on ethnic minorities there for the first time, the official New China News Agency said today.

Under the regulations, which go into force on July 1, minority couples in the urban areas of Xinjiang, western China, will be permitted only two children, while rural families will be limited to three, or four in exceptional cases.

The news agency quoted regional chairman Tomur Dawamat as saying religious leaders — most of them Muslim — should support the new rules.

“At least, they should not place obstacles in the way of the work,” Dawamat said.

Minority races account for only 60 million of China’s population of 1.055 billion and have previously been exempted from the tough one-child-per-family policy applied to majority Han Chinese.

In Xinjiang, which has a population of only 14 million, families of 10 children are common among Muslim minorities.

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IAU rejects *Cha*

LOS ANGELES; June 18 (AP)— Scientists have rejected proposals to name moons of Uranus for the crewmembers who ; perished aboard the U.S. space shuttle

\ - ETHNIC CLASHES IN CHINESE BORDER AREA Jon, November 23
(Special) - The following report appeared in INDEPENDENT,
NOVEMBER 23, 1988

ETHNIC clashes have broken out again in China's predominant Muslim border region of Xinjiang, according to travellers

turning from the area. 7
"Conflict between ethnic Chinese immigrant and local Muslim minorities is said to have occurred in recent weeks in at least two towns in the remote province. Details are sketchy, but the reports of unrest coincide with recent official warnings that separatist groups here intensifying their activities in what used to be called Chinese Turkestan.

Travellers say a main street of Kashgar, a bustling oasis on the edge of the Taklamakan desert, was sealed off by police last month after the town clashed with several hundred Uyghurs. The Uyghurs are a Turkic people who make up 40 per cent of Xinjiang's population and form the dominant ethnic group, but they complain of discrimination by Han Chinese immigrants, who dominate the Region's police, military and administrative apparatus.

From Andrew Higgins
In Peking _____

The Kashgar disturbance is said to have started with a traffic accident involving a truck and a bicycle. Fighting broke out when a crowd of Uyghurs mobbed Chinese police officers called to the scene. There has been no official confirmation of the incident, nor is it known if there were casualties. The trouble continues the pattern of sporadic violence that has vexed Peking's efforts to rule the nominally Autonomous region. In Chinese, Xinjiang means "new dominion"

There are reports of unrest in Cultja, also known as Yining, a town near the Sino-Soviet border. In Urumqi, the Xinjiang regional capital, Muslim university students staged street protests this summer to voice alarm over alleged Han racism. A Chinese official last month accused clandestine foreign groups of infiltrating spies to foment separatist unrest.

China plans to send students abroad

PEKING, Dec. 12 (AFP) — Communist studies abroad since 1978. According to the

(AFP)

China plans to send 15,000 students abroad for further studies during the 1981-1985 sixth five-year plan, the New China News Agency (NCNA) announced Sunday. Leaving at the rate of 3,000 yearly, the students would study mostly natural sciences and technology, areas where China is lagging.

The sixth five-year plan, finalized two years behind schedule, was presented to the National People's Congress (NPC) or Chinese parliament, last Friday.

Some 12,000 students have left China for

official press. Only a third have returned so far. The most popular destination is the United States where 8,000 students are studying at the state's or their own expense.

Recent press commentaries, stressing the need for Chinese students to return home after completion of their studies, suggest that a number of them might be attempting to prolong their stay overseas, U.S. diplomats here challenge reports from Washington that over 1,000 Chinese students have asked for political asylum in the United States.

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Peking brushes aside New Delhi protest.

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He added. "is a question b* consistent and China's position on mis Wuej'in known to a h ln ' P^ that the ssed support for Paswsta H w i t h dispute .^Pakistan talks in Simla.



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SOUIRUI.

Romania has long favored an international conference on the Middle East crisis, bringing together all involved parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. //

Chinese diplomat defects to Turkey

ANKARA, Sept. 10 (R) — A senior Chinese diplomat has defected to Turkey and been granted political asylum, Foreign Ministry officials said today.

They named the diplomat as Muhammad Niyazi, trade counselor at the Chinese Embassy in Ankara since April 1984. He was ranked third on the embassy's diplomatic list.

Officials said he filed an application for asylum several days ago. They would not say where he was.

The embassy declined to comment officially but a staffer in Niyazi's office told Reuters: "He's missing. We're looking for him also."

Niyazi is one of the Muslim Uighur minority of Turkic origin from western China.

Reuter correspondent Seva Ulman, who interviewed Niyazi last year, said he appeared to take a pro-Turkish line in discussing trade ties between China and Turkey.

In another development Turkish security forces killed three separatist guerrillas yesterday in a clash and the.ii: companions fled with the bodies across the nearby Iraqi border, the independent Hurriyet news agency said.

Autonomy-seeking Kurdish rebels operate in the area but are rarely identified as such in Turkey, which denies the Kurds' existence as a separate ethnic group.

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DEVASTATION: Local
^ warplanes destroyed pa

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TEL AVIV, Sept. 10^
Foreign Minister Fran
Ordenez, who urged Israel
account of Palestinian rig
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Fernandez Oiuonez, th^
minister to pay an officia^
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Itinerant Uygurs hit jackpot *

URUMQI (Xinhua) — Recognized by their dark, deep-set eyes, brown hair and thick beards, Uygur business people are now a common sight in China's commercial centres such as Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou.

Coming all the way from the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in the Northwest, some sell spicy kebabs, Hami melons and raisins in China's coastal cities, while others deal in buying manufactured goods

to resell in their hometowns.

Nurmemet Kerim, Director of the Xinjiang Administration of Industry and Commerce, said "last year, 10,000 independent business people travelled to other parts of the country to do business."

Kashi, an ancient city in western Xinjiang, has stationed 300 traders in Shanghai, China's largest commercial city.

To supply one of Kashi's

markets, 100 traders come and go between Kashi and Beijing. Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangzhou and other coastal cities. The market now boasts 20 private telephones, which are necessary to transmit information to business agents thousands of miles away.

Most Uygur traders buy fashionable clothes, textiles and other daily necessities manufactured in coastal areas and transport them back to Xinjiang to be resold.

In Artux County, an oasis on the edge of Taklimakan Desert, some 2,000 local entrepreneurs are pro

viding goods to the area's 150,000 residents, with 200 traders permanently stationed in China's economically-developed cities.

Miilahun Yasin was almost broke when he went to Beijing in 1980. but after several years of buying and selling, he has accumulated several hundred thousand yuan.

By staying in Beijing, he buys goods and send them back to his father to resell at home.

Yasin's lifestyle is encouraged by the government, and along with 15 other independent business people, he was officially commended by the government early this year.

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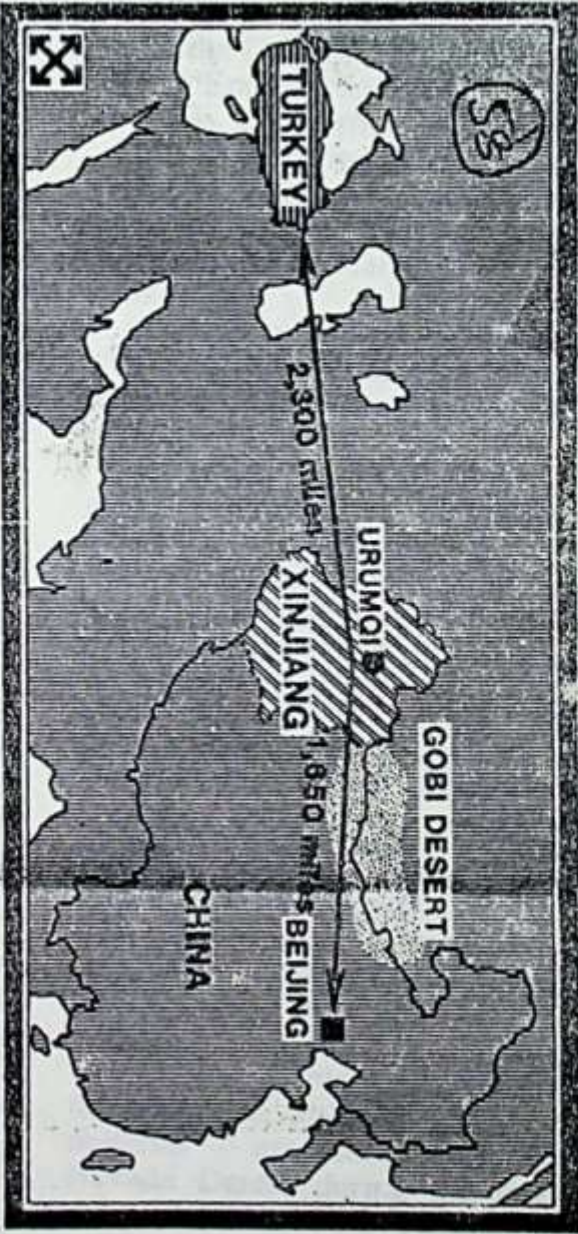
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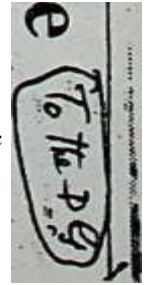


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■ Sino-Soviet border now quiet

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (R) — The Chinese embassy in Moscow said today an incident lied on the Sino-Soviet border last night but the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said only that all was now quiet on the country's eastern frontier, the embassy spokesman, asked about a newspaper report that one Soviet soldier was killed and another killed in a gunfight with Soviet troops on July 12, said "something happened last night." He added that Moscow and Peking had exchanged protest notes about the incident but could give no other details. Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov, said at a press briefing about these reports, "The Soviet-Chinese border is very long, over 7,020 km probably the longest border in the world. Everything is quiet on the border." "When questions arise or incidents happen they are quickly settled. Now there are no unsettled problems," he added, when pressed to say whether there had been any problems on July 12, he said: "I have heard my answer. I have nothing else to add at present." The Peking correspondent of the Japanese newspaper, *Yomiuri Shimbun*, said an unidentified East European source as saying "extreme tension" followed a clash at a point on the border between the Soviet Union and China's far western province of Xinjiang. The source, quoting an unnamed Chinese official, said 13 disguised Soviet border guards fired on three Chinese border guards and two local residents of Xinjiang's Ili district. The newspaper said Moscow protested

verbally to China on July 14, saying the Chinese patrol had invaded Soviet territory, while the Chinese Foreign Ministry told the Soviet Embassy in Peking on July 17 that this was a distortion of the facts.

Western diplomats in Moscow said that from the embassy confirmation that an incident had occurred and from Gerasimov's wording, it was clear some kind of fight had broken out.

"Gerasimov could have denied it but from that kind of formulation, it sounds as if something did indeed happen," one commented.

He added that the Soviet spokesman could have turned any clash to propaganda advantage by accusing the Chinese of aggression. Instead he had "soft-pedalled," the diplomat said, noting that Moscow was keen to improve relations with its giant Communist neighbor.

U.S. to slash Stealth

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (Agencies) — The U.S. Air Force plans to cut by half the number of top secret "invisible" Stealth fighter planes it builds, because of high costs and Pentagon budget cuts, *The Washington Post* reported yesterday.

It said about 50 of the fighters — which are said to be able to avoid radar because the wings are made of a radar absorbent material — are hidden in hangars in the Nevada Desert during the day to avoid detection, and are only brought out at night.

The air force originally wanted 100 of the



The St John's University Alumni Trust and Investment Corporation in Beijing on Sunday. Former Shanghai-based university, in the photo is president and Qian Liren. Photo by Liu Tao

Message to UN

In a message sent to a UN meeting marking the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, China's Acting Premier Li Peng expressed his country's profound sympathy and strong support to the Palestinian people.

Li condemned Israel's refusal of international calls for the recognition of Palestinians' legitimate national rights, saying that Israel's policy of aggression and expansion has obstructed the convening of an international conference on the Middle East.

Auction

Shenzhen has decided to auction a piece of land which will be the first land auction in the country. Economic Daily reported.

Just over 8,500 square metres of building land for homes will go under the hammer today. Land use rights will last 50 years.

The auction will be presided over by the city government, which will announce the rules and opening price. If more than one person answers the bidding, the president will put up the price until only one person is left. The city government has a reserve price and will hold the auction another time if that price isn't met, the paper said.

New institute

TIANJIN — Work has started on a building in Tianjin to house a science and technology information institute for the National Bureau of Oceanography and the State Oceanographic Data Centre.

They will provide information on the maritime environment, development, science, technology, economy, petroleum exploitation, coastal power stations, transport, harbours, fisheries, salt production, environmental protection and national defence construction.

Book published

HOHHOT — "A History of Nationalities Relations in Northern China" was published recently.

The book, written by 13 scholars in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Beijing over a period of five years, is the first of a series on nationalities now being compiled.

3 mineral belts found in Xinjiang

It will be set up by the State Science and Technology Commission. The project is being carried out by the Xinjiang Geology Survey. The project is being carried out by the Xinjiang Geology Survey. The project is being carried out by the Xinjiang Geology Survey.

URUMQI — A mineral prospecting project, believed the biggest ever undertaken in China, has discovered three new mineral belts in the country's far west, Xinhua reported yesterday.

They include a tin belt, a copper-iron belt and a lead-zinc belt in the Altay and Turpan prefectures of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

"These new finds have provided important data for further deposit verification," an official from the region's bureau of geology and mineral resources said.

The project is listed as a key scientific undertaking in the current five-year plan.

Some 1,000 geologists from all over China have taken part in the prospecting survey, which will cost around 50 million yuan, including \$4.25 million for imported equipment and technology.

Geologists have discovered three new mineral belts in Xinjiang. The project is being carried out by the Xinjiang Geology Survey. The project is being carried out by the Xinjiang Geology Survey. The project is being carried out by the Xinjiang Geology Survey.

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writers made an exhaustive study of the minorities in the north. This was, they concluded, the mainstream of China's nationalities relations. (Xinhua — CD)

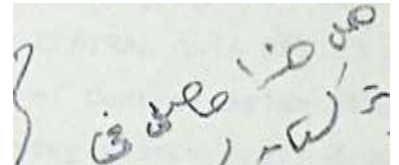
Xlujlang Moslems deport for Mecca Forty-four Chinese Muslims from Xinjiang left Urumqi on 10th June for Mecca, Saudi Arabia, to make a pilgrimage. It Li reported that some 500 Chinese Muslims in the region wiU also leave for Mecca via Pakistan in the next few duys. Xinjiang has over 7m Muslim believers of Uygur, Kazak, Hui, Kirgiz and Tajik nationalities. According to the statistics given by the religion bureau of the region, 6500 people of different nationality made the pilgrimage to Mecca from 1980 to 1987. (*Xinhua in English JWgmt 10Jun 88*)

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

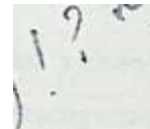
Schools reopen for Hui girls in Ningxia Girls' schools and classes are being resumed in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in order to facilitate education of Islamic daughters. The schools were closed during the "cultural / revolution" but the region decided to reopen them last \ summer out of respect for Hui traditions which forbid co- \ education. The decade-long closure of the schools substantially ' affected schooling and literacy among Hui women.

In Guyuan prefecture, which has a high proportion of Huis, ony 4.7% of the students in middle schools were Hui girls in 1986. About half of all Hui women can neither read nor write compared with an illiteracy rate of 34.4% for women as a whole in the region. Hui women hold only 11.2% of all cadre positions held by women.

Among the newly reopened girls schools is the Haim boarding school in Tongxin county with an enrolment of 194, of which 80% are Huis. The education, tuition and books are provided free. Hui girls study hard, said headmaster Zhou Yanzhang. Their marks are on par with girls in key county schools, although they were behind at the beginning. They no longer wear veils and even give artistic performances on the weekends, he said. (*Xinhua in English 0055grnl 9 Jun 88*)



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Central Asia Book Series

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, published by Duke University Press

\ Professor Edward Allworth, *general editor*

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RETURN TO KASHGHAR: A MEMOIR OF TURKIC CULTURE AND

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THIS BOOK WILL BE PUBLISHED IN SPRING **1986**. Send orders to the Publisher.

Duke University Press, recognizing the importance of an emerging new field of scholarship, has announced its intention to publish a CENTRAL ASIA SERIES under the general editorship of Professor Edward Allworth, Head of Central Asian Studies, Columbia University. Emphasis will be placed on studying contemporary developments in Central Asian society, using primarily indigenous language sources.

The growing interest in Central Asia has been stimulated recently by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, but the emergence of it as a recognized object and field of scholarship has been in preparation for many years. Current public interest combines with growing research and other academic programs in several major United States universities.

"Of special interest to the new field and to Duke University Press publication plans is the emergence of a younger generation of scholars with Central Asian language competence," said Richard C. Rowson, Director, Duke University Press, in announcing the SERIES. New journals and monographs dealing with Central Asian studies have appeared in recent years. Duke University Press believes its specialization in the Central Asian area will offer scholars a much needed and useful outlet for interdisciplinary studies. The CENTRAL ASIA BOOK SERIES will offer a diversity of scholarship for publication: original research and analysis, reference books, memoirs eye-witness accounts, and other documents, translations, and related categories.

Call for manuscripts. Scholars with manuscripts about Central Asia should write to Professor Allworth, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027. The new SERIES will cover Chinese and Soviet Central Asia, Afghanistan, and closely related areas where Islam is professed and Central Asian languages are spoken.

For further information, contact: Brooke Kolosna, (919) 684-2173.

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Mr. (iuluinett.in Puhtu, lh(>9 Mark Drive, ISa3t Meadow, Long Island, New York 1155b

Dear Mr. Pahta: Thanks for your telephone call last night and the good news about your forthcoming flight to Riyadh for the Islamic Conference. I believe that your participation in that meeting will be informative and useful.

As I promised you, I am enclosing in this envelope a few papers regarding the Central Asia Book Series and the first book in the Series, Dr. Gunnar Jarring's Return to Kashgar. A Central Asian Memoir in the Present. The publication date will be April 1986. Anyone who wants to order a copy or copies should write to Duke University Press, 6697 College Station, Durham, North Carolina 27708, USA. If they write to me, I shall send the order to that same address. The price of the book, tentatively, will be 29.75 dollars. It will be a handsome, interesting volume.

I am sorry that I do not have more copies of the announcement to send to you, but you may make as many copies as you like for your trip or for other purposes.

I wish you success on your journey, and hope to hear from you when you return. Please give your countrymen my greetings and best wishes.

P.S. I am including a few of my business cards, also, in case someone will want to have my

Control of mosques sought

China curbs faith

ALARMED by the growing power of religion in ethnic minority regions, China last week placed strict new controls on religious authority in a Muslim-dominated province and blasted Muslim clergy for illegal interference in state affairs.

The new Ningxia provincial government regulations also aim to curtail religious activities by foreigners and unauthorised publishing of religious books, the official Xinhua news agency reported.

In a province with a growing Muslim population that now accounts for almost one-third its 4.9 million inhabitants, the rules indicate growing government leaders concern over a resurgence of Islam.

The new rules "forbid any religious bodies from interfering in administrative affairs that should be dealt with by the government," Xinhua reported from the Ningxia provincial capital of Yinchuan.

The report did not say when the "regulations on religious affairs" were passed, but claimed the order came in response to "complaints from the people," said provincial religion affairs director Yang Yaocang.

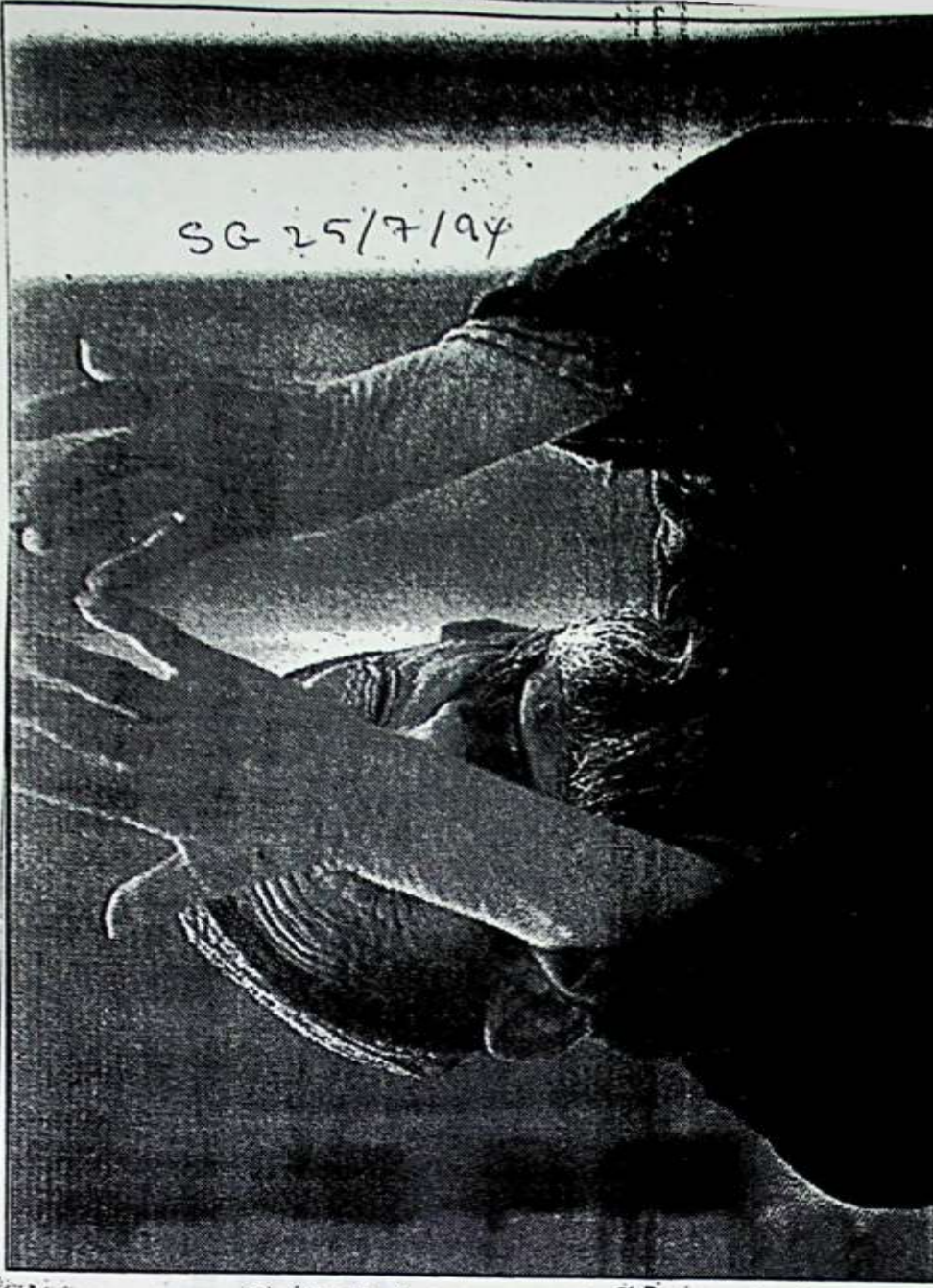
He pointed out that more than 2,000 mosques and other places of worship had opened or reopened in the last 10 years, triggering thousands of jobs for clergy and their increasing power over government affairs.

"Some clergymen, under the cover of religion, are unduly meddling in education, marriage and family planning," Yang was quoted by Xinhua as saying.

China is concerned that strongly religious ethnic minorities, especially Muslims in regions far from the seat of power in Beijing, could cause instability and even rebel against Communist Party rule. At least one armed group in the western desert region has openly declared its intention to set up its own government, raising funds and arms in neighbouring Central Asian republics.

The new controls forbid foreigners from forming "any religious organisations, or religious schools, nor can they recruit religious members, appoint clergymen or preach in the region," Xinhua said.

All new mosques, new religious orders and the publishing of religious books or tapes must first be approved by the government, the order states.



SAUDI GAZETTE ARCHIVES

A Xinjiang Muslim lifts his hands in du'a. China's Muslims are again facing deepening opposition from the communist state.

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Chinese Muslim population reaches 20 million

BEIJING (INA) – Muslims in China have reached 20 million including about 100,000 in Beijing, the capital, according to official statistics. There are more than 20,000 mosques all over the country and 64 in the capital. Beijing Muslims have established their own league and built schools, hospitals and restaurant. They also have an Islamic educational institute which teaches Qur'an Tafsir and Fiqh. Chinese Muslims work in such fields as commerce, agriculture and other manual works. Some highly educated Chinese are presently translating the meanings of the Holy Qur'an into Chinese language.

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BEIJING, Nov. 29 (Rtr)

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He said 233 people — 132 men and 101
women — died in the blaze even though
it was extinguished within minutes.

Most of the victims suffocated in heavy
smoke and from poisonous fumes be-
lieved to have been emitted by building or
decoration materials as the fire gutted the
302 sq metre building, the official said.

Firefighters rescued 16 injured from the
blazing hall and all were only slightly
hurt, he added.

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Leghari urges closing of trade deficit with China

BEIJING (AFP) - Pakistani President Farooq Ahmad Leghari said here Monday that more must be done to close his country's massive trade deficit with China.

Leghari, on a week-long visit to his country's long-time ally, told journalists that his talks with President Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng had been held "in a spirit of complete understanding and trust." He noted the two nations' "common perception" of regional and international issues.

But, he said, efforts were needed to close "a big gap" in bilateral trade - the only area of potential friction between China and Pakistan.

Last year Pakistan imported \$440 million of goods from China compared with exports of only \$53 million.

"Pakistan has the potential of increasing its exports" to China, he said, referring in particular to Islamabad's wish to strengthen trade ties with neighboring northwestern Xinjiang province.

Leghari also discussed with his Chinese hosts the possibility of China to build a second nuclear power plant in

Pakistan.

"The Chinese government has expressed its readiness to provide this plant but a lot depends on funding," he said, adding that this would need to come from the private sector.

Work now underway on the Chinese-aided Chashma Nuclear Power project in Punjab province is due to be completed in five years.

The two sides also discussed military cooperation, which has played an important part in bilateral exchanges over the past three decades, with China becoming Pakistan's principal arms supplier.

He called for efforts to ensure Beijing's early re-entry to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

"Any effort to keep China out of such an important world trading body is an unfortunate effort and it will hurt GATT itself," he said.

Leghari, who arrived Friday, left here Monday for Shanghai, from where he will also travel to Hangzhou and Xian.

The region's new post-Soviet international configuration and ethnic distribution makes it worth watching. In April 1993 during Prime Minister Li Peng's visit to Almaty, five thousand "East Turkistanis" demonstrated before the Chinese Embassy, without being dispersed by the Kazakh police. Last summer, in Kazakhstan, there were several anti-Chinese demonstrations, sponsored by a multi-party coalition.

In short, regional ethno-stability and further developments depend on a few immediate events:

1) The death of Peng Xiaoping: if followed by a strong ruler, west'J&pBg&dlbfe# put under strong rule; if followed by a political struggle for power, China might begin to unravel, and "East Turkestan" may be the first to exploit the situation.

2) The outcome of the political crisis in Moscow, after President Boris Yeltsyn's political exit (which many calculate to be well before the 1996 elections): as with China, this may *clarify* whether the Russian Federation will learn to live within its borders or embark on an active Post-Soviet imperial policy towards the so-called Near Abroad. If it were to engage in a neo-Monroe Doctrine, then Central Asia may very well fall under a post-Soviet Russian sphere of influence. But that would include embracing the ethnic conditions prevailing along the old Sino-Soviet border.

Whether a post-Soviet Russia can impose regional stability in Central Asia is questionable. Having so far failed in Northern Caucasia, in Transcaucasia, and in Tadjikistan, there is no reason to believe Russia will succeed in controlling ethnic turmoil heating up on both the Central Asian and Chinese sides of this obsolescent imperial border. The key to future stability, nevertheless, lies in some form of cooperation between Moscow and Beijing.

Henry R. Huttenbach
The City College of New York

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The City College of New York

Ref: Article entitled "A Muslim Region is Tugging at the ties that bind China" published in The New York Times, New York, dated 14 August 1993 and another article captioned "Stabbed in the Back" published in Per Snlece the largest German National Magazine, dated 13 September 1993, page 192.

Subject-matter: The abovementioned two articles dealt with the recent Turkistani uprising in China. The region which is well-known as Eastern Turkistan in which the Muslim Ughurs and Kazakhs once ruled, was forcibly occupied and incorporated into China by the Chinese in 1949. Most of the population of Xinjiang or Sinkiang, as the Chinese called it, are Muslims of Turkic origin. They are Sunni Muslims of Uighurs, Kazakhs and Uzbeks ethnical background.

Since the date of Chinese occupation, Eastern Turkistani Muslims have been continuing their "Movement of Eastern Turkistan" without the help of their brethren in other lands. Angered by mandatory assimilation and massive Chinese immigration, more than 50,000 Kazakhs fled to the former USSR. About 58 large revolts alone took place between 1950 and 1968. An underground separatist movement for liberation is on in Sinkiang autonomous region. A recent bomb blast in Kashgar is just a reminder of the same.

By far the most serious uprising in recent times was April 1990 events in Baren, a rural township in Kasghar. The rebellion began after the Chinese authorities closed mosque and banned construction of new ones and closed Islamic schools. The Mujahedeen seized guns from the police and declared Jihad.

The Muslim Mujahideen have sounded the war against the Chinese occupiers. They have exploded several dozen kilos of explosives. A call to Martial Law was hardly in effect when a second detonation shook the city of Kasghar on the 4th of August of this year. On the 17th of August radical Muslims from several countries gathered at a secret meeting. In the first week of September, underground fighters had bombs go off simultaneously in five different cities, reported by the article published in German magazine.

It is also observed in the daily New York Times that the Chinese central government in Beijing is concerned and saying that these Muslims are accumulating machine guns from Afghanistan and Pakistan. The German magazine has also reported that those who are involved in this movement are Hisb-Allah fighters from Iran, Mujahedeen from Afghanistan, contingencies of the movement for a Free Kashmir as well as militant Muslims from Pakistan. The magazine went even so far as to include the Saudi Arabian as well as Iranian embassies, according to this magazine, who "fuel the religious passion with religious tracts". According to this paper, "Chinese authorities had already deported 179 Pakistani and Afghani fundamentalists out of Sinkiang and Peking by July of 1992". "The CIA finances separatists in Sinkiang and the free

trade zone of south China."

The Chinese authorities have dealt with this movement very harshly. According to New York Times, the Chinese government sent more than **1000** security forces to quash the demonstrations in which 22 people were killed. The government reported that 200 people had been detained. And the Amnesty International said that thousands of others may have been detained elsewhere in Sinkiang after the uprising.

According to the same daily, the government has tried to win support from Muslims by opening schools for Uighurs and other minority groups where teaching is conducted in their own languages; radio and television broadcasts also use turkic languages.

But the Chinese government is suppressing Muslims religious freedom. After the Baren rebellion, according to New York Times, the "Xinjiang authorities closed 50 religious sites and stopped the construction of another 153 mosques. In the Kasghar area, investigations were launched of some **12,000** religious figures. Imams or religious leaders were arrested.

According to the same daily, in September 1990, the government formally issued new rules requiring religious leaders to support Communist Party rule and oppose national separatism. This rule also ban teaching of religion in mosques or other officially approved Islamic organisations.

Comments : After the disintegration of Soviet Union and with the end of Cold War, a wave of changes is taking place throughout the whole world. Several racial and ethnic groups are demanding their rights to live as free independent state. The former independent states of Central Asia which were forcibly integrated within the Soviet Union now become independent states. The people of Eastern Turkistan have their linguistic, ethnical and religious affinities with the population of the neighbouring states of Afghanistan, and other states of Central Asia.

Every people has a right to live freely, think freely and practice his religion freely. But in the Communist countries of the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, China and some other small states, religion was and is also treated as opium and its practice is completely banned.

The Muslims in Eastern Turkistan are living in prison cells in this modern twentieth century. The case of Eastern Turkistan should deserve the notice of the Islamic states and Islamic organisations for consideration. Their grievances should be tackled in two ways: short-term and long-term basis.

In the short-term, a delegation of scholars should be despatched to the Xinjiang autonomous region to do field-study of the different needs and grievances of the Muslims of that part of

China with an order to submit period. a report within a very short

Secondly, in every project and scheme, education should be given top most priority than economics. Accordingly, religious preachers and teachers may be sent to the existing Islamic schools or centres to teach Islam. And it should simultaneously be followed by economic grants and donations for the poor people to raise their economic living standard through establishment of shops, small business and factories.

Thirdly, small Islamic centres and organisations should be founded, if not possible; at least small groups of Islamic people should be formed whose duty will be to meet once in a week and discuss their problems.

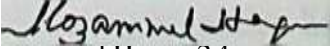
Fourthly, at least some scholarships and stipends may be allocated for the Muslims of Eastern Turkistan as well as other Muslims of the newly emerging independent states of Central Asia and Eastern Europe to study Islam in Makkah, Madina, Cairo and in Istanbul also.

Fifthly, the allegation of the involvement of Saudi Arabia, Iran and Pakistan by the Chinese government for fueling the religion passion with religious tracts in Xinjiang should be brought to the notice of the ministry of Information of Saudi Arabia as well as of the OIC.

Sixthly, the fact that the Muslims of Xinjiang have been persecuted, oppressed and subjected to torture, cruelties and abuse of human rights should be brought to the notice of the OIC, Muslim World League and other Islamic organisations which should protest, condemn and denounce these atrocities being committed in Sinkiang.

In the long term, an authentic, in-depth research study should be conducted tracing the historical background of the Muslims of Eastern Turkistan along with their present predicament and uprisings. But a short booklet* of around 80 pages may be prepared and published for the illustration and highlighting of what is going on in Eastern Turkistan.

This is for favour of your information and necessary action.


(Dr) Mozammel Haque 24
October 1993

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Moslems plant bombs, Tibetlans form secret societies: China's leadership fears a revolt from the minorities.

A well-trained commando lighted several dozen kilos of explosives. The explosion tore a seven meter-long hole in the facade of the government's agricultural building in kashgar, which lies on the old silk-trade highway in middle asia. The reverberation of the blast was felt in Peking, Saudi-Arabia, Turkey, and Iran.



The assassination attempt in faraway Sinkiang—China's most westerly province, on the border to the former Soviet Union, is a warning of thing? to conic for the. last communist culturally diverse state, the People's Republic of China. "Nationalistic separatists form the. main danger towards our stability," said Song Hanliang, the Parly secretary of the autonomous region Sinkiang, on the radio; "We must pit ouselves against them in a righteous fight."

The call to martial law was hardly in effect when a second detonation shook the city of Kashgar on the 4th of August. Moslem extremists have sounded the war against the Chinese occupiers, who have incorporated this turkish-populated and resource-rich desert region since 1949.

Formerly known as Eastern Turkistan, in which the moslem Uigurs and Kazaks mice ruled, the region was considered by China to be a "powder keg." Angered by mandatory assimilation and massive Chinese immigration, more than 50 thousand Kazaks fled by horse to the USSR. 58 large revolts alone took place between 1950 and 1968. Authorities dissolved recently in 1990 a demonstration for religious freedom in the small city of Baren, not far from Kashgar.



The moslems, who have organized themselves in the "Movement of Eastern Turkistan" around the deadly desert of Taklamakan, have acted without the help of their brethren in other lands. But now, since the neighboring republics have become independent, muslim partisans are continually battling in China's wild west. Weapons from unused stockpiles in Afgahnislan are very easy to get hold of above all in Kashgar.

On the 17th of August radical muslims from several countries gathered at a secret meeting. Those who appeared included some who are involved with

terrorism in the name of Allah; Ilisb-Allali fighters from Iran, Mujahedin from Afgalmistan, contingencies of the movement for a Free Kashmir, as well as militant Muslims from Pakistan. In order to show their resolve, the Uigurs bombed in the region (whose 16 million inhabitants are predominantly Moslems) like never before. Besides in the province capital city Urumqi, there were other explosions in two other cities during the middle of August.

In me first week of Sepieuibci, luidcigiuuud lighUua had bombi go off simultaneously in five different cities. The number of casualties was not known; Peking ordered a news-freeze. In leaflets that appeared for the first time, the separatists called for independence from Peking, and for the halt of the compulsory settlement of Chinese,

The Saudia Arabian as well as Iranian embassies fuel the religious passion with religious tracts. Chinese authorites had already deported 179 Pakistani and afgalini fundamentalists out of Sinkiang and Peking by July of last year.

At a secret conference of the state security and of the foreign ministry in the east * Chinese coast city of Yantai at the beginning of August, the "Cold War" attitude of the USA was accused: "The CIA finances separatists in Sinkiang and the free *it'ndo csono of ooutli China.*"

The CP-leadersliip fears that the explosions attempts could incite revolt amongst China's muslims. On the Hi river a few weeks ago, rebellious Kazaks had a skirmish with Chinese security forces. The demonstrators cried, "we want to become a republic of the GUS." The border to neighboring Kazakstan is open now only to buainoao travoloro oinoo the inoident.

"The hate after decades of oppression of the minorities and natural resources," reported one foreigner who lives in Sinkiang, "has led to a dangerous mix." In many villages the ethnic Chinese do not go out onto the sheds, "because the fear they will get a knife in the back."

The rebellion prevails not only in China's west. "In Tibet the revolt against the Cliiiuso pupuliituu Lis coin* mow evident,¹¹ was ascertained by a mutual conference of the CP with the state security and foreign ministry. After rebelling monks and youth tried in May to damage the state governmental building in Lhasa, the protest continues in towns across Tibet,

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To combat ngainot th* uprioing, China lino an emergency plan render. Diooord **will** bo **Qcwi\ botwoen tiro**
religious centers of Tibotian Buddhism, and the flood of Chinese immigrants will be accelerated
with the goal being to make the Tibetians a minority in their own country.

Merely 1.8 million of the total 6 million Tibetians live today in the autonomous region of Tibet. The rest of
the people of the one-time "God state" had been distributed to provinces with a Chinese majority after
the occupation in 1950. ^

Yet even there, where the Chinese have long dominated, the native spirit of uprising has not
diminished. This was clearly the case in Sinkiang recently, as Uigur Fanners stormed an oil
field in Kargilik (in the southwest of the Taklamakan desert) and beat up laborers who had
come to work. "Sinkiang's oil does not belong to China," said those who led the uproar, "we
want to be free."

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June 22 (AFP) — China level delegation to the oil-tract investment and ex- for its exports as it pres- lization of its economy. On headed by Chinese Vice rade Li Lanqing, ar- de Gulf Cooperation in Iran in a two-week the official KUNA was aimed at ex- tering bilateral re- antries namely ec- nt from the vast 'ce said. ent op- sit Chi- ad how abroad, used in to enter ion and

them large losses. latively newcomer ade with the GCC bial, Bahrain, l the United Arab steadily increased ording to official exports to the in 1992 from \$340 mports surged to \$135 million. to China are fer- mainly textile and ht industrial prod- exchange is a fraction of the with major industrial powers, nd the European Community. billion and \$34 billion re- ha-based Gulf good ground to exploit. C onspitacy, the initiative by sending its ion of a increase peration

He said Washington would consider the contribution further tests would make to improving the safety and reliability of U.S. nuclear weapons, the extent to which Chi- na and other nations continue to conduct tests, and progress in negotiations on a glo- bal ban on nuclear tests.

"Administration officials will begin con- sultations at once with Congress and our allies on these issues," the White House said. Congress would have to approve a re- sumption of U.S. testing.

"History has shown that a conditional 'moratorium' designed to maintain nuclear superiority while refusing to renounce nu- clear deterrence and commit oneself to complete prohibition and thorough de- struction of nuclear weapons is of extreme- ly limited significance," a Chinese govern- ment statement published in full by Xinhua said.

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U.S. to follow as China conducts nuclear test

Xinjiang region. Western experts said the Chinese device was probably 70 to 80 kilotons, and aimed at developing a multiple warhead missile and maintaining China's tactical edge in Asia. Responding, the White House announced that Clinton "has today directed the Department of Energy to take such ac- tions as are needed to put the U.S. in a po- sition to be able to conduct nuclear tests next year."

The test had been expected by Wash- ington and could upset a 15-month morator- ium on testing announced by President Clinton in July and accepted by Britain, France and Russia, analysts said.

Clinton, who was in California today, stopped short of ordering a resumption of nuclear testing, saying such a decision would depend on "fundamental U.S. na- tional security interests."

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China seeks foreign help
to develop nuclear power

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Chinese N-test unlikely to affect NPT

LONDON, Oct. 8 (R) — China angered its Asian neighbors with its latest nuclear test blast, yesterday but the underground explosion seemed unlikely to damage international efforts to wrap up a worldwide test ban treaty next year. China is the only , one of the world's five declared nuclear powers which has refused to observe, a moratorium on testing. The others are Russia, the United States, France and Britain.

China's blast yesterday , the second in four months, drew sharp protests from Russia, Japan, Australia and Kazakhstan. The United States, which is making deep cuts in its nuclear arsenal along with Russia, said it was trying to get China to change its policy. Britain expressed regret.

An independent nuclear and arms control verification watchdog in London, Vertic, said in a statement the Chinese move "would strengthen the hand of hardliners in France who are pushing for a resumption of nuclear testing in the Pacific".

In Vienna, U.N. nuclear officials said the Chinese blast was unlikely to derail talks on a test ban treaty or damage the prospects of 11 d, ;t i

extending a 1970 treaty aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. The Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty comes up for review next year and many Western countries want it to be extended indefinitely. "They feel they are very low down in the league table, they also started later, and they feel they are entitled to continue testing until the treaty is finalized," said one official from the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

However, after detonating the device at the underground testing facility of Lop Nor in western China, Beijing reaffirmed its support for the U.N.-sponsored negotiations in Geneva on a treaty that would ban all testing. China says it has carried out fewer nuclear tests than other major powers — an argument that failed to head off criticism.

The chairman of the Geneva talks said he told Chinese officials the blast was not helpful to the 39-nation talks. "This doesn't help," Miguel Marin-Bosch told Reuters. "ItVj\$not conducive .to the kind of atmosphere we want."

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Chinese conduct N test

BEIJING (DPA) — China Friday carried out a new underground nuclear test in defiance of a two-year-old international moratorium.

The test was first recorded by the Australian seismological center in Canberra and later confirmed by the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

"Among all the nuclear states, China has conducted the least nuclear tests," the official news agency Xinhua quoted a ministry spokesman as saying. "It has always exercised great restraint on the question of nuclear test and will continue to do so in the future."

The explosion at the top nor test site in the northwestern Chinese province of Xinjiang had a force of between 40 to 150 kilotons of TNT, the Australian experts said.

Chinese authorities declined to give details on the test, the third in the past two years and its 41st since 1964.

China possessed a small amount of nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of self-defense, and maintained that the nuclear weapon states should agree to the complete destruction of all nuclear arms at an early date, the spokesman said.

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China to sign^

BEIJING (R) - China will sign the convention on nuclear safety at the 38th conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Xinhua news agency reported on Tuesday from Vienna.

It quoted Jiang Xinxiong, head of the Chinese delegation to the conference, as saying that China will make an extra donation of \$1 million to the agency to finance model projects for other developing countries.

Jiang reiterated China's position that it supports the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and it does not advocate, encourage or engage in the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

"However, it should be pointed out that the prevention of nuclear proliferation and the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy are mutually complimentary... (and) neither one can be replaced by the other," Jiang said.

"Nuclear non-proliferation should not be pursued in such a manner as to impair the legitimate rights and demands for peaceful uses of nuclear energy of (IAEA) member states, especially the developing countries," he added.

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Chinese nuke tests
 China may conduct more underground nuclear tests this year, a Japanese newspaper reported on Monday, citing government sources. China detonated a bomb on June 10 at the Lop Nor underground test site in western China's Xinjiang province. The new experiment would not only pose a threat to Japan's security but would also draw strong reactions from the international community, the Sankei newspaper said. — AFP

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t N-tests, US urges China

GENEVA, Aug. 4 (REUTERS)

THE United States today urged China to halt underground nuclear tests and called for a global treaty leading to a perpetual ban on nuclear blasts. Washington also urged that negotiations begin on a treaty to ban production of fissile materials used for nuclear explosives, saying this would cap the threat posed by countries on the verge of acquiring nuclear capability.

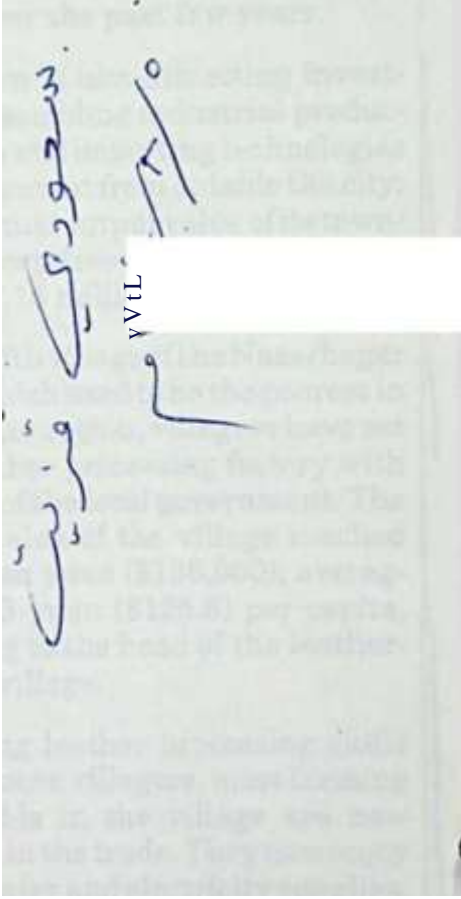
John Holium, Director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, was in Geneva to address the Disarmament Conference, where 39 nations are trying to hammer out a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). "We strongly urge China to join other nuclear weapon states in a moratorium. There is no reason for continued testing in the context of the global security environment as it stands now," he told a news briefing.

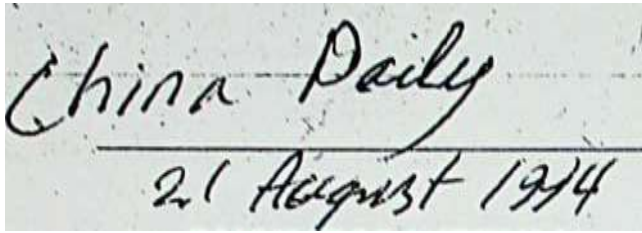
Holium stressed Washington's "deep regret" at China's underground blast last June, carried out at the Lop Nor test site in the northwestern part of the country.

"I am here to reiterate and confirm President Clinton's very strong interest in achieving a CTBT at the earliest possible date," he said, adding there was a "reasonable hope" of virtually completing the treaty by next April.

He noted President Clinton's announcement last March that Washington would continue its moratorium on nuclear testing for a third year, through September 1995.

"If things here and elsewhere go as we hope, the testing moratorium the United States adopted in 1992 will last forever," Holium said in a speech. "Simply put, we are prepared for the conclusion that the United States has already conducted its last nuclear test — that we will never test again."





6 • BUSINESS WEEKLY

Kaxgar's tillers swap plows for production

URUMQI (Xinhua) — Rural citizens of Kaxgar, a famous town on the western end of the ancient Chinese "Silk Road," are practising economic lifestyles totally different from those of their ancestors.

More than half of the farmers in rural areas of this ancient city have bid farewell to farming tools, instead trying their hand in industry and business.

Living west of the vast Taklimakan Desert, local people — mostly of the Uygur nationality — used to eke out a living through farming.

But in this last remaining grassland of the desert today, about 6,400 rural township enterprises have sprung up over the past few years, with annual profits totalling 100 million yuan (\$11.5 million), according to an official from the Kaxgar municipal government.

The town of Duolatebagar leads the area in rural industry development.

To provide Kaxgar with enough fresh vegetables, Duolatebagar has built more than 600 greenhouses. It has also set-up a number of wine making, sugar refining, and feed-processing plants over the past few years.

The town is now attracting investment, assembling industrial production lines and importing technologies and equipment from outside the city. Total annual output value of its township enterprises topped 10 million yuan (\$1.15 million) last year.

In the fifth village of the Nazarbagar Town, which used to be the poorest in the Kaxgar region, villagers have set up a leather processing factory with the help of the local government. The output value of the village reached 1.2 million yuan (\$138,000), averaging 1,093 yuan (\$125.6) per capita, according to the head of the leather-making village.

Learning leather processing skills from veteran villagers, most farming households in the village are now engaged in the trade. They now enjoy ample water and electricity supplies, and a high-grade highway gives them easy access to Kaxgar City.

Another village of this town has set up a dozen brick kilns, which can turn out bricks worth 5.8 million yuan (\$667,000) a year.

Last year, Xiamalegba's industrial product market grossed 3.9 million yuan (\$448,000).

Chinese official sues newspaper for libel

BEIJING, Dec. 22 (R) — The People's Daily, stem mouthpiece of China's Communist Party, has been hauled into court in an unprecedented libel case, an official newspaper reported today. The Beijing Youth News said the party paper last month finally agreed to submit to court judgment in its battle with a mid-level union official it once labeled “an unreasonable and interfering mad woman.” “This is the first time the People's Daily, a central party organ, has taken the defendant's chair,” the Beijing Youth Daily said, adding that the trial began on Dec. 4. Officials at the newspaper and the court were not immediately available for comment. The Beijing Youth Daily report, written by a People's Daily insider, said the case stemmed from an article published on July 20, 1988, which alleged wrongdoing by Xi Hong, a mid-level official in the far-western city of Kashgar.

A Muslim Region Is Tugging [^] At the Ties That Bind China

By NICHOLAS D. KRISTOF
Special to The New York Times

KASHGAR, China — The men of Kashgar carry jeweled daggers, the women sometimes envelop themselves in veils, and donkeys and camels pull wooden carts along the streets. But the most striking sight of all is the Oasis Hotel — or what is left of it.

On June 17 a bomb ripped apart the front of the hotel, located on a central square of this desert town. Muslim separatists aiming to create their own state are generally believed here to have set the bomb, which killed three people and shattered windows of buildings 100 yards away.

The blast is the latest reminder of the underground separatist movement here in the Xinjiang "autonomous region" in the far west of China. Chinese troops suppressed a small armed rebellion three years ago, and the ubiquitous troops and police roadblocks fuel a lingering antagonism that could apparently erupt again at any time.

If the Chinese empire disinte

grates after the death of Deng Xiaoping, the frail senior leader who turns 89 this month, Xinjiang may be one of the first territories to spin off into its own orbit.

"We're like Kuwait — we've been invaded," said a 27-year-old merchant in the bazaar as he relaxed on a wooden bench near the horse market. Ignoring the flow of passers-by, ranging from white-bearded old men to white-bearded billy goats, he pointed to the palm of his left hand. "This is Xinjiang," he said, speaking in Chinese.

Then he pointed to the fingers of the same hand. "These are China," he explained, and he brought them around to make a fist that crushed Xinjiang.

More than four times the size of California, Xinjiang (pronounced sheen-jee-ahng) is made up mostly of mountains and desert, speckled with ancient silk route oases like Kashgar. Most of Xinjiang's

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

U.N. REPORTS SERBS ARE PULLING BACK ON SARAJEVO FRONT

NATO STRIKE THREAT EASES

Peace Talks Expected to Begin Again on Monday if Pullout Is Completed by Today

By JOHN F. BURNS
Special to The New York Times

SARAJEVO, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Aug. 13 — The top United Nations commander here said today that the Serbs had withdrawn most of their troops from two strategic mountains southwest of the capital, clearing the way for the resumption of peace talks in Geneva on Monday.

After a day on which United States and other NATO jets screamed lower than ever before in their patrols over the Sarajevo area, the United Nations commander in Bosnia, Lieut. Gen. Francis Briquemont, said tonight that the Serbs had already pulled back most of their troops from the two peaks, Mount Bjelasnica and Mount Igman, and had pledged to remove the rest by 4 P.M. local time on Saturday.

"We have a withdrawal from Mount Bjelasnica and Mount Igman," General Briquemont told reporters at a hastily summoned evening news conference.

A Few Hundred Men Remain

As he spoke, Serbian forces on Mount Igman, the more critical position because it directly overlooks the Sarajevo airport and the Western approaches to the city, appeared to have been reduced to a garrison of only a few hundred men.

General Briquemont, a Belgian, appeared exhausted but relieved after days of intense negotiations aimed at persuading the Serbian officers to fulfill their pledges last week to withdraw. The Serbian commanders had stalled, apparently waiting to see whether the United States could back demands for an immediate withdrawal by persuading reluctant NATO allies and the United Nations.

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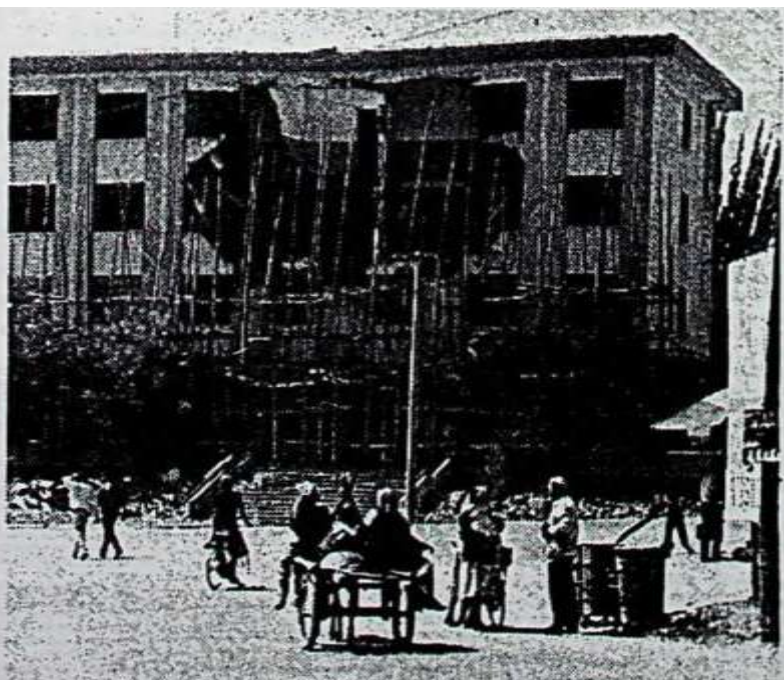
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Nicholas D. Kristof/The New York Times
A bomb left a gaping hole in the Oasis Hotel in Kashgar, China.

Muslim Region Tugs at the Ties That Bind China

Continued Front Page I

tints of Turkic origin. Including Uighurs, Kazakhs and Uzbeks. The Uighurs speak their own Turkic language, and many members of other groups speak their own languages as well. Ethnic Chinese, or Han, account for only 38 percent of the people in the region, and they are concentrated in a few cities.

Tibetan separatism has aroused (ar more attention in the West, partly because of the prestige of the Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader. But Xinjiang is in some respects a Muslim equivalent of Tibet, for it too is a border area with long but ambiguous links with China. Like Tibet, it was pretty much left to itself until the Communists came to power in 1949.

As in Tibet, periodic protests have been crushed by the security forces. But Xinjiang lacks a network of exiles abroad. Uighurs are known of the separatists or how they plan to start a "holy war" to establish an independent country called Eastern Turkestan.

The Muslims in Xinjiang are mostly Sunnis, rather than members of the Shiite sect, which is predominant in Iran and is often associated with more militant activities. Yet passions run deep. By some accounts, signs of Islamic interest — use of veils by women, study of Arabic to read the Koran in the



The would-be rebels of Xinjiang have Kashgar market in the south of Xinjiang, China. If the Chinese empire been inspired in part by the enormous disintegrates after the death of Deng Xiaoping, the frail senior leader, changes that have reshaped central Xinjiang may be one of the first territories to spin off into its own orbit

Asia in the last few years.

In neighboring Afghanistan, Muslim guerrillas evicted the Soviet army, in the process producing a huge surplus of weapons that can easily be smuggled into China. And across the border in the former Soviet Union, Muslims established a string of independent countries, like Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. So now to some people in Xinjiang, the aim of independence no longer seems hopeless.

Discontent Echoes, But So Does Fear

"They have machine guns, and they shoot us, so it isn't easy," said a 44-year-old blacksmith in Kashgar. "But we have a way — Allah! Allah will help us."

Whether strolling the bazaars of Kashgar in the south of Xinjiang or riding horseback with the Kazakhs in the north, a visitor encounters frequent signs of discontent. But it is difficult to gauge whether the ethnic unrest is simply like the racial tensions found all over the world, including in the United States, or whether they are so profound that they threaten Chinese rule in the region.

So little is known about the public mood that it is not even clear that most people favor independence, few local people speak Chinese or other foreign languages, and even in private many are reluctant to discuss political matters. Only after endless cups of tea, in the privacy of a herdsman's tent or a market stall, do the underlying animosities emerge.

"We don't like the Han Chinese," Khatthar, a 22-year-old Kazakh, said in Chinese as he smoked a home-rolled cigarette in a nomadic herdsman's tent



After a rebellion in 1990, the authorities investigated 12,000 religious figures in Kashgar.

two hours on horseback from the nearest road. "They're different from us. They don't herd. They don't ride horses. They're not Muslims. We just don't like them."

Khakhar, who like many people in Xinjiang uses just one name, expressed pride that Kazakhstan had risen as an independent country from the ashes of the Soviet Union. Could Xinjiang also become an independent country, he was asked.

"Yeah, it could," Khakhar said softly. "That would be a good thing." Well-connected Chinese in Beijing say that the central Government is concerned that separatists are accumulating machine guns from Afghanistan and Pakistan.

By far the most serious episode was the April 1990 uprising in Baren, a rural township south of Kashgar. A report by Amnesty International says that the rebellion began after the authorities closed one mosque and banned construction of new mosques and Islamic schools.

Local peasants protested, and the Government sent more than 1,000 members of the security forces to quash the demonstrations. The protesters seized guns from the police and declared a "holy war," and by the Government's own count 22 people were killed in the resulting clashes.

The Government also reported that 200 people had been detained.

Xinjiang after the uprising.

One night recently, a mother was riding her bicycle down the street, with her son on a child's seat behind her. A half-dozen police officers were at the street corner, and they spotted a white package that the little boy, about 5

nrowry. "Buit doesn't ruin much.

Chinn til so benefits from the multiplicity of nationalities in Xinjiang. While Uighurs are the largest ethnic group, accounting for 49 percent of the population, they are still a minority. It is not clear how well the Uighurs could work with other minorities to build an alliance against China.

Moreover, the Government has been very hard to win support from Muslims in Xinjiang. The standard Communist Party Approach is to shower benefits on those who accept party rule and to repress mercilessly those who rebel.

Uighurs and minority groups have their own schools, for example, and teaching is conducted in their own languages. Television and radio broadcasts also use Turkic languages, so a large proportion of people in Xinjiang speak about as much Chinese as the average New Yorker.

Affirmative action programs give members of minorities preferential access to universities. The Communists also allow people to go to mosques freely.

Religious Freedom, But Political Fealty

On the other hand, any Muslim leader, or imam, who criticizes the Government risks immediate arrest. After the Baren rebellion, the Xinjiang authorities closed 50 religious sites in that district and ordered construction halted on 153 other mosques, in the Kashgar area. Investigations were launched of some 12,000 religious figures.

In September 1990, the Government formally issued new rules requiring religious leaders in Xinjiang to support Communist Party rule and to "oppose national separatism."

The new rules also ban the teaching of religion outside of mosques or officially approved Islamic organizations.

The authorities seem concerned that the growing economic integration of Xinjiang with its Islamic neighbors is adding to the centrifugal pressures in Xinjiang. Likewise, increasing urbanization and growing mobility of local people may be feeding a nationalist consciousness.

So while it is difficult to know whether the tensions in Xinjiang are explosive or simply another in a long list of headaches for leaders in Beijing, the authorities are clearly alarmed. Just last month, after the bombing of the Oasis Hotel in Kashgar, Song Hanliang, the Xinjiang Communist Party leader, warned that the need to "cement national unity" is growing with the economic development in the region.

In a sign of the leadership's concern, he called on local party officials to do more to protect national unity, urging, "They should adopt substantial measures to guard against and oppose the sabotage of national separatists at home and abroad, to safeguard the unity of the motherland."

year old; war carrying. They stopped the woman and inspected her son's box.

It was harmless, and the police politely allowed the mother and son to continue. But to the dozen or so people watching the roadblock from the side of the road, the incident appeared redolent of nothing so much as the actions of an occupation army.

"Actually, we're the minority here," said a tall, relaxed Han Chinese merchant in Kashgar, laughing. "But the local people won't hurt us. They're afraid of us."

China Yearns For Xinjiang's Oil

Any revolt in Xinjiang could encourage similar moves in Tibet and in the grassy plains of Inner Mongolia where Mongols live. Almost all Chinese regard these areas as their own, so that it would be politically extremely difficult for any Chinese leader to let them go.

China is particularly likely to want to hold on to Xinjiang for another reason. China's existing oil fields are running low, and within the next year or two China will become a net importer of petroleum. Only one domestic source may be able to meet China's energy needs: the Tarim Basin in Xinjiang.

Though remote and largely unexplored and untapped, the Tarim Basin is regarded as a hugely promising oil field. But the petroleum may complicate the politics of the region.

The Tarim Basin oil can be exploited only with investments of billions of dollars, money that will have to come from Beijing or from foreign investors.

The oil will go primarily to eastern China. That may leave the people of Xinjiang feeling that the Chinese are robbing them.

Moreover, once the investments have been made and the oil is flowing, Xinjiang would not have to pay an economic price for secession.

One factor in China's favor, as it tries to maintain control, is that Xinjiang — is doing very well economically. Herdsmen are building up their flocks, and some are buying electric generators so they can watch television in their yurts on the plains.

Economic output in Xinjiang rose 10.2 percent last year, a very impressive performance by international standards. Yet local people notice that growth is still much slower than along China's eastern coast.

"U thunders a lot," a 50-year-old Han Chinese railway worker said of the Government's calls for reform and

Nigeria Tells Workers To End Protest Strike

Specialist TIM Ntw
York Times*

Lagos, Nigeria, Aug. 13 — As Nigerian dissidents stepped up their campaign of civil disobedience today, the military Government ordered 11 federal employees to return to work or face dismissal.

The government's move followed the results of the presidential election in June.

Here in Lagos, Nigeria's largest city, most banks and hundreds of shops and workers remained closed.

As hundreds of strikers were resuming work, some were selling their goods again.

Gov. Abacha's threat, Heedin civil servants returned to work, most of them stayed in their offices. In Abuja, the capital, or in Kano and Kaduna, where life appeared to be functioning normally.

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Hero of Tiananmen Finds Freedom, Too, Can Be a Struggle

Once a Star, Later a Chauffeur, Student Leader Wuerkaixi Gets New Start in California,

By SARAH LUBMAN

Reporter O/TIHK WAU, STRKKT Juvm

SAN RAFAEL, Calif. - Uke legions of his countrymen who have fled China for the West, Wuerkaixi two years ago found himself working as a bus boy in a Chinese restaurant, earning the minimum wage and fearful of losing his job. He recalls going to work on New Year's Eve after minor foot surgery, staying past midnight and going home to find his sock filled with blood. "What was I supposed to do, show them my toe and say, 'I have to leave!'" he asks.

Ur. Wuerkaixi's journey from political repression to economic hardship recapitulates a familiar pattern, but in his case there have been some unusual stops along the way. An invitation to study at Harvard University, for instance. A stint as the political toast of Paris. A televised show-down, before a riveted global audience, with the premier of China.

'My Life Has Been Too Much'

It was Mr. Wuerkaixi, brandishing a megaphone, who led thousands of pro-democracy students into Tiananmen Square four years ago. He became the icon of the first rebellion to be broadcast live from start to finish. When the pro-democracy movement was crushed by tanks, Mr. Wuerkaixi (pronounced woo-are-kye-shee) fled the country and became a leader of China's emigres, galvanizing foreign audiences with his oratory.

But somehow, Mr. Wuerkaixi became lost in the promised land. He is *persona non grata* among fellow Chinese emigres, many of whom are now ensconced at prestigious U.S. universities. He recently moved to a cheaper apartment, and says he hasn't been able to find steady part-time work since a chauffeuring stint ended. "For a 25-year-old, my life has been too much," Mr. Wuerkaixi says.

Now, the hero of Tiananmen Square is starting over. He is studying for his bachelor's degree at Dominican College here. He fantasizes about opening a restaurant. He says he would like to return to China some day, to teach, and to "do whatever I can" to build democracy.

It was on the night of April 17, 1989, in his university's dusty courtyard, that the young rebel gave the first of many impassioned speeches beginning with the bold (and later bombastic) cry. "I am Wuer-Iraki!" He was a founder of the student union that helped organize the protests, and throughout that spring Mr. Wuerkaixi occupied the spotlight at crucial



Freedom Can Also, Be a Struggle

Continued From First Page Dan, who was caught and jailed until last February... i
Once in exile, the young hero was much in demand. The media sought him out in Tokyo, Paris and Hong Kong, where T-shirts and posters bore his likeness. In France, he became vice president of the Federation for a Democratic China (FDC), a post-Tiananmen exile group. He also broke up with his girlfriend, Liu Yan, and lived with the wife of a Chinese pop-music star before landing in the U.S.

"The pressure on him was so great, says Uu Yan, now 23. "You could see the conflict Wuerkaixi liked being famous and recognized everywhere. But he didn't like being held responsible for every single thing he did."

The Burden of Fame

Almost overnight Mr. Wuerkaixi had achieved world-wide fame and the student's dream: political and intellectual freedom. He settled in Cambridge, Mass., where Harvard admitted him as a tuition-free "special student"

But the hero's penchant for drama soon lapsed into parody. "His speeches began to make less and less sense," recalls Kelvin Hou, a former president of the FDC's San Francisco chapter. "Everything began to revolve around him."

Liu Binyan, the 68-year-old doyen of Chinese emigres, remembers the time Mr. Wuerkaixi scolded a Harvard audience for being disrespectful and then refused to speak. "He was so arrogant," Mr. Liu says. "But it was really a problem of the whole younger generation, which went from extreme Maoism to extreme individualism."

"I think I lost myself for a while," Mr. Wuerkaixi says now.

Great Expectations

Instead of studying, Mr. Wuerkaixi jetted around making speeches for thousands of dollars. In February 1990, he dropped out of Harvard. Later that year, the FDC voted him out of office. "He never fulfilled what we'd expected him to do. He eventually disappeared," says Roderick MacFarquhar, a professor of Chinese politics at Harvard. Mr. Wuerkaixi says he was simply too overwhelmed to focus, put off by everything from Americans' casual relationships to language difficulties.

So Mr. Wuerkaixi moved to California, gained weight and faded from sight. For a while, he lived on a 120,000 advance payment from an Italian film producer for the rights to his story. (The film was never made.) A Chinese-American supporter put him up for several months. In late 1990, Mr. Wuerkaixi and a friend moved into an apartment in Berkeley, each paying \$375 a month. By mid-1991, his savings were running out and he began looking for work.

As Mr. Wuerkaixi wandered from one job to another, at least one employer was dubious. "Some people said he's a hero, some said he's a Jerk," recalls Hammond

Ku, manager of the Farmhouse Restaurant in Redwood City, Calif., where Mr. Wuerkaixi worked part time for five months as floor manager and host. Mr. Ku found his new employee to be a humble yet eager worker who arrived on time despite a 90-minute commute and minimum wage.

Jim Lin, manager of the Concord, Calif., restaurant where Mr. Wuerkaixi busied tables, says he was a decent worker for the short time he worked there. "He was regular, pretty low key."

Dreams Revised

By last year, Mr. Wuerkaixi wanted to settle down and study. But only Dominican College, which has an "academic forgiveness" program, would overlook his lack of documentation and admit him.

Mr. Wuerkaixi hopes someday to return to Harvard. His greatest desire is to return to China, but his old demands for rapid political change along Western lines have faded. "America is not my dream country. It's not what I want for China," he says. Mr. Wuerkaixi has concluded, that America's extreme individualism, and its legal system, can't be transplanted. And he says that the reform of China's political system has already begun, pointing to the release of some high-profile dissidents and to the international travel privileges granted to others. "It's better than nothing," he says.

He looks ahead, but the past haunts. In an empty auditorium on Dominican's campus, Mr. Wuerkaixi softly sings the "Internationale," the stirring communist anthem, which students in Tiananmen Square sang to demonstrate their patriotism. "Rise up, poverty-stricken slaves; stand up, sufferers of the world," he sings in Chinese, the melody echoing eerily beneath the room's high rafters.

Suddenly he stops, marveling: "Isn't that beautiful?"

A

symbolic moments. Television cameras captured his charge, atop classmates' shoulders, against a line of policemen. He chided Premier Li Peng on national TV, then sank to the floor in exhaustion, still Erased in hospital pajamas after treatment for effects of a hunger strike.

Mr. Wuerkaixi, escaped from China after the army's massacre of civilians was no less dramatic. He went into

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with his girlfriend by boat. He was No. 2 on the police most-wanted list of student leaders; No. 1 was his friend, Wang

Please Turn to Page A9, Column S

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China to lay off 500,000 workers in oil, gas sector

BEIJING, Aug. 24 (AFP) — China will lay off some 500,000 workers in the oil and natural gas sector by 1995 as part of a broad restructuring as the country shifts to a market economy, an official said today.

Wang Tao, general manager of China National Petroleum Corp., said the workers — out of a total 1.3 million — would be encouraged to find other jobs under a six-point plan to improve the industry's efficiency and profits. The plan also includes far-reaching price reforms to create a unified system in line with the world market within three years, Wang said.

Under the present multilateral system, Chinese oil companies must sell a large proportion of their output to the state at artificially low prices — now about one-third the world price. Oil fields and enterprises will be restructured, splitting up the present "small societies" into independent enterprises responsible for their own economic returns, Wang said.

He acknowledged China was struggling to increase crude oil output to keep up with the country's rapid economic develop-

ment, saying imports may eventually exceed exports. Wang did not give a specific time frame, but Chinese experts have forecast the country may become a net importer of oil as early as 1995.

The CNPC's crude oil output stood at 138.16 million tons in 1992, up 4.75 million tons on 1991 and accounting for 97.3 percent of the national total, he said, adding that the 1993 figure should rise to 140 million tons. This year, imports are expected to hit 15 million tons, up from 12.31 million tons in 1992, while exports are forecast to drop from 20.7 million tons to 19 million tons, Wang said.

He said great emphasis was being put on exploration and cooperation with foreign companies to increase domestic production to satisfy demand. Proven reserves of oil rose 18.2 percent between 1988 and 1992, and the most "encouraging" discovery had been in the Tarim Basin in China's northwestern Xinjiang province, Wang said. Some 68 companies from 17 countries have expressed interest in participating in the first round of open

bidding for contracts to explore and develop some 72,300 square kilometers (28,900 square miles) in the area. Wong played down concerns by foreign companies over the potentially high cost of production and transportation of oil from the remote region.

However, purchases of foreign oil are surging with the economic boom and could one day make China a net importer of petroleum, a leading official said today.

Wang even said he personally favors issuing shares in his company, which holds the monopoly for Chinese onshore oil operations, but said such a decision could be made only by the State Council.

The thirst for oil in China has increased with sizzling economic growth that reached 12.9 percent last year and has been even faster this year. Wang said imports have grown from 12.3 million tons in 1992 to an expected 15 million tons this year, still 4 million tons less than expected 1993 exports.

The desire to increase domestic production has shattered the old Communist

Chinese policy of self-reliance in oil exploration. As early as the 1970s, foreigners were allowed to explore limited areas, mostly offshore. Earlier this year, 12 new areas were opened to foreign exploration — including the Tarim Basin — with reserves estimated by the Chinese at 8.2 billion tons of oil and 2.5 trillion cubic meters of gas.

Wang said 68 companies from 17 countries, including 24 from the United States, have expressed interest in submitting bids for exploration and development of the basin. Appraisal of bids is under way and negotiations will begin soon.

Many Westerners remain concerned that the basin is a high-risk investment because it is a remote desert region with difficult transportation.

But Wang said production costs of four oil fields already developed there were about average for China. Construction of a crucial pipeline from Xinjiang to carry the oil eastward is now in the design stage, with an estimated cost of 10 billion yuan (\$1.75 billion), Wang said.

China to lift controls on oil, gas prices

BEIJING, Aug. 22 (R) — China will gradually lift controls on the price of the oil and gas it produces, to make these industries more profitable, its top oil official was quoted as saying today.

The China Daily business weekly quoted Wang Tao, president of the China National Petroleum Corporation, as saying this liberalization would be carried out step by step as it was ecomplicated.

China's oil production, 142 million tons in 1992, cannot keep pace with the country's breakneck economic growth.

Customs figures show China imported 3.54 million tons in the first five months of 1993, down 10.3 percent from the same 1992 period, and exported 7.32 million, down 14.5 percent. China Daily said that the prices at which the state buys oil from producers are much lower than world prices, making it increasingly less profitable to produce oil when costs of raw materials, equipment and technology are rising sharply.

Wang gave no timetable for the liberalization. He said China's oil output would reach 200 million tons by the year, Tiahe exploitation of new fields in the far west region of Xinjiang.

The paper quoted an official of China's biggest oilfield, Daqing, in the northern province of Heilongjiang, as saying production will be at least 50 million tons a year until the year 2000 and that it will remain the country's biggest field until at least 2040.

In another development, a senior Chinese official has expressed concern over the gold fever sweeping the country, making it the world's biggest consumer of the precious metal.

The People's Daily yesterday quoted Xu Daquan, a vice minister of metals, as saying ! that 199,1 sales of gold ornaments in China were 6.25 times higher than the 1990 level.

A Note on *Qarauna*

GUNNAR JARRING, Lund

Paul Pelliot in his *Notes on Marco Polo*¹ says: “This problem is a very difficult one. It is a correct transcription of Qaraunas, used by Persian historians of the Mongol Period for a particular group of troops living then in Persia. Qara’una (> Qarauna), pi. Qara’unas is a true Mongolian name. The name of the Qaraunas is not known in Mongolia nor does it occur in the Far Eastern texts; the first mention of a Qarauna occurs in 1270 and the least (sic) mention of the Qaraunas in 1547. Herat in Horasan is the region where we hear most of the Qaraunas”.

In his *Notes*, Vol. 1 (1959), pp. 183-196 Pelliot deals in full detail with the problem of the Qaraunas. I would like to refer, in this connection, also to Jean Aubin’s article “L’ethnogenese des Qaraunas”² and to Ishwari Prasad’s *History of the Qaraunah Turks?*

I have no contribution to make to the solution of the problem of the history and origin of the Qaraunas in this article. I just want to draw attention to some terms which might throw light on the tribal or ethnic name *qarauna* which seem to have been overlooked in the discussion which has taken place.

The word *qarauna* has the following meanings:

1. name of a tree; cf. Pelliot, *Notes*, 3, p.221 “Qaraun”, “Qaraut”; (= Qaraunas) derived by Berezin either from Mong. *qarau*, *qara’u* or from *qarayuna* name of a tree; same page *qarayuna*: name of a tree, from which a mountain mentioned in “Sanang Stesen” (sic) derives its name; p. 229 *Qaronas: late spelling of Qaraunas in the *Zafar-nama*, has no primary authority. In *Notes*, 1, p. 187 Pelliot develops his ideas on *qarauna*; “At the present stage of our information, I am inclined to think that the name of the Qaraunas, Qara’una, is really identical with the word *qarayuna* which is not only the name of a tree, but is also used as an epithet for a water-fowl with black markings (but I have no information on the real pronunciation of that common noun written *qarayuna*, that is to say I do not know whether it is *qarayuna* or *qara’una*. Both the proper and the common nouns must have originally meant “black” or “blackish”, like *qara’un*”.
2. name of a water-fowl. As to the meaning of *qarauna* as an epithet for ‘a water-fowl’ Pelliot gives no indication of his source. Probably Pelliot had a Mongolian form in mind. I refer to Lessing, *Mongolian-English Dictionary*/ p. 933 *Xarayun-a* a bird resembling the crow with a bald spot on its head and a white beak; coot. I omit here the forms *karawanas*, *kuranas*, *karnas* as being doubtful names for the *qarauna*?

Qarauna as a bird name is however quite common in Eastern Tlirkestan (Xinjiang). It was noted by R. B. Shaw⁶ as *kharuna* (*jarum*) the water hen, *Gallinula chloropus* (also called *godan*) in the so far unpublished materials of G. Ahlbert⁷ as

Xaru.ne ~ *xpntna* the moor hen, *Gallinula chloropus chloropus*; and by E. N. Najip⁸ *qariuia* as a dialect word for *qomltaz* (p. 602) griffon-vulture, the steppe eagle.

But above all *qarauna* appears in numerous entries in the diaries (written in Swedish) of the Swedish explorer Sven Hedin.⁹ The excerpts I have made from the diaries and which I reproduce below were written down by Hedin during his research in mainly the Lop-nor area of Eastern Turkestan in 1899-1902. The majority of them appear in his report¹⁰ on his journey in Central Asia in modified forms compared with the original entries in the diaries. These are in the following indicated by the number of the diary in question and page (thus for example 88: 3170).

It is of interest to note that S.E. Malov¹¹ who in 1914 did linguistic research in the Lop-area also notes *qaruna* ~ *qajuna* (with the common Eastern turki *r~j* alternation) a black bird with white neck (the size of a hen), also as a place-name (pp. 124-125) *qajuna* name of a lake and place. Malov's recordings all belong to the same geographical area as Hedin's.

I now list the entries containing *qaruna* made by Hedin in his diaries (with my phonetic interpretations within brackets):

1. *karune [qarauna]* the black goose = *kara-ghas [qaraya:z]* 88: 356; *karuna [qaruna]* name of a black swimmer 88: 2153; poplars where hundreds of *karunas* had their nests in the branches 88: 1158; as a place-name *Karuna* 88: 1190, *Karaune* a strand region 'the black goose HCI: 192, name of a region HCI: 423.
2. As component of place-names:
 1. *karaune-tshekesi [qarauna tekesi]* river loop, 'the promontory of the black goose' HC II: 505, the same *Karuna-tjekkesi* 88: 3170.
 2. *karaune-kol [qarauna kol]* pool, HC I: 89; *Karaune-koll* 88: 356, an old lake, now dry 88: 339.
 3. *Karuna-tokkan [qaruna toqqan]* lake, 88: 1119, small lake 88: 1166; *Karaune-tokkan* 88: 422, *Karune-tokkan* 88: 1051, both lakes.
 4. *Karuna-tokkan-djajir [qaruna toqqan dzaji'r]* small lake, 88: 1063, *Karaune-tokkan-dschajir* lake, 'the little lake where the black goose breeds' HC I: 482.
 5. *Karaune-tokkan-ilek [qarauna toqqan ilek]* river branch, 'the river arm where the black goose breeds' HC I: 483.
 6. *Karaune-tokkan-kol [qarauna toqqan kol]* lake, 'the lake where the black goose breeds' HC I pass., HC II: 505, 509, 512. *Karaune-tokkan-koll* SS: 419, *Karuna-tokkan-koll* 88: 542, 1051, 3171.
 7. *Karaune-tokkan-toghrak [qarauna toqqan toyraq]* forest tract, 'the poplar in which the black goose lays its eggs' HC I: 483, *Karune-tokkan-tograk* 88: 1065.
 8. *Karaune-tokkanlik-kol [qarauna toqqanliq kol]* lake, 'the lake where the black geese are used to breed' HC II: 512, *kauna-tokkanlik-koll* 88: 3184- *kauna [qauna]* with the common r-drop.
 9. *Karaunelik [qaraunaliq]* name of a lake, 'the place of the black geese' HC

- 11: 335, *Kimaulik [qarunali'q]* 88: 1139 - it can also mean 'the place where the black geese breed'.
10. *Ajagh-karaunelik [ajay qarawuvli'q]* pool, 'the lower black goose place' HC I: 211, *A jag karunalik* 88: 1203.
11. *Basch-karawielik [baS qarawuvli'q]* pool, 'the upper black goose place' HC 1:211.
12. *Karaunelik-kol [qarauncdiq kol]* lake, 'the lake of the black geese' I IC I—II pass. - more exactly 'the lake where black geese are to be found, or breed'; *Karunalik-koll* 88 pass.
13. *Karaunelik-tokkan-kol [qaraunailiq toqqan kot]* lake, 'the lake where the black goose breeds' HC II: 509.
14. *Karunalik-koll-uji [qarunali'q kol uji]* 'the house at the lake where the black geese are to be found' 88: 1125.

Qarauna is furthermore noted by Hedin in another connection, namely, with the word *daj*, meaning the young of the *karauna* 88: 691, 776; *kara-daj [qara daj]* a young black bird of the Karaune 88: 776; *daj = karaunelik balasi [qaraunaliq balasi]* 88: 3170 'the young of the black goose-place'. It appears in several place-names as an independent component.

From the frequent use of *qarauna* in Eastern Turki place-names I conclude that this bird must have been very popular in the eyes of the native population. It must have been a bird worthy of attention and admiration.

For a tribal name one would normally have expected a term or an epithet for an animal with some dramatic signification. From this starting-point Najip's *qaruna = qorultaz* meaning 'griffon-vulture', 'steppe-eagle' has a certain advantage over *qarauna* meaning 'black goose'. On the other hand, Najip's recording is a solitary instance, compared with the frequent occurrence of *qarauna* in Hedin's diaries.

Finally - Pelliot's statement that *qarauna* is a true Mongolian name does not exclude its appearance in a border area such as Lop-nor where Mongolian and Eastern Turki in its Lop-form exist together.

NOTES

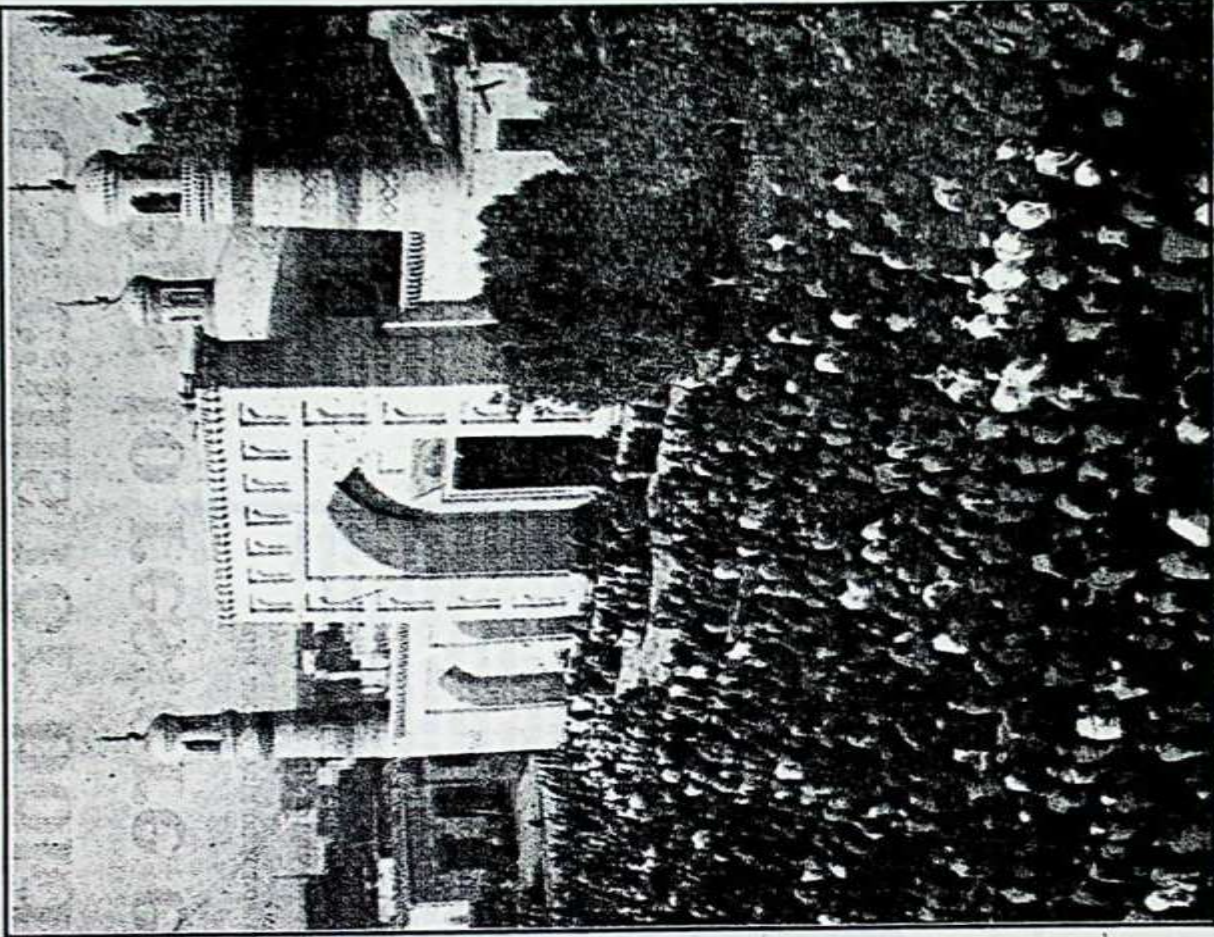
1. Pelliot, P., *Notes on Marco Polo*. Vol. 3, Paris 1973, index, p.38 *Caraunas* (with a cross-reference from p. 222 *Qaraunas*).
2. In *Turcica I*, Strasbourg 1969, pp. 65-94.
3. *A History of the Qaraunah Turks in India*. Vol. 1. Allahabad 1936.
4. Lessing, F. D., *Mongolian-English Dictionary*. Berkeley and Los Angeles 1960.
5. Originally cited by Quatremfere from the *Tarikh-i-Wassaf* and discussed by N. Elias in *A History of the Moghuls of Central Asia being the Tarikh-i-Rashidi of Mirza Muhammad Haidar, Dughltd...* London 1898, pp. 76-77, 491-492, and more in detail by Pelliot, *Notes*, 1, pp. 183-196.
6. *A Sketch of the Turki Language as Spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Kashghar and Yarkand)*, P.2, Calcutta 1880, p.212 (*Turki Names of Birds* by J. Scully).
7. In the Lund University Library.
8. *Ujgursko-russkij slovar'*. Moskva 1968, p. 582.
9. In the National Archives of Sweden, Stockholm.
10. *Scientific Results of a Journey in Central Asia 1899-1902*. Vol. 1-6 + maps I—II, Stockholm 1904-1907, in the text abbreviated HC.
11. *Lobnorskij jazyk*. Frunze 1956, pp. 124, 126.

Islamic history

CHINA is a country with great diversity in religion, with over 100 million followers of the various faiths. The main religions are Buddhism, Islam, Catholicism, Protestantism, China's indigenous Taoism, etc. The Hui, Uygur, Kazak, Kirgiz, Tatar, Ozbek, Tajik, Dongxiang, Salar, and Bonan peoples adhere to Islam. The number of believers is about 17 million, mostly in Xingjiang, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Yunnan, Henan, Hebei, Shandong, Liaoning, Beijing and Tianjin.

Islam first reached China in the seventh century. During the Tang (618-907) and Song (960-1279) dynasties, Muslim Arab and Persian merchants of the Islamic faith came overland through Central Asia to northwest China and by sea to Guangzhou and other southeastern ports bringing with them the Islamic faith. This resulted in development of trade and culture exchanges between China and Arab countries.

In China there are more than 26,000 mosques. The Guangta Mosque in Guangzhou and the Qingjing Mosque in Quanzhou were first built during this time and remain intact today. Other well-known mosques in China include the Phoenix Mosque in Hangzhou, the Libai Mosque in Yangzhou, the Huajue Mosque in Xi'an, the Niujie Mosque in Beijing, the East Greater Mosque in Yinchuan, and the Altikaer Mosque in Kashi, Xinjiang.



MUSLIMS at prayer outside the Altikaer Mosque in Xinjiang

R.D 18/4/94

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Language problem in Eastern Turkistan

MWL Journal Editor The Muslim people of Eastern Turkistan are facing a cultural and linguistic problem as only 16 percent of publications are in local languages and the rest are in Chinese which sounds Latin to the vast majority of the people in the country. The problem is further aggravated by absence of dictionaries of Turkistani Chinese languages and other bilingual reference books with the result that Turkistani Muslim students are deprived of acquiring knowledge of

scientific and technological subjects a factor that keeps them backward in economic social and cultural fields.

Books published in Chinese language contain distortions about the history of Eastern Turkistan with the aim of wiping out all traces of Islamic culture and heritage jealously safeguarded by the Muslims of the country.

The educational and cultural policy pursued by the Communist authorities of China has always been a source of deep resentment and anger among the Muslim students as is evident from protest marches held in Urumchi and Beijing, the capital itself against a novel

called "the distant white house" as it contains material hostile to Islamic Faith and culture.

The novel in question was written by a Chinese student on Turkistan and the new Chinese edition is in fact a redo but with an anti

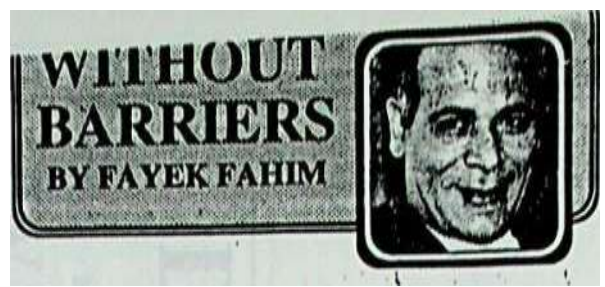
Islamic bias.

Recently Muslim students launched protest marches in Beijing against showing of some historical films on the lives of some Turkistani leaders dating back to 18th century.

In these films Muslim heroes are depicted as marauders instead of brave men fighting, for freedom from alien imperialism. Another film which aroused the anger of Muslims and injured their religious sentiments dealt with concocted sexual practices allegedly followed by Muslims.

Commenting on the film Muslim and non-Muslim intellectuals said it was a deliberate attempt on the part of the Chinese, film makers to malign the fair name of Islam and Muslims. Clashes took place between the police and protesters in Beijing, Urumchi, Sinkiang and other places leaving three marchers dead and 153 wounded and 53 cars were burnt in the clashes.

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Muslim problems

THE Holy month of Ramadan is a major opportunity for us to catch breath and think over the Muslim world. Almost all snots of tension involve Muslims as the major sufferers. In Somalia, famine and tribal feuds have thrown the country in a bottomless seer of misfortunes. Bosnians' plights are the daily diets of media. Afghanistan, thought to be a rare example of triumph against a superior power, is going through the ordeal of a civil war. In Egypt, Algeria and Tunisia, confrontation between Muslim fraternities and governments of these countries have reached a bloody climax. Tourism in Egypt, the main source of foreign currency is severely hit by systematic assaults against tourists particularly those coming from the West. In Algeria revenge is ruling the game and God knows how all this tension can be brought to an end.

In Sudan, the problems facing the government are numerous, mainly the problem of the southern regions, which can be categorized as a chronic headache that goes up and down in ebb and tide, according to varying degrees of internal and external pressure.

The Pope paid a visit to Sudan sending a threatening message to the government. Ironically the Pope did not show a similar concern for the Bosnians who — by proximity — should have gained a better degree of support.

In India we are familiar with the Babri Mosque crisis and the escalating tone of the Hindu parties against the Muslims of India who constitute the largest Muslim community in a non-Muslim country all over the world.

In China more than 50 million Muslims are denied their natural rights, and are still harnessed by the harsh repressive measures by the Communist government. In full objectivity one must ask the very direct question.

The newly independent ex-Soviet republics in Central Asia were the first to suffer armed confrontations. Tajikistan is swallowed by a civil war, the Azerbaijanis are

up to their teeth in a hot war against the Armenians who refuse to forget their historical vendetta against the Turks.

The Abkhazians are another Muslim minority who are deep in an open war to gain recognition as an ethnic minority entitled to have the full freedom over their territories. The Tartars, though, carefully dispersed all through the ex-Soviet empire are building up their struggle for legal rights and essential freedom.

In the Philippines and Burma, Muslims are reduced to second or third class citizens and are constantly and systematically hammered by the oppressive hand of ruthless governments.

In China more than 50 million Muslims are denied their natural rights, and are still harnessed by the harsh repressive measures by the Communist government. In full objectivity one must ask the very direct question.

Why Muslims alone? Is it an international conspiracy? Or is it the behavior of the Muslims themselves that brings about such a host of misfortunes? We understand that Muslim countries, all of which were ex-colonies suffered poverty and under-development as a natural result of foreign colonization. Now, most of these countries are independent, a good number of them are quite affluent and wealthy, and still the big majority of Muslims are suffering from hunger, mass murder, persecution, unrest, and backwardness.

In Ramadan, the month of contemplation, prayers, and meditation, let all Muslims review the long trail of Muslim calamities, then let them think objectively. The moment they discover the ailment, and diagnose the disease, the chances will be greater to solve these problems individually and slowly but surely. The herd mentality is the least we desire now to stand up to a sea of challenges

UYGUR STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF URALIC AND ALTAIC STUDIES
INDIANA UNIVERSITY



FACULTY

Christopher I. Beckwith, Associate Professor: Central Asian Linguistics; Yuri Bregel, Professor: Central Asian History; Larry V. Clark, Assistant Professor: Old and Modern Uyghur Language; Devin DeWeese, Assistant Professor: Central Asian Islam; Gydry Kara, Professor: Old Uyghur, Central Asian Buddhist Literature; Larry W. Moses, Associate Professor: Central Asian History; Jan Nattier, Assistant Professor: Central Asian Buddhism; M. Nazif Shahrani, Professor: Central Asian Culture; Elliot Sperling, Assistant Professor: Nationalities of China; Michael L. Walter, Assistant Professor: Central Asian Buddhism.

RESOURCES

The Research Institute for Inner Asian Studies: Located in rooms 145 and 335 of Goodbody Hall, the Institute's reference collection incorporates numerous publications relevant to Central Asia, including the modern Uyghur Autonomous Region. The Institute also houses the Central Asian Archive, an extensive microfilm collection of manuscripts in the literary languages used in this region until modern times. Both collections are open to the Department's graduate students, faculty, and affiliated scholars.

The Indiana University Library: The Library's collection, among the largest in the nation, shelves a vast number of books and journals relevant to research on the Uyghurs, and is developing acquisition of modern Uyghur publications. The collection is accessible to all interested students and scholars.

COURSES OFFERED

Language Courses: Introductory Uyghur HI, Intermediate Uyghur I-II, Structure of Uyghur, Old Uyghur, Chagatay I-II.

Area Courses: Inner Asian Peoples and Nationality Policy of the P.R.C., Peoples and Cultures of Central Asia, State and Society in Central and Southwest Asia, Everyday Life in Central Asia, Islam in Central Asia, Islamic Hagiography of Central Asia, Studies in Inner Asian Religious Traditions, Buddhism in Central Asia, The Mongol Conquest, Inner Asia After the Mongol Conquest, Central Asia in the 16th-19th Centuries, Ethnic History of Central Asia, Chagatay Historical Sources, Sources for Central Asian History, Comparative Turkic Linguistics, Languages of Eastern Inner Asia.

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM

The Department offers a Certificate in Uralic and Altaic Studies, awarded to an undergraduate student completing five Departmental courses (15 hours) in history and culture with a GPA of 2.7 or better. The Uyghur Studies Program of the Department of Uralic and Altaic Studies welcomes undergraduate students. Although the Department does not offer an undergraduate major in this program, its courses satisfy the Arts and Humanities Distribution Requirement. A sequence of Uyghur U181-U182 plus U281-U282 satisfies the College of Arts and Sciences' foreign language requirement. Many of the area and history courses related to Uyghur are also open to undergraduate students.

GRADUATE PROGRAM

Specialization for the M.A. and Ph.D. Degrees: Students may specialize in Uyghur studies in pursuit of an advanced degree in the Department of Uralic and Altaic Studies. The Uyghur program combines language and area courses to promote a well-rounded understanding of the subject. Besides a grounding in modern Uyghur, students may gain proficiency in reading Chagatay, the literary language used in East Turkestan from the 15th century to the 1950s, and in Old Uyghur, the literary language used for centuries prior to that. Students in Uyghur may complement their training with study of other regions and fields. Department and University offerings in Uyghur, Mongol, Manchu, Tibetan, Chinese and Japanese provide students with an opportunity to concentrate on Central and East Asian Buddhism. The availability of Uzbek and Kazak within the Department, and of Persian, Russian and other languages in various departments of Indiana University, contributes to the strength of the Uyghur program.

Minor Field: Graduate students at Indiana University may meet one of their Ph.D. requirements with a minor in Uyghur Studies in the Department of Uralic and Altaic Studies.

For further information write to Larry V. Clark, Uyghur Studies Program, Goodbody Hall 157, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, 47405.

68 oil companies eye Tarim Basin

BEIJING, Aug. 17 (R) — China has received inquiries from 68 foreign oil companies interested in prospecting the far western Tarim Basin, potentially one of the last major undeveloped oil reserves in the world.

Wang Tao, president of the China National Petroleum Corp. (CNPC), said the early bid process "has been conducted smoothly" but declined to give any details, the official China Daily said today.

He said CNPC had received inquiries from 68 oil companies in 17 countries. Wang added that CNPC was planning further moves to revamp oil production as Beijing works to keep enough fuel flowing to power its latest economic surge.

China in February reversed decades of official policy and announced it would open some 73,000 sq km in the western region of Xinjiang to foreign oil companies, allowing them for the first time to prospect and drill completely at their own risk.

Upbeat Chinese officials say the Xinjiang oil fields, situated on the southeast rim of the Tarim Basin, may emerge as a major

oil producer, though foreign oil experts say the technical challenges of drilling and transporting oil may prove daunting.

China has estimated that the open areas may contain reserves of up to 8.2 billion tons of oil and 2.5 trillion cubic meters of natural gas. The China Daily said CNPC had come up with a series of new policies to promote more rapid expansion of oil production. It was likely to grant more oil concessions to foreign companies in 1994 as part of its effort to internationalize operations and introduce more competition.

Wang said CNPC had decided to decentralize administration of 21 oil fields, turning them into independent "enterprise groups" to conduct research, drill wells and oversee equipment acquisitions.

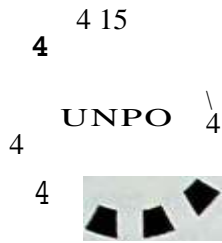
"Heading the groups will be new oil companies that undertake exploration, production and refining, petrochemical manufacturing and marketing oil and oil products," the China Daily said.

"The reform is aimed at improving oil exploration and production and corporate management," it added. 1992.

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UNPO BRIEF

For Members and Friends of UNPO
No 7, September 1993



UNPO in UN Peacctalks For Abkhazia

UNPO's General Secretary, Dr Michael van Walt, arrived in Geneva, on October 6th, to participate in peace talks with Ambassador Brunner, Special Envoy to Boutros Boutros- Ghali, and a high level Abkhazian delegation. Dr van Walt described the talks as "very constructive". Ambassador Brunner is expected to hold further, separate talks with Georgian and Russian representatives, after these the hope is for joint talks with all parties. This is the first time UNPO has been officially involved in peace talks with the United Nations.

High-level Abkhazian Delegation visits UNPO

Mr Sokrat Jinjolia, the Vice-Chairman of the Abkhazian parliament and Mr. Anri Jergenia, personal advisor to President Ardzinba visited the UNPO head office in the first week of October. During their visit they held a press conference, visited the Netherlands foreign ministry, met with parliamentarians and NGOs. The visit came days after their positive peace talks at the United Nations in Geneva. During the trip they presented President Ardzinba's 8 point plan for peace in the region which includes "the protection of all citizens of Abkhazia regardless of their ethnic origin" and the "intention to transform Abkhazia into a zone of peace".

Nobel Prize Nomination for UNPO

The UNPO was officially nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize last January by Ms. Mairead Maguire, a Nobel Peace Laureate, who stated in her nomination that "in

awarding the Nobel Peace Prize to UNPO the Norway Nobel Committee would help give a voice to millions of peoples who are marginalized and therefore unrepresented by their government." Ms. Maguire also felt that, because UNPO is based upon nonviolent principles, it brings great hope to all people struggling for human rights and justice. The Nobel Peace Prize Winner will be announced shortly.

Saqjak Delegation Visits the Netherlands on European Tour

Dr Sulcjan Ugljanin, President of the Muslim National Council of Sanjak (MNCS), and his five member delegation, spent a week at the UNPO Secretariat briefing the press and prominent politicians on the current situation of Sanjak, a muslim region that stretches Serbia and Montenegro.

As war continues in the Balkan region, many of the muslim communities neighbouring Bosnia-Hercegovina have felt increasingly threatened by the presence of Serbian forces. As President Ugljanin stated during his visit, the people of the Sanjak want simply to live free from the current threats that Serbia has placed in their everyday lives. Calling for special status, equal voting and employment rights for the muslims of Sanjak, the President added that "the people of Sanjak and the representatives of the MNCS simply wanted a peaceful solution to the situation."

The President received a news from Sanjak, during his visit, that the Serbian police had a warrant for his arrest and have already begun arresting other leaders of the Democratic Action Party and the MNCS, both of which Dr. Ugljanin is a member.

As part of the "Voices of the Earth: the World of Indigenous Peoples" activities, UNPO is organizing a lecture-series in the first two weeks of November 1993. The campaign aims to raise awareness, in the Netherlands, of the situations and problems confronting indigenous peoples.

Five speakers, all representatives of UNPO members, will address regional audiences throughout the Netherlands, visiting over five major cities.

Topics to be discussed are:

- self-determination and indigenous peoples, with Mr. Abdul Babu (Zanzibar);
- human rights and indigenous peoples, with (Chittagong Hill Tracts);
- the Western model of a state and indigenous peoples, with Mr. Reynaldo Mariquico (Mapuche);
- political struggle in exile, with Dr. Tutuhaturunewa (South-Moluccas);
- minorities in China, with Mr. Erkin Alptekin (East Turkestan).

For further information about these lectures please contact our International Secretariat (070 - 3603318).

Appeal to Members for Interns

UNPO calls upon its members to make use of the UNPO internship program. It is important that the peoples from our member areas use this opportunity, as it deepens the relationship between members and UNPO Secretariat. Please contact Tscring Jampa at The Hague for more details.

UNPO Brief is published by the Media and Information Center (MIC) in the Office of the General Secretary, The Hague, the Netherlands. October 13, 1993

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[UNPO] MIC/1993/BRF.7



Members of the Uyghur dance troupe at UNPO

LARGE DEMONSTRATION AT KAZAKH! STAN-EASTERN TURKESTAN BORDER

According to the Kasak journalist Kiyal gabdalın, a large anti-Chinese demonstration at Kazakhstan's border with Eastern Turkestan near Korghac protested Chinese human rights abuses in Eastern Turkestan. Tho August 27 _____ dexcionotratiOttf organised by Kazakhstan's Congre s e“ Party, Azat Party and the Nevada-5emey-Lop Nor Anti Nuclear Movement, included thousands of Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Uygure living in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

Speaking at the demonstration, Amantay Asilbek, chairman of tha. Kazakhstan's Azat Party, accused Chinese authorities in Eastern Turkestan of systematically abusing the human rights of Uygurs, . Kazakhs and Kyrgyz. He also called on the Chinese to grant thes^T peoples self-determination and immediately halt nuclears test! which harms not only people living in Eastern Turkestan but in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzetan as well.

Asilbek also said not only have the Chinese overwhelmed Eastern Turkestan with millions of Chinese settlers, but now they are settling in masses in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. He said there were more than 100,000 Chinese settled in Kazakhstan and many do not return to their own country even at the expiration of their visas. Asilbek called on the Kazakh government to take immediate steps to halt the Chinese invasion before it was.to late.

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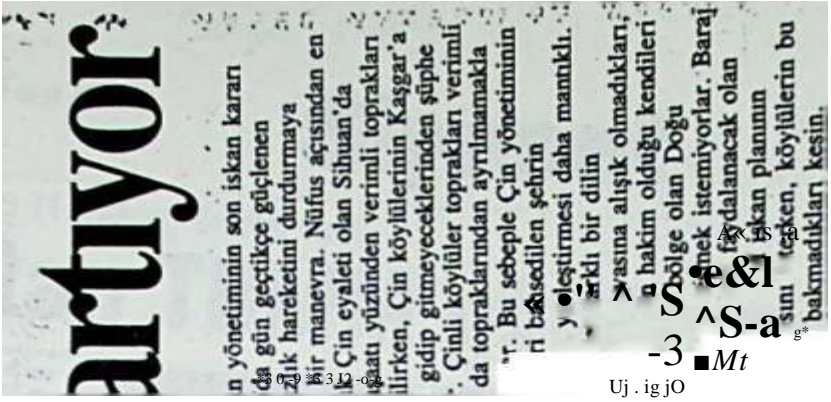
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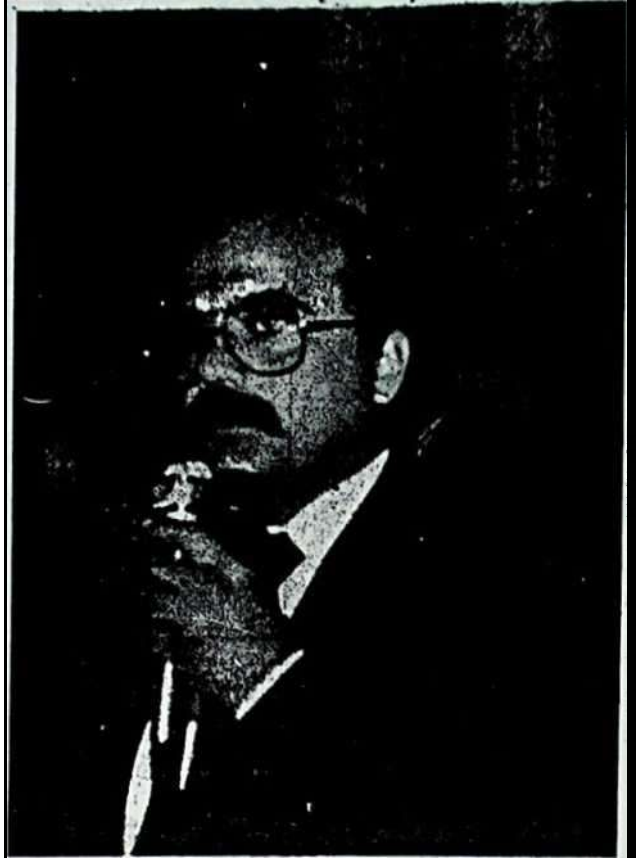
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3. gin Devleti, yine Dogu Tiirki- stn'da uzun yillardan ben niikler, biyolojik ve kimyasal silahlann dene- " melenni yapmakta, Tiirk Malta da bu deneylerde kobay olarak kullaml- maktadır.

4. Dogu Tiirkistan'in zengin yer- ala ve yeriistii milli kaynaklan Cin'e ta'inmakta, bu topraklann gerfek sa- hipleri Turkler, sefalet i'ensinde ya- ?amaktadırlar.

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Bu zulum soydaflanniz taiaifından Birle?mi? Milleder insan Haklan

Dogu Tiirki- stan'da, Turklere asimile etme politikasi; sonucıu bolgeye' yerfejtirilen Vinilerle, bu topraklann asil sahibi olan Tiirkler'in arasinda ^ikan (atijmalann

Suvenlik kuwetlerinin baskilari, Turklere imha etme planına dayaniyor.

Yurulmasini saglamak, T.C.Pariam su ve Turk hukiimetyiin gore;

Kizil gin'in insanhk dip nin tespit edilip ortaya pkanlmasi ve bu konularla ilgili alinmasi gereken tedbirlerin tespit i'in Anayasanz'm 98, i^tuzugumuzun 102. ve 103. incu. maddeleri geragince bir medice aras-

ninde deginilerek, "Bu tun bunlar Dun- ya^nyenidegi? me ruzgarlan i<pnnde, Turkluk Dunyas'einsanlik icpn tarihi geli smelerdir. An- cak butun bu an- lamhwguzelge- liynelere ragmen Cm esaretial tin- da inleyip zulum goren Dogu Tur- fcistan'da en ba- sit insan haklan bile, Kizdginyo- netimi taiaifından ayak altinda igg- nenmektedir. 25 mflyunDoguTur- kistanli Turk'un 1 bu ya^adigi L ge, (Judder tara- nından planli bir yVilde isirila edil- • mektevesoydas- lawmiTin asunile edilmesi i'in in- sanlik di'i her turlu zulum yapu- maktadır.

Yakla^ik 1.800 kilometrekare yu- zolcumune sahip Dogu Tiirkistan'da Turner, (Jin'in asimilasyon ve basta polidkalan yuzunden buyuk zorluklar lgerisinde yajamakta ve yok olma tehlikesiyle karp kar^iya bulunmak- tadirlar. Turkistan dive bilinen ve Turklei'in anava tam olan ulke, 1865 yilından idbaren batiisun Ruslar, do- gusunim da Mansurlar tarafımdan is- tila edilmesiyile; Dogu ve Baa Turkistan olarak itaye bdlunmujtur.

Tarihinde u; defa gin isdlasma 1760,1877,1913) maruzkalan ulke,

gin'in bu polidkasmin geregi laidirilebilecek bu taaya 'Dur' diyebil- mek, bir insanlık vazifesidir. gin'in Dogu Tiirkistaria yapngi siyasi, ikd- sadl ve askeri baskilar yetmiyormu? gibi, bir de bu cinayederi i?emesine seyird kalinamaz.

2. (Jin, Dogu Turkistan'm Loh Nor Bolgesinde atom denemeleri yapmak- tadir. gin'in bu atom denemelerin- den en sonuncusu Ekim 1990 tarihinde gen^kle^drdigi bilinmektedir. Ancak, onnaan sorua da yapmayacagim kimsa garand edemez.

ABD'nin Hiio?ima'da padatbgi harekedoi- atom bombasından 70 kat daha fazla! gin'i olan bu atom bombast bu konularla ilgili alinmasi gereken tedbirlerin tespit i'in Anayasanz'm 98, i^tuzugumuzun 102. ve 103. incu. maddeleri geragince bir medice aras-

1. Turklerrin nufusunu azaltmak •idn "Aile Planlamasi* uygulanmaktadır. Uselik bu konu haktanda egitid brojiir, kitap gibi yayinlarla anlatmak yenne basta uygulanmaktadır.

Basta Urci, KaSgar, Hoten olmak Tizere Dogu Turkistan'm bir 90Ok sehir kasaba ve kojteinde hamile kadinlann kannlanna rivanor eniekte edilerek, aruie kamındaki bebekler dogmadan ddiirulmekte ve bu olii bebekler vak- kumla alinmaktadır. Bu esnada bir cok anne ya kan kayımdan, ya da do- gum esnasında kapngi enfeksiyondan olmektedir.

71 Yuzvahn vuzkarasi olarak insanlar iizerinde de

Kxiusyoma B getirilmi?, ayne Avus- turalya Pa- rlamentosu da bu ydin baslannda DoguTurids- tarfa bir he- yet gonder- miftr.

Ailinda esaret al on- da inleyen scjda^anmia bu zulum- den kurtar- mak, diinya kamuoyuna bu mesele- nin gerek- ve dadi bir fekilde du-



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B İŞKEK (ZAMAN) - Kırgızistan'da bir J V»

gazete daha yayın hayatına! atıldı.'İttifak'
Kırgızistan'da ya^ayan Uygurlar' in kurdugu

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Akayev'in mesaji baş sayfadadan yayinladi. Askar ■
Akayev mesajında Kırgızistan'da yaşıyan Uygurlar
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nalklan daha da yakinla^tiracagim belirtti. Bilindigi
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(in Başbakanı Özbekistan'ı ziyaret edecek &X-■

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Kazakhstan, China settle border row

ALMA ATA, April 26 (AFP) — President Nursultan Nazarbayev and Chinese Premier Li Peng signed here today a landmark treaty ending a longstanding border dispute and giving a new impetus to bilateral relations.

"This treaty will give a strong push to further development of friendly relations between our countries," the Chinese premier said here following the signing of the border treaty. "We have just witnessed an historic act," said Nazarbayev of the treaty defining the entire 1,700-kilometer border between the two countries.

Negotiations on defining several stretches of the Sino-Kazakh border began in the 1970s and were near completion when the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991.

Li, on the last leg of a Central Asian tour, and Nazarbayev reached an agreement during talks here on defining the last 73-kilometer stretch of disputed frontier between the two countries. "With this agreement, we have defined the length of our common border, something the Soviet Union failed to achieve in its time," Nazarbayev said. "This is the main and most important result which implies that Kazakhstan and China are building long-term and friendly relations," he added.

Li also announced China would grant 50 million yuan (\$5.8 million) to Kazakhstan to encourage trade and the two leaders discussed establishing a special economic zone in the border region of Khorgos. China is Kazakhstan's biggest foreign trade partner outside the former Soviet Union.

The two leaders also signed an agreement on lifting travel restrictions on citizens of the two countries that came after Kazakhstan last month reimposed a visa regime on visiting Chinese businessmen and travelers. Nazarbayev said that the two sides had agreed to set up "consul ties" that would allow ethnic Kazakhs living in northern China to return to Kazakhstan.

Talks also focused on Kazakhstan's Uyghur community which is the biggest in the region — up to 400,000, according to some estimates — and the most militant.

Li has promised throughout his weeklong tour of Central Asian states closer economic ties with China in exchange for pledges from his host to curb dissent from ethnic Uyghurs seen by Beijing as a potentially destabilizing force. Uyghurs are a Turkish minority present throughout Central Asia, including in the southwest Chinese province of Xinjiang, which Uyghur nationalists refer to as Eastern Turkestan.

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China, CIS end border talks

BEIJING (AFP) — China and four members of the Commonwealth of Independent States have ended a 12th round of talks here on troop reduction along their common borders, Xinhua news agency reported. The agency, in a dispatch late Friday, gave no details of the talks between China and a joint delegation of Kazakhstan, Kirghizistan, Russia and Tadzhikistan, which opened here May 23. It said that the two delegations of diplomatic and military experts exchanged views on matters concerned in a "friendly and practical atmosphere."

(Uzbeks happy with Li trip

TASHKENT, April 20 (R) — Uzbekistan's official media lauded China today and all signs pointed to success for Chinese Premier Li Peng on the first leg of his landmark tour of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

Almost the entire front page of Uzbekistan's official Narodnoye Slovo newspaper was devoted to Li's visit and meetings with President Islam Karimov.

Like Li, Karimov favors gradual economic reforms accompanied by strict political control. He has banned opposition political parties, imposes heavy press censorship, and insists on approving all important state and government decisions.

Foreign diplomats here said the grandeur of Li's reception probably surpassed that accorded to any other foreign leader since

Uzbekistan gained independence from the former Soviet Union in 1991.

They added that Karimov seemed to have struck some rapport with the Chinese leader, who is making his country's first top-level visit to this vast region of over 50 million people bordering China's troubled northwest.

“President Islam Karimov noted with satisfaction the similarity of Uzbekistan's and China's leadership positions,” Narodnoye Slovo newspaper said, in language strongly reminiscent of Uzbekistan's Communist past.

The two leaders found convergence in two main areas — a wish to increase bilateral trade, investment and other ties, and the need to crack down on separatist activities in this ethnically-diverse region.

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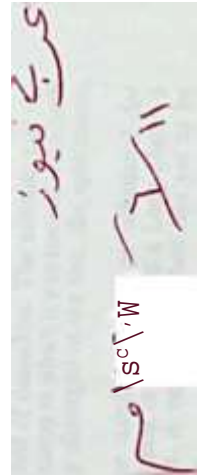
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Newsweek magazine, which reported the explosion in its latest issue, described it as “a major setback” for China’s space program.
The magazine said it was likely scheduled for later this month, as several Chinese diplomats as they were probably caused by a problem with the Fengyun-4 satellite system of the Fengyun-4 satellite system.
Diplomats said the explosion leveled a key test laboratory at a site in southwest China.

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Beijing says

BEIJING, April 14 (R) — China is ready for dialogue on human rights with foreign countries but will not countenance dis-

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Beijing to bring up the issue, but wa bluntly told to mind his own business.

The United States, pressing hard for human rights improvements before the MFJ decision in June, has given China a number of points for possible action including case of blocked passport applications and a list of imprisoned Tibetans.

U.S. diplomats say China has still not gone through with the promised information on these cases, although they it may be forthcoming soon.

Men deflected questions about what Beijing was taking on these matters merely that it is the lack of a visa rather than the lack of a passport that blocks Chinese from going to the United

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1994

'Western oil firms look for new prospects in China

By STEVEN MUFSON

THIS winter James Thompson and Michael Drummond celebrated New Year Day by driving past the rice fields north of Nanchang in China to look at the big white Siberian cranes, which in the winter migrate by the thousands to the flood plains of the Yankee River.

The flood plain also happens to be an oil prospect, which is why Thompson and Drummond, two foreign petroleum geologists, were in the neighborhood. Both were working on contract for Energy Development Corp. (EDC), a unit of the New Jersey utility company. Public Service Enterprise Group.

China's Jiangxi Province is an unlikely place to find two people, one with a Tennessee drawl and one with a Scottish lilt, working for a New Jersey utility company.

But the presence of EDC in China shows just how many companies will punch in their names to get a share of the billions of dollars in potential temptations of oil and mineral riches and just how important those resources can be to those companies.

For Public Service Enterprise Group's fledgling energy subsidiary, China is an ideal place to expand its business. Many oil basins have had so many holes

companies, considers China "wildcat" territory."

"We think this area is unexplored," said Wing On Chu, an American who is EDC's general manager in China. Although Chinese oilmen had looked at this area before, exploration had been limited. Chu's hopes were raised last year when Chinese looking for coal, found oil bubbling to the surface in the area. Farmers took the crude oil home in buckets for cooking.

Formed in the 1970s, EDC's original objective was to acquire a stable natural gas supply for the New Jersey utility. In the past four to five years, it has expanded. It now has oil and gas production in the North Sea, Argentina, the southern United States and the Gulf of Mexico. Its revenues are approaching!

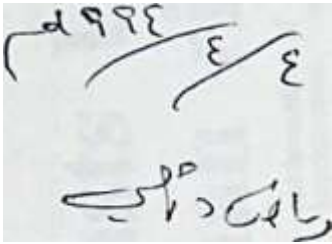
make a 100 million-barrel discovery and we double the size of the company."

Of course, oil companies don't always find what they are looking for.

Chevron was one of the first foreign companies to explore for oil in China, staking out territory 120 miles offshore in the South China Sea. Soon a joint venture among Chevron, Texaco Inc. and Agip (the Italian state-owned oil company) will have four production platforms and an old converted supertanker anchored and serving as a floating storage facility.

Despite heroic efforts, oil production will reach a peak of just 60,000 barrels, a respectable output but far short of original high hopes. There are 10 fields, but the group is not sure they have enough oil to cover the cost of laying the pipelines that would be needed.

"It's a nice little thing to have," Richard H. Matzke, Chevron's vice president and head of its overseas exploration and production arm, said of the South China Sea venture. But, he added, "if you look at all the money spent on the bidding process as well as the exploration and development, it's not a heck of a lot for all the effort." - *(Washington Post)*



China blasts US^X over human rights

BEIJING (AFP) — Beijing on Wednesday flung the US State Department's latest human rights report on China back into Washington's face, accusing it of hypocrisy, gross fabrication and ignoring the rights of American citizens.

A strongly-worded article published by the *China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS)* slammed the US report issued February 1 as "unfair, lacking objectivity and fundamentally based on rumors and subjective conjecture."

In its global human rights report for 1993, the State Department had criticized China for widespread human rights abuses, citing extrajudicial killings, torture and arbitrary detentions.

The lengthy, four-part *CSHRS* article said the report exposed the double standards of the US government by levelling "self-contradictory and fabricated charges" against Beijing and making "groundless criticisms" of the human rights situation in China.

The article specifically took the State Department to task for what it described as Washington's hypocritical

condemnation of China's arrest and imprisonment of "counter-revolutionaries."

Under Chinese law, "counter-revolutionary crimes" refer to any act endangering state security, the *CSHRS* said, pointing out that every sovereign state, including the United States, had similar articles in their criminal codes.

It cited article 2383 of the US criminal code, which prohibits rebellion, revolt, rioting and advocating the overthrow of the government and sets a maximum penalty of 20 years for such activities.

"Since the United States enacts strict controls and punishment of anti-government activities, what right does the US State Department human rights report have to charge China with punishing criminals who endanger the security of the state?" the article asked.

In a clear reference to US criticisms of the arrest of political dissidents here, the article said the US report "relied on hearsay and especially believed rumors and slanders spread by a few persons who vainly attempted to subvert the Chinese government."

Shioban

1993/7/9

China claims victory in inflation battle

year would rise an annual 16 to 18 percent. The central bank, the People's Bank of China, discreetly gave its own comment on inflation when it announced today it would provide in May an extra interest subsidy of 2.7 percent on bank deposits of over three years.

This will be paid in addition to the existing interest structure which runs from an annual 13.14 percent for three year deposits to 17.64 percent for eight years.

Meanwhile, actual foreign investment in China in the first three months of 1994 totaled \$5.4 billion, just short of a quarter of all foreign funds promised, the China Daily said today.

A total of \$19.6 billion in foreign investment was pledged in the first quarter, the report quoted investment official Lin Kun as saying Tuesday. The ratio of actual investment to that promised was an improvement on the same period last year, when the figures totaled \$3 billion and \$25 billion respectively.

The latest input of funds brought realized foreign investment since China launched its economic reforms in 1978 to \$67.2 billion, the deputy director general of the Foreign Trade Ministry's investment administration said.

Contracted investment in that period totaled \$241.5 billion in 186,062 projects, of which 11,834 were agreed between January and March, the report said.

China claims victory in inflation battle

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n Central Asia

or Iran's. Seeking to allay concerns, promised in a keynote address th China would never engage in "he emony" or use force to expand its influence. "We are going to be yo friends and good neighbors forever Li said to applause in Tashkent.

Central Asia and Kazakhstan hav vast oil, gas, gold, cotton and other r sources which China needs. China h consumer goods which this regio craves after decades of Soviet e onomic development.

But one major issue clouds the fi ture — China's testing of nuclea bombs so close to Kazakhstan an Kyrgyzstan that foreign specialists sa radiation levels in parts of Kazakista are high.

During Li's visit to Alma-Ata, en vironmental groups protested th China was "torturing" the earth and th tests directly affected the people c Kazakhstan.

Li reiterated that Beijing was gaged in negotiations to stop nuc testing, but made no promises. Kazakhstan was one of several coun to protest when China exploded its nuclear device in Xinjiang last tober. (R)

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China boosts

By James Kyng Tashkent

CHINESE Premier I tour of Central Asia zakhstan has empha China, more than Iran or challenging Russia's influen



Chinese translation 'y of the Holy Qur'an

SOME 130 years ago, Muslims in China sought the blessings of General Pai Cheng See, then China's supreme military commander, to have the Chinese translation of the Holy Qur'an mass-printed. The general, said to be a Muslim himself, gave his blessing and even inscribed his signature of the translation.

Years later, China's merchants-cum-missionaries brought printed copies of the translation to Malacca. One copy found its way to Kedah and was given to Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Halim Sbal n, who later presented it to a Chinese Muslim.

Generations later his great-grandchildren (no longer Muslim) passed it on to an antique collector, Endue Zikri Gharri. This copy of the Chinese translation of the Qur'an in Encik Zikri's possession today is most probably the only one in the country today. This rare and priceless item is among a collection of antique items in the keeping of this enthusiast. The items are between 300 and 400 years old and are of great significance to Malaysia's historical heritage.

Encik Zikri is a member of the Kedah Historical Society and can vouch for the authenticity of the historical facts related to each item. His grandfather, known as Babjee, and later his father, Encik Ghani, were both collectors. His interest in antiques started when he was a teenager and 20 years ago, he and his family decided to venture seriously into collecting antiques.

Most of the items in his possession date back several centuries and the bulk of them are from Kedah. They were recovered from South Thailand. According to historical versions, when a Siamese fleet from Ligor (Nakom Si Thammarat) invaded Kedah on Sunday, 12 November, 1821, Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin, the then Kedah ruler, fled to Malacca. (*Al-Nahdah*).

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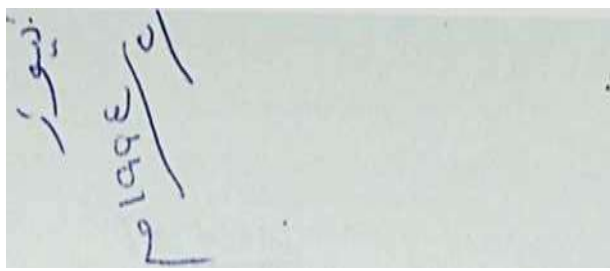
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Chinese professor embraces Islam

Yan Jawa, a Chinese professor, has embraced Islam in Istanbul before the mufti of the city. The Chinese convert said he has been an Animist and had always lived in fear and uncertainty. He said he was attracted to Islam by the good manners and conduct of the Muslims he came in touch with.

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nye, the sources said.
wers battled around a
mosque at Xiji, using home-made guns, ex-
plosives, clubs and knives as well as real
firearms,” one source said on condition of
anonymity.
“The central government sent in the Peo-
ple’s Armed Police, which stormed in with
guns blazing,” he said. “By the time the
battle was suppressed they had gunned
down 20 followers.”
The clash is believed to be unrelated to
the army’s storming of a mosque on Oct. 7
in the Qinghai capital Xining that crushed
what Beijing maintains was a political re-
bellion.
Court officials reached by telephone in
Ningxia confirmed that four Islamic schol-
ars were convicted at a four-day trial that
ended Feb. 7.
Chinese sources said the defendants, all
surnamed Ma, were ethnic Hui Muslim
scholars from archrival sub-groups who had

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Pekin

L'tcole . islamique sous sceltes

L'unique icole islamique de Pikin est mainte- nue depuis de longs mois sous scellis. Le respon- sable d'une . des organiSa- j tions islamiques locales, j A/." Mustapha Salah, a I indiqui que les autoritis chinoises refusent de lais- ser riouvrir cette icole, tout comme, d'ailleurs, Vunique mosquée de la ville de Chek Kun, dans la- ' province du Se- Shouan, fermie depuis quelques mois par. les autoritis locales qui en- visageraient mime de dimolir le b&timent et de construire d sa place un complexe commercial.

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CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE, INC. — RESOLUTIONS 1993

1. No financial, industrial, or technical assistance be provided to any Communist- controlled country, including those countries presently claiming to be democratic but which have not lived up to democratic standards such as the return of property stolen under the previous Communist regimes—for example, Russia, Poland and Czechia must get out of Eastern Germany—which does not comply with basic human rights; and
2. Religious freedom be immediately restored to all Captive Nations, all political prisoners be released; and
3. All occupation governments, both in East and West, be replaced by free-elected officials in elections supervised by impartial, neutral international committees; and
4. Reparations should be promptly paid to expellees deprived of their lands and property for nearly half-a-century, such reparations to be made immediately — even before these people are able to return to their lands and properties, and that during a transition-period the United Nations enter areas formerly controlled by the Communists until such areas are again truly free, and peaceful, without the sort of conflict now engulfing the former artificial state of Yugoslavia; and
5. Communist war-and post-war Criminals be immediately sought out, prosecuted or extradited by an Office of Special Investigations, empowered to act toward the punishment of murder in the case of over 140 million people of the Captive Nations and
6. Western ignorance and helplessness, of the sort seen in the course of the 1989 Peking Massacre in Tiananmen Square, never be repeated.

DONE at Central Park in the City of New York this Eleventh Day of July, 1993.

35
Annual
CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK
JULY 11-17, 1993

WE STAND!
Remember the over 140 MILLION victims of the Communist Party International.

U.S. PUBLIC LAW 86-90
Keep America Free from Communism

CAPTIVE NATIONS UNITED

CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE, INC.

NOTE: Some of occupied

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bulgaria
Belarus
Cambodia
China-Mainland
Cinrean Islands
Cossackia
Croatia
Cuba
Czechia
East Germany
ESTONIA
LATVIA
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North Korea
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Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Tibet
Tajikistan
TURKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
UZBEKISTAN
VIETNAM

INCLUDE(D):*

9:00 a.m. Assemble on 59th Street & 5th Avenue (Plaza Hotel)
10:00 a.m. High Holy Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral
11:00 a.m. March to 72nd St. & 5th Ave. into Central Park
12:00 noon Official Opening of Captive Nations Week with honorable speakers and folklore entertainment.
THURSDAY, JULY 15
11:00 a.m. Freedom Demonstration in front of the United Nations, 42nd St. & 1st Ave.
SATURDAY, JULY 17
3:00 p.m. Closing Ceremonies and Prayers in the Immanuel Lutheran Church, 122 E. 86th St. Manhattan (corner Lexington Ave.) Reading of official proclamations and greetings; refreshments will be served.

CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE, INC.
P.O. Box 540, Grace Station, New York NY 10028-0005 USA
The Late Judge Matthew J. Troy, Sr., First President
Dr. Ivan Doehrfel, Hon. President
Horst A. Uhlrich, Hon. & Act. President

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Doğu Türkistan'ın Sesi

Kültür-Sanat

Üç ayda bir Doğu Türkistan Araştırma Merkezi tarafından yayınlanan ilim ve kültür dergisi "Doğu Türkistan'ın Sesi" 38. sayısında "Doğu Türkistan İslam Cumhuriyeti"ni 60. kuruluş yıldönümü özel eki ile beraber çıktı. Doğu Türkistan Vakfı yayınları arasındaki "Doğu Türkistan'ın Sesi" dergisi geçtiğimiz üç ay içerisindeki Doğu Türkistan ile ilgili gelişmeleri özetlerken.

bir çok makaleye de yer verdi. Çin komünist partisine yazdınlıp, nesrettilen "uygurlar"ın kısaca tarihi"nin hiç bir ilmi kaymetinin olmadığı ve amacı Uygur milletini yok saymak olduğunu dile getiren makalesi ile Erkal Tanrıdağı: Doğu Türkistan'ın değerli din ve ilim adamı Abdülhakim mahsum'un vefatı üzerine kaleme aldığı yazısıyla Mehmet Emin hazretleri Amerika Birleşik Devletlerindeki Doğu Türkistan Meselesi ve seçimler.

den sonra doğan yeni ümitlerin değerlendirildiği yazısıyla Gula-metin Fahta: Türkistan Millî İstiklal Güneşinin meselesi Veli Kayyum han ata yazısıyla Dr. Baymurza Hayit dikkati çeken yazılar arasında yer alıyor. Ayrıca, geçtiğimiz Mart ayında Antalya'da yapılan kurultayın yanıkulan, Doğu Türkistan lideri İsa Yusuf Alptekin'in faaliyetleri ve Doğu Türkistan Göçmenler Derneğinin faaliyetleri hakkında da haberleri bulmak mümkündür,

Doğu Türkistan İslam Cumhuriyetinin kuruluşunun 60. kuruluş yıldönümü dolayısıyla yayınlanan özel sayı da ise 1933 yılında kurulan cumhuriyet ile ilgili tarihi bilgileri ve liderlerini ayrıntıyla bulmak mümkündür. Ayrıca, Doğu Türkistan'ın büyük liderlerinden Şabit Damolla, Mehmet Emin Buğra ve Mesal İlihan Tore hayatları ve verdikleri mücadeleye haklarında da ayrıntılı bilgiler veriliyor.

DÖRT MEZHEBE GÖRE

İSTİÂMİTİK

Yeni D. Sayı 633

17 Aralık 1993

Sj • Nobel Barış ödülü adayı ^: < m, Erkin Alptekin ve Dogu Turkistan Davasi

Geçmiş ay içerisinde Nobel ödülüne sahip olan UNPO (Birleşmiş Milletler bünyesinde bulunan "Temsil Edilmeyen Milletler Teşkilatı") başkanı ve aynı zamanda Doğu Türkistan Avrupa Derneği Başkanı Erkin Alptekin'in 1993 Nobel Barış ödülüne aday gösterilmişti. Ancak, geçtiğimiz hafta içerisinde yapılan - değerlendirme sonucunda, Afrika Ulusal kongresi (ANC) lideri Nelson Mandela ve Güney Afrika Cumhuriyeti Devleti Başkanı F.W. de Klerk 1993 Nobel Barış ödülüne sahip oldular.

Erkin Alptekin, Barış ödülüne özelliklerimizi farklı şekilde aday gösterildikten sonra, henüz değerlendirerek aleyhimize sonuç belli olmadan evvel, Erkin Alptekin'in müslüman bir Türk olması dolayısıyla, bu ödülün alınmasından pek mümkün olmayacağı düşünmüştüm. Yani, bizleri, müslüman olduğumuz için Araplar, Türk olduğumuz için de Araplar sevmezler. Aslında, Türkiye'nin 2000 olimpiyatlarını kazanamamasının gerçek sebebidir.

Türk milletinin bir millet olarak kendisini tanıtan zamanı geldi. -Bu tarafından sevilmesini sebep büyük yazı ise önce. Türkiye'de Türklerin vakti baki olan yeterince tanınamamasını sip- Jöjisi ve adaletini butunla yatabiliriz. Türk milletinin. tadhjini V ilk olarak emliler, daha sonra ise Farslar, Romalılar ve Araplar

mek için önce Çinliler ve Ruslar > yok' isa Yusuf Alptekin'in ödülüne ■ ardından da diğerleri kendilerini / Erkin; Alptekin, son bir kaç yıllık Uygur, Türkleri ise barbar millet'. #şması ile Nobel Barış ödülü olarak dünyaya tarihtirlerdir. ne aday gösterilmemiştir. Fakat, ödül Halen, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin Erkin Alptekin'e verilmemiştir. "Barbar Osmanlı devletinin de- Halbuki, bu barış ödülü sadece var" diye tanyan dünyada -Erkin Alptekin'i değil, aynı zamanda yaşıyoruz. V ^ 1 Amanda İsa, usuf Alptekin'i de bu

Tarihte, Türklerin her zaman ödülüne layık görmeye olacaktı. sahip oldukları bazı özellikler vardır. Türkler, cesur, mert, sevgiye ve aile bağlarına çok önem veren, ekonomik ve kültürel uygarlık düzeyleri yüksek, ve dünya'ya medeniyeti o^reten bir millettir.*

Fakat, diğer milletler, bizim bu özelliklerimizi farklı şekilde aday gösterildikten sonra, henüz değerlendirerek aleyhimize sonuç belli olmadan evvel, Erkin Alptekin'in müslüman bir Türk olması dolayısıyla, bu ödülün alınmasından pek mümkün olmayacağı düşünmüştüm. Yani, bizleri, müslüman olduğumuz için Araplar, Türk olduğumuz için de Araplar sevmezler. Aslında, Türkiye'nin 2000 olimpiyatlarını kazanamamasının gerçek sebebidir.

Bugün, Cenab-ı Allahın izniyle bir çok Türk devleti bağımsızlığını ilan etti. Artık, Türk milletinin

Erkin Alptekin, Doğu Türkistan Avrupa Derneği başkanı olduğu suretinde, Almahya radyosunda - orta Asya bölümü müdürlüğü, daha sonra ise dünya Azımlık Milletler İnsan Hakları Komisyonu başkanı yardımcılığı yapmıştır. Daha sonra ise UNPO (Temsil Edilmeyen Milletler Teşkilatı) başkanlığına seçilmiştir. Son yıllar içerisinde, Erkin Alptekin, BM, Amerika, İngiltere, Avustralya, gibi ülkelerin parlamentolarına Doğu Türkistan hakkında raporlar sunarak, Doğu Türkistan davasını bütün dünyaya duyurmuştur. Bütün bu çalışmalarının sonucunda, Nobel Barış ödülüne aday olarak gösterilmiştir.

Gerek İsa Yusuf Alptekin, gerekse Erkin Alptekin'in yaptığı mücadele Türkiye'de yeterince tanınmıyor. Bir Türk'ün Nobel ödülüne aday olması