

پاکستان

انجیلز عس

China fears for its wild west

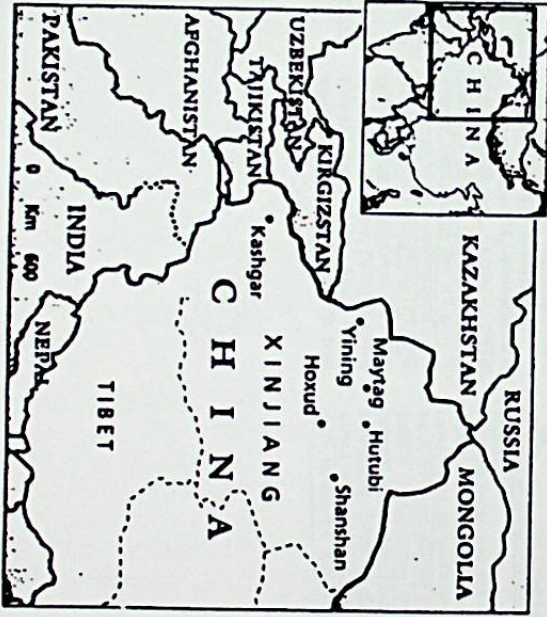
KASHGAR

WHEN President Clinton appointed a special representative this month to keep an eye on Tibet, he might also have given some thought to another discontented Chinese region, Xinjiang. Although the Tibetans' demands for independence are well known, the growing rebellion in Xinjiang could eventually have a greater impact on the area.

Indigenous Uighurs in Xinjiang want independence for the land they call East Turkestan. Although formally "autonomous", Xinjiang takes its orders from Beijing. The 6m Han Chinese immigrants have reduced the Muslim Uighurs to 54% of the population. The Uighurs fear that, if the influx continues, they will become the minority. As it is, the Chinese get the best-paid jobs, while about 25% of adult Uighurs are believed to be unemployed. Hundreds of mosques have been closed. Uighur schools are neglected.

This year, thousands of angry Uighurs have taken to the streets to protest at repressive Chinese rule. The protests started in Yining in February. Since then, according to Uighur sources, there have been about 40 uprisings. In late September, it was recently disclosed, Uighurs chanting

anti-communist and anti-Chinese slogans occupied government offices in half a dozen towns, among them Shanshan, Hoxud and Hurubi. According to a Hong Kong newspaper with links to the region, troops were met with home-made bombs and machinegun fire. Some Uighurs held out for six days. Buildings were destroyed, 80 people were killed and more than 200 were injured; 800 separatists were arrested. Past experience suggests their fate will be execution or the labour camps. The Uighurs seem underterred. The latest exploit by Uighur guerrillas is to set fire to



an oil refinery at Maytag.

Oil and minerals are among the reasons China values Xinjiang. The Chinese have ruled it on and off since 1759. More significantly, it borders Central Asia, through which China could import Middle Eastern oil in relative safety should there ever be war in the South China Sea. With this in mind, China is building new roads, railways and pipelines westward from its heartland. The Central Asian states themselves have oil and gas reserves. China recently won a contract to develop Kazakhstan's second-largest oilfield, a deal that American oil firms were after, strongly supported by the American government. China also eyes Uzbekistan, America's favoured ally in Central Asia. A railway through Kirgizian (eager for Uzbek gas) across the Chinese border to Kashgar would give landlocked Uzbekistan a route to a seaport and East Asian markets.

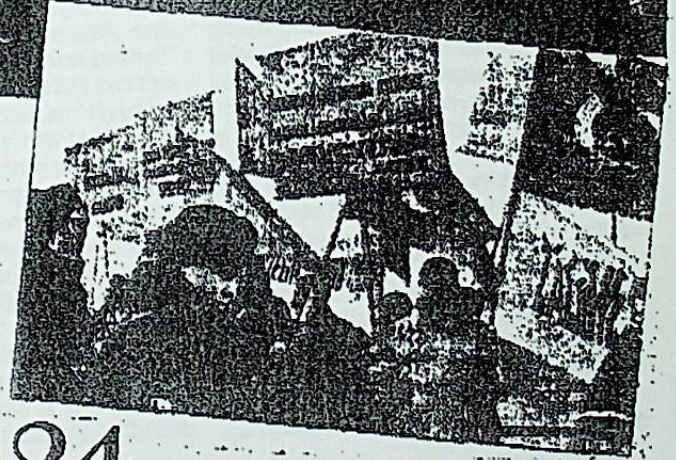
Such plans depend on keeping Xinjiang secure. Railways, roads and pipelines are vulnerable to guerrilla attacks. At the congress of China's Communist Party in September, the situation in Xinjiang was said to be grave. The large garrison that China keeps there is a deterrent to dissent, but, as other countries have discovered, force alone may not be enough to repress deeply felt demands for independence.



Kayseri'den Çin'e protesto

Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti Türkiye Büyükelçisi Yao Kuang - yi, Erziyes Üniversitesi'nin Çin Dil ve Edebiyatı Bölümü'nün açılışı için geldiği Kayseri'de, Doğu Türkistan Kültür ve Dayanışma Derneği üyelerince protesto edildi. Göstericiler, "Burası Sincan değil, Doğu Türkistan" diye bağırırken, Kuang - yi, "Çin'de Doğu Türkistan diye bir şey yoktur. Biz, Sincan Uygur Bölgesi diyoruz. Burası da Çin'in önceden beri ayrılmaz parçasıdır" yanıtını verdi.

(MAŞUK GERGİN Kayseri DHA)



Milliyet 24 Cumartesi 9 Aralık 2000

Doğu Türkistan'ı zorla işgal eden , bu ülkede yaşayan müslüman Türkleri sistemli bir şekilde yok etme politikası icra etmekte olan insanlık düşmanı emperyalist Kızıl Çin rejiminin Ankara Büyükelçisinin , tarihe, bilime ve gerçeklere hakaret olarak sarfettiği zalimlere özgü , "YALAN"larla dolu ifadesi yukarıdadır.

" ZALİMLERİN ZÜLMÜNE KARŞI TEPKİ VERMEMEK, YALANLARINA SES ÇIKARMAMAK ONLARA ORTAK OLMAKTIR " düsturu gereğince ;

" DOĞU TÜRKİSTAN DİYE BİR ŞEY YOKTUR. BURASI ÖNCEDEN BERİ ÇİN'İN AYRILMAZ BİR PARÇASIDIR " katmerli yalanına bir insan olarak , bir müslüman Türk olarak gerekli tepkiyi göstermenizi diliyoruz.

Bu vesile ile mübarek Ramazan-şerifinizi kutlar,saygılarımızı sunar

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China From Page 39 «XINJIANG, China's - The new pioneers new frontier»

ASIA

SHEHEZI

Is there a state within a state on China's vast western frontier?

IN IMPERIAL times, the armies sent to secure the farthest reaches of the Chinese empire were usually left to fend for themselves. In the 1870s, Qing armies seeking to recapture Xinjiang from a Muslim warlord tried to plant each spring before moving on with enough food to get them through their next campaign. Then, when their job was done, the Chinese commanders had to find tasks for their disbanded soldiers. After the swift and largely bloodless Communist victory over the Nationalist army in Xinjiang in 1949, 100,000 were put to work clearing land for farming—creating something between a giant kibbutz and a frontier-defence garrison. Within a year or so, the central government put out word in China's eastern villages that teenage girls were welcome farther west. In 1954, the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps was established, and the ethnic-Han peopling of the west had begun in earnest.

The corps—still referred to in Chinese as *bing tuan*, or soldier's brigade—has cut all but its sentimental ties to the army to become what its affable head, Wang Guizhen, likes to call the "largest business group in China, if not the world". By several measures he is right. Xinjiang's mountains and deserts cover one-sixth of China, and of that the corps has 7.4m hectares (18.3m acres). It controls 172 giant farms, 344 industrial enterprises, 500 schools, 200 hospitals and 46 research institutes. The corps has its own police and courts. Half of all Xinjiang's *laogai*, China's notorious prison camps, are said to fall under its control. In all, the group has 2.4m people in its charge, including one-third of all the ethnic-Han Chinese in Xinjiang. But it is the corps's 410,000 pensioners who are Mr Wang's chief nightmare: where will he find the money to support them?

A two-hour journey across the desert from Xinjiang's capital, Urumqi, is the spiritual home of the *bing tuan*: Shehezi, a city of 500,000. This is where the revolutionary general, Wang Zhen, first ordered the ground to be broken, largely because of the water and coal nearby. The curator of the local museum is proud of her charges. Shards of ancient pots, she says, with a measure of political correctness in a land whose mainly Turkic groups have only recently been swamped by Han Chinese, are "multi-ethnic". But most of the museum is given over to the pioneers: hand-made clothing and felt boots for the bitter winters and man-pulled ploughs used before work animals arrived.

Shehezi stands in contrast to many of Xinjiang's other towns, which are squalid



and mostly populated by local people, predominantly Uighurs. It has smooth, tree-lined avenues, clean public spaces and half-decent new buildings. It even has cars that wait obediently at crossroads and signal before they turn. A point seems to be being made here. After all, the city is 96% Han Chinese; in the rest of Xinjiang, the Han are outnumbered by three to two. The desert city looks like a new, improved version of many of those on China's seaboard far to the south-east. It has the obligatory, half-developed "economic zone" to attract foreign joint-ventures, and the city's factory managers talk eagerly about stockmarket listings.

The underlying sense is that China's frontier priorities have changed. Threats

from countries that border Xinjiang receded with the collapse of the Soviet Union. The biggest threat today comes from Muslim "separatists". The official response is to stamp brutally on Uighur restiveness and to make Xinjiang more like the rest of China. A new road, partly financed by the World Bank, will soon link Shehezi to Urumqi and points east. A railway has just opened with great fanfare, tying Kashgar in the far west to Urumqi and the rest of China.

Mr Wang dismisses the suggestion that the *bing tuan*—with its own administration, its special relations with Beijing (it reports directly to the State Council), and its dollops of central-government largesse—is like a mini-state, favoured for its strategic importance. Instead, he emphasises his corporate problems, which he says are those of Chinese state enterprises writ large.

The *bing tuan* is now officially the China Xinjiang Construction Company; the old name, says Mr Wang, is being used only "out of habit". He is trying to get Xinjiang's government to shoulder many of the welfare obligations currently borne by the corps. He talks of listing 30 companies to raise capital, and of finding new markets for the corps's cotton, tomato concentrate and fruit. And he is keen to import American- and Israeli-made cotton harvesters. Though the *bing tuan* is China's most efficient grower of cotton, thanks largely to its use of plastic strips (a Japanese invention) laid over the cotton seedlings to conserve moisture, it employs over 300,000 workers for the harvest. Last year the corps was shown that one machine could do the work of 500 pickers. "That's bad news for labourers," says Mr Wang of the experiment, "but it's good news for me."

America says sorry, again

BEIJING

SIX weeks after the Americans bombed the Chinese embassy in Belgrade, Thomas Pickering, representing the State Department, came to Beijing on June 16th to say sorry. The attack, part of NATO's campaign to bring Yugoslavia to heel over Kosovo, killed three Chinese journalists and injured 20 other Chinese.

China's leaders, who had been against NATO's air campaign from the start, expressed outrage. Ordinary Chinese who, until the embassy bombing, had shown little interest in the Balkans war took to the streets with the blessing of their government, and for three days stoned the American and British embassies in Beijing and tried to set them on fire.

The United States said sorry. Its bombers, it said, must have used an old map of Belgrade which did not show the embas-

sy, a fairly new building. The explanation sounded feeble, and still does. China was deeply suspicious. An apology, even the one delivered promptly by President Bill Clinton, was not enough: China wanted an investigation into the bombing, and punishment for those responsible. Meanwhile, normal business with America, including its role in the current negotiations about China's entry into the World Trade Organisation, would be suspended.

Mr Pickering continued to insist that the attack on the Chinese embassy was a "tragic mistake". But China, not surprisingly rejected his explanation. It was "unconvincing" and unacceptable, said Tang Jiaxuan, China's foreign minister. He said China now wants America to make a "satisfactory explanation." America has already, presumably, bought a new map.

Two bombs go off in Xinjiang

BEIJING, Aug. 4 (AFP) — Separatists set off two bombs within 24 hours near a town hall in the troubled far northwestern region of Xinjiang, local police and officials said today.

No one was hurt and those who carried out the bombings in Khotan on July 8 had been arrested, police official Qi said. The attacks came at 9:00 a.m. and at midnight, he added.

A local authority spokesman, Yilihar, said the home-made bombs had been placed close to a watchtower used by police to control traffic close to the town hall in the southern Xinjiang town. The building's windows were shattered in the blast, he added.

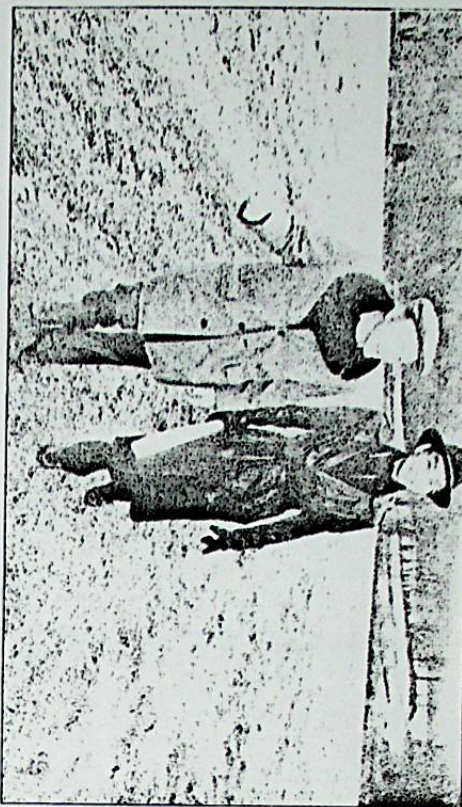
According to a report in Hong Kong's South China Morning Post, another bomb went off in the central city of Korla 10 days ago, killing the bombers.

Korla authorities contacted by AFP confirmed there had been an explosion, but said it was a blast caused by a gas cooker, which left two dead.

The blasts in Khotan occurred during a visit to the autonomous region by President Jiang Zemin, who arrived in the area on July 4. He urged the authorities to keep up a campaign to crackdown on separatists.

Arab News 5-8-98

\$500M theme park envisioned in N.Y.

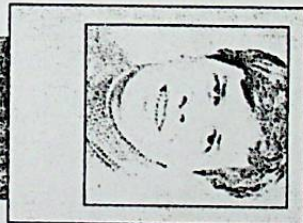


KLAUS-PETER STEITZ/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER
Marvin Greene, left, and Thomas Ting on part of the 852 acres they hope to turn into a Chinese theme park in Orange County, N.Y.

A half-billion-dollar Chinese theme park and commercial development has been proposed for an 852-acre site in Orange County, N.Y.

But don't count on seeing a Chinese-style Disneyland, complete with a full-size replica of a section of the Great Wall, springing up a half-hour from North Jersey anytime soon.

Officials in the rural town of Blooming Grove have given a chilly reception to the ambitious plan by the property's owner and a Chinese construction company, Beijing-based China State Con-



struction Engineering Corp.

"It is not a proposal we will entertain at this time," said the town's supervisor, Katherine Bonelli. "It just doesn't fit in with our present zoning specifications."

Bonelli said the town had received a very informal proposal for the project, which the sponsors hope to begin building in 1996 and complete three years later.

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Director picks N.J. for film location. A-2

PEOPLE

Director loves N.J. ambience

It's starting to look like Kevin Smith's second movie, "Mallrats," will be made in New Jersey, after all.

Smith said this week that the \$6 million movie will probably be shot at the Seaview Square Mall in Ocean Township and Monmouth College in West Long Branch, instead of out of state.

I can take some credit for that.

Smith, you may recall, is New Jersey's most famous native filmmaker since John Sayles. Smith made his first movie, "Clerks," for \$27,000 at the Monmouth County convenience store where he used to work.

Smith, who just turned 24, won awards at the Sundance and Cannes film festivals this year.

"Clerks" has grossed more than \$2 million in limited release. He's been featured in People and The New York Times Magazine.

Even before "Clerks" was released, he had deals in place for "Mallrats" and his third film, "Dogma." Smith continually referred to his "Jersey Trilogy" in interviews.

But he didn't quite have the clout to make "Mallrats," an "Animal House"-style comedy about twentysomethings who hang out in a New Jersey mall, in his home state.

Smith seemed a little down when I visited him a couple of weeks ago at his condo in Red Bank.

"Universal wants me to shoot in Oregon," he complained. "I really want to make it in New Jersey. But they said they could save \$600,000 by shooting in a right-to-work state where we could use non-union crews."

A light went off in my head.

I knew from years of writing about the New Jersey Film Commission that the Garden State went to great lengths to get filmmakers to shoot movies here. Would they do no less for such a newly prominent native son? Could they save \$600,000 on Smith's budget so it would be made in New Jersey?

It was time to play trouble-shooter.

I called Joe Friedman, the commission's tireless executive director, and told him about Kevin's problem.

"Give me his phone number," Friedman demanded. "We can get him concessions from the unions. They're willing to make deals with local filmmakers making low-budget movies. We call them Sayles deals."

Sayles, who lives in Hoboken, made his name with "The Return of the Secaucus Seven" 15 years ago.



LOU LUMENICK

(Florida dan Sonra New Yorkta Çin Bahçesi)

نه سكه رتشي: يكي خين
ختاي حكومتي نيويورق قايقي بر جايديه 852
تاكه ريوك بر يه رفا 5 يوز مليون دولار فاسه تب
نارد بويه رده ريوك بر 2 بي ختاي كولتورده تجا
ره ت مه ركوني تو چ سنه نهد ياسان فقت
يوك نستا باسلا ماقهي ... بزله رندك بيلا نيمر فمه
بولماقهي بي علا قايقا دوست له رگه معلوم قليب قونغا يلا

China's churches must register to be 'legal'

Critics call move co-opting religion

By Larry Witham
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

China's communist government has embarked on a campaign to control religion by dividing it between legal and illegal forms, human rights groups said as President Jiang Zemin arrived in Washington yesterday.

"If you register, the Chinese government gives you a large amount of freedom to operate," said scholar Paul Marshall, who visited China this spring.

Believers who do not register are illegal and face coercive and even brutal measures.

"The current crackdown is systematic across the country," Mr. Marshall said.

Mr. Jiang, who is not expected to waive from the "legal and illegal" distinction in his talks with President Clinton, yesterday sought to mollify critics by inviting three top U.S. clergy to visit China.

"This decision is a welcome step in the direction of openness," Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright said in disclosing the invitation at a news conference.

She said the clergy — the Rev. Don Argue, National Association of Evangelicals president, Catholic Archbishop Theodore McCarrick of Newark, N.J., and Rabbi Arthur Schneier of New York — will "discuss the climate for religious freedom" while in China.

The tour was announced at a time when China watchers are emphasizing the regime's growing harassment of unregistered, or "illegal," religious groups.

This strict legal distinction, China watchers say, is a new government strategy to co-opt the religious impulse that 50 years of communism has not been able to suppress. As Mr. Jiang put it in "People's Daily" last year, state policy is to "actively guide religion so that it can be adapted to socialist society."

While the government is erecting churches and temples for



Photo by Kenneth Lambert/The Washington Times

Former Chinese prisoner Harry Wu and Nina Shea, religious freedom activist, testify on Capitol Hill.

groups that register with the state-controlled association, it is tearing down thousands of unregistered temples, churches and tombs, according to reports.

They have targeted meetings of unregistered evangelists, campaigned against the spiritual authority of the Dalai Lama and

activity.

"China has more Christian prisoners and detainees than any other country in the world," Nina Shea of Freedom House testified in House hearings yesterday.

"They've clearly said that China is an atheist state," said Mickey Spiegel, China analyst for Human

ulation today.

Legal and illegal Christians, an estimated 40 million to 60 million, are said to grow by 10 percent a year.

"They'll arrest unregistered clergy for a few years and let them go, and then arrest them again," said John Davies of Free the Fathers, which defends imprisoned Catholic clergy.

Human rights groups say China conducts this "serial hostage taking" to deflect Western protests of reported jailings.

Mr. Davies challenged the Chinese claim that Christianity is a foreign intruder, since Marxism is a European doctrine implemented in China in 1947.

"There have been Catholics in China for 500 years," he said.

In China today, registered church groups have strict limits on receiving foreign assistance.

Churches may not work with citizens under age 18, clergy may preach only in their district and topics such as politics, abortion, birth control and the Second Coming of Christ are off-limits.

While an older generation attends the registered Protestant and Catholic churches, Chinese under 30 attend unregistered churches in houses, visitors say.

"They expect religion in a fully realized socialist state to die on the vine."

—Mickey Spiegel, Human Rights Watch analyst

are trying to break the underground Catholic lines of communication, human rights leaders say.

In the Xinjian region, authorities shut down 133 mosques and 105 religion classes, searched 200 other mosques and arrested 21 clergy on the pretext of fighting a separatist movement.

Mr. Marshall, who in China met with Protestants who work in 17 of the 32 provinces, said that in Henan province, 40 percent of prisoners in labor camps are serving time for unregistered religious

Rights Watch. "This is clearly a policy of co-optation. They expect religion in a fully realized socialist state to die on the vine."

She said the majority of religious believers in China adhere to popular religions that combine Buddhism and Taoism, what communist authorities often attack as "feudal superstitions."

Since the 1950s, Beijing has said there are 100 million Buddhists, Taoists, Protestants, Catholics and Muslims combined. But groups in the West put the figure much higher in China's 1.2 billion pop-

"ЗАВТРА БУДЕТ ЛУЧШЕ, ЧЕМ ВЧЕРА"

В первый день визита состоялась встреча Президента Кыргызстана с Председателем КНР Цзян Цземинем. "Я очень рад встретиться вновь со старым другом", — сказал Цзян Цземинь и от имени всего китайского народа поприветствовал Президента Аскара Акаева. "Китайцы говорят: "Один день весны кормит год". Символично, что Ваш визит совпал с весной. Это даст новый толчок к дальнейшему укреплению и расширению связей между нашими странами", — сказал Цзян Цземинь. Аскар Акаев горячо поблагодарил Председателя КНР за его приглашение и выразил надежду, что его визит даст шанс развитию взаимовыгодных дружеских отношений. "Мы прибываем в Китай после крупных политических событий, которые произошли за последние годы в вашей стране — это и воссоединение Гонконга с Китаем, и XV съезд Компартии Китая, на котором была принята важная программа "В XXI век по пути прогресса и процветания", и I сессия IX созыва Всекитайского собрания народных представителей".

удовлетворение тем вкладом, который внес Президент Кыргызстана в укрепление мира и дружбы. "Развитие дружбы и согласия между нашими странами является приоритетной в нашей политике", — сказал Цзян Цземинь. — "все наши стремления направлены в будущий век". Председатель КНР поблагодарил Президента за твердую поддержку политики Китая в отношении Тайваня, Тибета. "Мы хотим Вас поздравить с успехами проводимой Вами реформы. Кыргызстан отличается стабильностью внутриполитической жизни и активностью с внешним миром". Цзян Цземинь шутил сказал, что у русского народа есть песня "Завтра будет лучше, чем вчера". Мы уверены, что и в кыргызско-китайских отношениях "завтра будет лучше, чем вчера". На следующий день состоялась встреча с Премьером Госсовета КНР Чжу Жунци. По оценкам китайских политиков Премьер отличается твердым характером, человек жестких правил. На встрече Чжу Жунци поздравил Президента с огромным успехом визита. В ходе беседы А. Акаев вспомнил как в январе месяце он выступал с докладом в Давоссе. Все документы, по словам Президента, это своего рода вызов

вы пяти государств — Кыргызстан, Казахстан, Россия, Таджикистан и Китай — подписали в Шанхае Соглашение об укреплении доверия в военной области в районе границы. Визит бывшего премьер-министра КНР Ли Пэна в апреле 1996 года в Кыргызстан придал новый импульс развитию двусторонних отношений. В ходе визита было подписано шесть документов о всестороннем сотрудничестве. В июле 1996 года председатель КНР Цзян Цземинь совершил свой первый визит в Кыргызстан, во время которого было подписано восемь документов, в том числе совместное заявление о дружбе и сотрудничестве, соглашение о межгосударственной границе, соглашение о гражданских перевозках и соглашение о сотрудничестве в таможенной области. Эти документы служат правовой гарантией для развития дальнейшего сотрудничества двух государств. Уже сейчас можно говорить о первых результатах связей, например, в 1997 году товарооборот двух стран составил 106 миллионов американских долларов, что на 1 процент больше, чем в 1996 году. Но это еще не предел. На фоне благоприятных политических взаимоотношений для КНР и Кыргызстана открываются хорошие перспективы для укрепления взаимовыгодных торгово-экономических отношений. Руководители двух стран отметили, что необходимо и дальше совершенствовать сотрудничество и искать новые, более эффективные формы и методы в этой области.

Стихотворение очень понравилось председателю КНР, он аплодировал и попросил прочитать его на кыргызском языке. Еще одному "кыргызскому китайцу" министру иностранных дел М. Иманалиеву пришлось навремя "расстаться" с изысканной китайской кухней и прочесть стихотворение на кыргызском и русском языках. Стихотворение действительно было очень лиричное, запоминающееся и глубокое по содержанию. Например, там есть такие строки:

Народов дух — гранитных крепче скал,
Пусть торжествует — ближе сердцем мы.
В Пекине улыбаются Аскар
И сын народа мудрый Цзян Цземин!
У них в руках прекрасные ключи
Взаимопониманья и Свободы!
И, славя нашу дружбу, пусть звучит
И песнь моя во имя двух народов!

Музыка, песни, танцы, стихотворение настолько духовно сблизил участников встречи, что прием продлился на полтора часа больше запланированного. Это длительное отклонение от протокола явилось знаком особого уважения к нашей стране. Цзян Цземинь попрощался лично с каждым гостем крепко пожимая руку и повторяя слова "до свидания", "до встречи".

НА РОДИНЕ КОНФУЦИЯ

По предварительной договоренности с китайской стороной, после официальных мероприятий Президент Кыргызстана из 23 предложенных ему для посещения провинций, выбрал родину великого Конфуция — провинцию Шаньдун. Известно, что китайцы издревле ценят в человеке силу слова. Великая страна, имеющая великую историю и великого Конфуция по сей день не признают ни одну силу, кроме силы слова и разума. Поэтому, наверное, секрет "китайского чуда" состоит в том, что для китайцев сила слова имеет вдохновляющее и объединяющее начало. Через слово Конфуция Президент Кыргызстана, кажется, нашел ключ к китайской душе. Тем более, что Конфуций, по высказываниям самого Аскара Акаева, является источником мудрости и неслучайно поэтому в своих выступлениях он очень любит его цитировать. Почти в каждой организации, предпрятии, где были организованы встречи с китайцами, А.Акаев остроумно и к месту приводил цитаты Конфуция. Не зря самый популярный журнал Китая, издаваемый ЦК КНР назвал Аскара Акаева "Богом избранным Президентом". После удачных переговоров и подписания Соглашений гу



ВАЛЬС С ЦЗЯН ЦЗЕМИНОМ

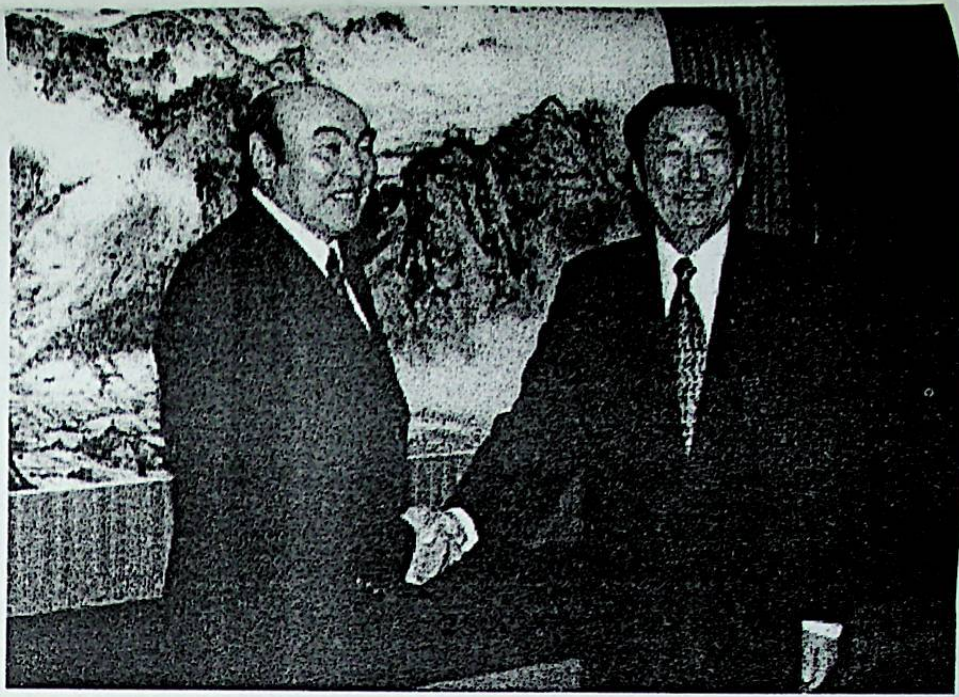
Кульминационным моментом визита явилось даже не подписание документов, а вечерний прием в честь официального визита удивительно теплой, добросердечной обстановке. Известно, что председатель КНР знает и очень любит пять русские народные песни, в особенности, "Катюшу" и "Подмосковные вечера". Сначала прием начался, как и принято, с соблюдением рамок протокола, переводчики переводили беседу глав двух государств. Когда Яньтайский оркестр стал играть мелодию кыргызской песни "Жамгыр тектү", "протокольные отношения" были нарушены совершенно неожиданным образом. Цзян Цземинь галантно пригласил на танец засмущавшуюся Майрам Дуйшеновну и,

КОНФУЦИЙ, АКАЕВ, ЦЗЯН ЦЗЕМИНЬ

совершили прорыв в кыргызско-китайских отношениях

Президент Кыргызстана поздравил Цзян Цземиня с избранием его Генеральным секретарем Компартии Китая и Председателем КНР. "Избрание Вас на этот пост укрепит дальнейшее благополучие китайского народа. Ваша заслуга – в продолжении реформ начатых Дэн Сяопином. С обретением Кыргызстаном независимости началась новая эра в китайско-кыргызских отношениях", – отметил А. Акаев. В своем выступлении Президент Кыргызстана сказал следующее: "Уважаемый господин Цзян Цземинь! Вы поступили в соответствии с советом Великого Конфуция: "Кто человечнее, тот представляет опору другому, чтобы найти ее самому, помогает добиться успехов, чтобы добиваться его самому". Вы оказали неоценимую помощь и поддержку Кыргызстану в первые трудные дни обретения независимости. В лице Кыргызстана Вы будете всегда иметь не только доброго соседа, но и крепкую опору. Соглашения, которые мы сегодня подписали вобрали в себя весь спектр сотрудничества. Во всех документах красной нитью проходит дух доброго отношения друг к другу. Мы уверены, что в XXI век войдем с добрым соседом – великим Китаем. И это нас радует". А. Акаев выразил искреннюю благодарность за помощь в строительстве Токмакской картонно-бумажной фабрики и сказал, что это первая ласточка, которая станет провозвестником нерушимой дружбы между Кыргызстаном и Китаем. За ней придут и другие ласточки, которые принесут весну в экономику Кыргызстана. "У китайского народа, – сказал Аскар Акаев, – есть поговорка: "Путь в 10 тысяч ли начинается с первого шага". Первый шаг к нашему взаимовыгодному сотрудничеству начался. Этот визит является юбилейным. Еще 1350 лет тому назад кыргызский хан Шибочой Ачжань первый посетил Китай". Цзян Цземинь с нескрываемым вниманием и удивлением слушал этот исторический факт. Аскар Акаев поблагодарил Цзян Цземиня за поддержку Кыргызстана в международных инициативах. Так, в ООН Китай оказал поддержку в решении вопроса по проведению Года гор, по созданию безъядерной зоны в странах Центральной Азии. Председатель КНР поблагодарил за поздравление и теплые слова сказанные в его адрес. Отметил тот факт, что за прошедшие 6 лет, отношения между Кыргызстаном и Китаем во всех областях отличались глубоким взаимопониманием и были успешными. Цзян Цземинь выразил свое

в XXI век. Затем обратились к решению конкретных вопросов, касающихся электроэнергетики, совместных предприятий и разведки нефтяных залежей. Премьер уверил, что все что в его силах будет решено. На три заданных Президентом вопроса были получены положительные ответы. В ходе беседы не обошлось без Конфуция. В конце беседы Премьер сказал: "Уважаемый господин Президент! Для решения экономических вопросов Вы хорошо используете идеологию". Встреча начавшаяся с соблюдением всех протокольных требований закончилась крепким мужским объятием. В итоге из-за затянувшегося приема пришлось отменить запланированный осмотр городской стены на площади Тяньаньмэнь. В этот же день состоялась встреча с Председателем собрания народных представителей Ли Пэном. Президент в своем выступлении процитировал известное изречение Конфуция: "Бывают ростки, но не цветут, бывают цветы, но не дают плоды". А в кыргызско-китайских отношениях есть ростки, есть цветы и даже плоды". Ли Пэн назвал это самым философским высказыванием. Затем рассказал о работе собрания народных представителей. В ходе встречи была достигнута договоренность о налаживании парламентских связей. В 1992 году между Китайской Народной Республикой и Кыргызской Республики были установлены дипломатические отношения. За прошедшие годы связи между двумя государствами укрепились и получили стабильное развитие. Визит Президента Кыргызской Республики Аскара Акаева в Китай стал еще одним шагом дальнейшего углубления двусторонних отношений. Стремление глав двух государств сохранить добрососедские, дружеские отношения отвечает интересам не только народов КНР и Кыргызстана, но и странам Азии и всего мира. Одним из важных звеньев в укреплении дружеских связей является Великий "Шелковый путь", объединяющий два государства. История кыргызско-китайских взаимоотношений насчитывает 2000 лет, поэтому неудивительно, что добрососедские отношения стали традиционными. Китай выразил свою солидарность, понимание и поддержку еще в 1991 году, когда один из первых государств мира признал независимость Кыргызстана. Именно с этого периода начинается новая страница в отношениях двух государств, выразившаяся в заключении ряда важнейших документов о сотрудничестве в области экономики и торговли, авиатранспорта, просвещения и здравоохранения. Только в первый визит Президента Кыргызстана в Китай в 1992 году было подписано восемь документов. В 1996 году гла-



не взирая на свой 75-летний возраст на удивление легко и красиво стал вальсировать. Зал замер, глядя на танцующую пару. И только китайские журналисты окружили их, чтобы запечатлеть этот исторический, необыкновенный момент. Цзян Цземиня и Майрам Дуйшеновну не смотря на большую разницу в возрасте во многом объединяет общность духа, они являются выпускниками российских вузов. Кроме этого Майрам Дуйшеновна первая среди первых леди является почетным профессором Пекинского университета. А. Акаев представил председателю КНР депутата СНП Жогорку Кеңеша КР, "кыргызского китайца" Эсена Исмаилова, который новой стосомовой купюрой одним резким движением руки разделил на две половинки китайские пластмассовые палочки, показав тем самым твердость кыргызского сома. Затем он спел песни на китайском, кыргызском, дунганском и русском языках. На удивление всех присутствующих правитель великого государства Цзян Цземинь, прекрасно поставленным оперным голосом спел китайские песни. За столом китайский переводчик прочитал стихотворение известного кыргызского поэта Ж. Садыкова "Песня дружбы", посвященное Цзян Цземиню.

бернатор провинции Шаньдун Сун Фатан тепло принял Президента Кыргызстана в г. Яньтай (кыргызские депутаты, принимавшие участие в этой поездке, шутя называли этот город – Жантай). Губернатор в своем выступлении отметил, что Шаньдун является одним из важнейших провинций Китая, экономическое развитие которой имеет большое значение. По объему ВВП она занимает третье место среди всех китайских провинций (ежегодный рост составил 12%). Имеет торговые отношения со 180 странами мира, внешний торговый оборот составил 19 миллиардов долларов США. Провинция имеет более 5 тысяч совместных предприятий с иностранными государствами. Шаньдун обладает и богатыми природными ресурсами: нефтью, углем, железной рудой, золотом, алмазами, асбестом, тальком, гипсом, графитом, серой, морской солью. Хорошо поставлено промышленное производство стали, чугуна, станков, грузовых машин, тракторов, продуктов нефтехимической промышленности, каучуковых шин, хлопчатобумажных изделий и т.д.

Окончание на 4-й странице. ➡

China Aims to Rein In Restive Uighur Minority

UIGHUR, From A12

nese. About 44 percent are Uighur. The rest are Kazakh, Tajik, Hui and other minorities.

Finally, it has worked hard to create a ruling class in Xinjiang made up of Uighurs loyal to Beijing. In exchange for their allegiance, these Uighurs are given opportunities, power and money and are allowed to live a life unimaginable to most Uighurs, many of whom live just above the poverty line.

The tall, dashing 39-year-old mayor of Urumqi, Nur Bakri, is an example. So was Wuer Kaixi, one of the leaders of the 1989 student protests before he fled China after the Tiananmen Square crackdown.

But Xinjiang's Han Chinese leadership is wary of this group and keeps it on a tight leash. One of Xinjiang's former provincial chiefs, a Uighur, was removed from his post partly because he was lobbying Beijing to pay Xinjiang more money for the extraction of oil.

Rebiya Kadeer also belonged to this ruling class.

A barber's daughter, she started doing business when she was a young woman because she wanted to feed her children. At the time, China did not allow free enterprise. Her first husband opposed it and eventually divorced her. But Rebiya kept trying.

Along the way, she washed clothes and dealt in smuggled electronic goods, rabbit fur hats, sunflower seeds, pearl necklaces and noodles. Then she made it to the big time, importing tons of steel from Kazakhstan and bartering goods as far away as Turkey and Iran. Microsoft co-founder Bill Gates asked to meet her when he traveled along China's Silk Road in 1995.

Beijing recognized Rebiya's success, appointing her as a representative of Uighur minorities

to the nationwide Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, a government advisory body, between 1993 and 1997. But Rebiya, according to friends of the family interviewed here, chafed at government restrictions and corruption. She spoke out against what she considered policies that favored the Han in Xinjiang, including central government investment designed to make Xinjiang a more attractive place for Han to settle. She battled Chinese officials who demanded bribes.

She also opened a school on the fifth floor of the Rebiya Building. It was dedicated to teaching poor Uighur children. Chinese officials have said it also was secretly proselytizing the Islamic faith. It is a crime in China to teach religion to people under the age of 18. The principal has been thrown in jail.

"Her main crime really was that she was too charismatic," a close family friend said. "The common Uighurs adored her. The Han wanted her to serve only the Han and not her own people. The Han cannot tolerate that. They decided she needed to be removed."

Rebiya's problems worsened after her husband, Sadik Rouzi, went to the United States in early 1996. Sadik, a former professor at Xinjiang University and a longtime critic of Beijing's rule, was granted political asylum in November of that year. The next month, Sadik said, Rebiya was called in by the State Security Ministry and offered a deal: divorce Sadik and she would be given a senior position in the Xinjiang government. She refused.

On March 27 last year, Chinese police confiscated her passport as she was attempting to travel to Uzbekistan on business. Rumors began circulating in Urumqi that Rebiya had made her money dealing drugs, not sunflower seeds. Sadik denied his wife was ever involved in drug

trafficking.

"Those rumors were designed to smear her name," he said in a telephone interview from Oklahoma City.

In early August 1999, Xinjiang's police contacted Rebiya and told her that her life was in danger. They posted guards near her and told her to wear a bulletproof vest for four days.

Then the family found out the real reason for the police surveillance. The authorities were trying to prevent Rebiya from meeting with 300 members from the U.S. Congress who were visiting Xinjiang. She was arrested on Aug. 11, just before the meeting was to take place. Her youngest son, Aleem, was held for four days and told to write a statement implicating his mother in security-related crimes. He refused, friends of the family said.

After a two-hour trial in March, Rebiya, 54, was sentenced to eight years in prison. A report in the state-run Xinjiang Evening News said Rebiya's crime consisted of "folding, clipping out and underlining" reports in China's state-run press and sending them abroad. That, however, is not a crime in China.

In an interview with reporters, Urumqi's mayor, Nur Bakri, declared that her other crimes, involving state security, were not detailed in the state-run press. "As a citizen of a sovereign state, no matter how famous you are, if you violate the national interest, you will be punished," he said.

Friends of the family said that Rebiya's business, which was once valued at more than \$10 million, has lost half of its value since Chinese security forces began to pressure the family. Still, they said, there is some hope. Aleem is planning to resume construction on a second office building, right next door to the Rebiya Building.

WORLD NEWS

Restive, Oil-Rich Region Is China's Second Tibet

Beijing Attempts To Dilute Influence Of Uighur Militants

By JOHN POMFRET
Washington Post Foreign Service

THE Rebiya Building still bustles. The six-story, white-tiled marketplace hums with the sound of merchants blowing yesterday's dust off their wares: fine silk from Hangzhou, cozy shawls from Pakistan, lace curtains from Shanghai.

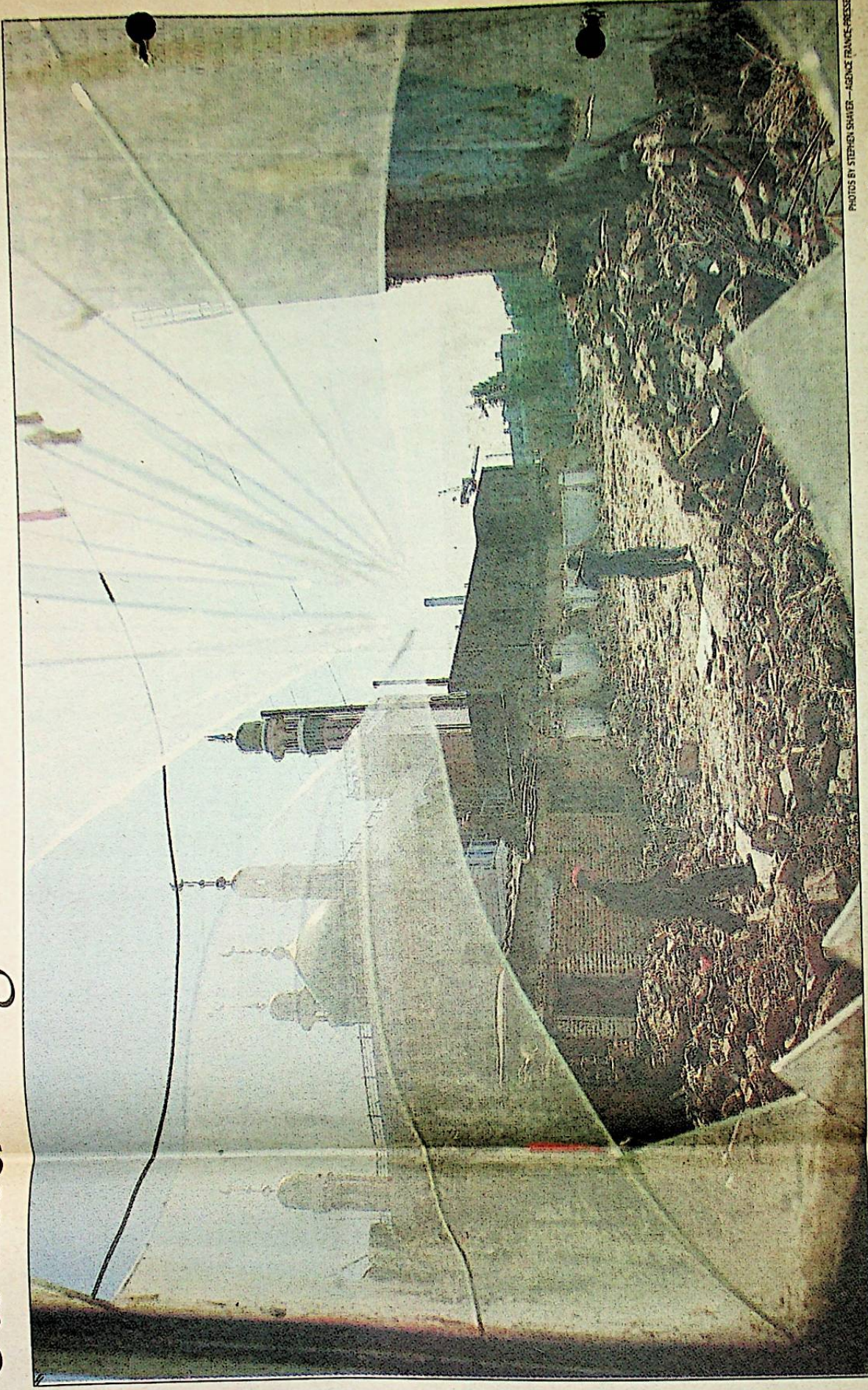
But all is not right in this Central Asian bazaar. Rebiya Kadeer, chairwoman of the Xinjiang Akida Industry & Trade Co. and owner of the building, was sentenced to eight years in prison last March for "illegally passing intelligence outside of China." All but three of her 11 children from two marriages have left for the United States or Australia. Her husband was granted political asylum in the United States in 1996. Her eldest son, her secretary and a business associate are also in Chinese prisons for state security crimes.

The management of Rebiya's multimillion dollar empire has fallen onto the shoulders of her 24-year-old son, Aleem, a waif-like Uighur who trained in forensic medicine and had planned a police career. "It is a bad situation," a friend of the family said. "The Chinese have crushed these people."

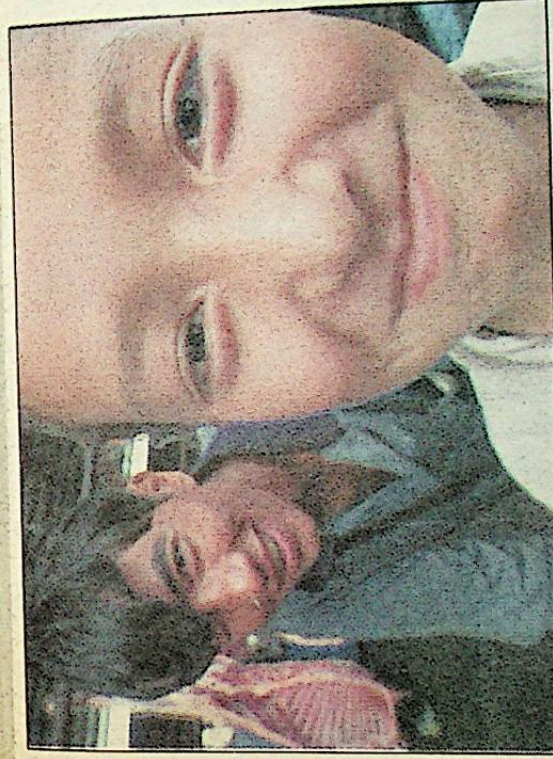
The rise and fall of Rebiya Kadeer, once hailed by the Chinese government as Xinjiang province's richest businesswoman and a model citizen, provides important insights into some of the complexities of China's attempts to control Xinjiang. The province, half the size of India in the far northwest-ern corner of China, is home to 8 million Uighurs, Muslims of Turkish descent who speak a Turkic language, are ethnically different from the country's dominant Han Chinese and have spawned a sometimes violent autonomy movement.

Unlike Tibet, its southern neighbor, Xinjiang has not achieved international prominence over its unrest and longing for self-rule. This is partly because there is no united Uighur diaspora and because it lacks a leader equal to the Dalai Lama, the spiritual guide of the Tibetan people who fled China for India during an uprising in 1959. The last prominent Uighur chief, Isa Yusuf Alptekin, died in Istanbul in 1995, all but forgotten by the outside world.

But Xinjiang's unrest poses as



Two Uighur men walk through the rubble of a recently demolished building next to a mosque in Urumqi, the capital of Xinjiang province where Muslim groups are seeking autonomy. PHOTOS BY STEPHEN SHAWER—AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE



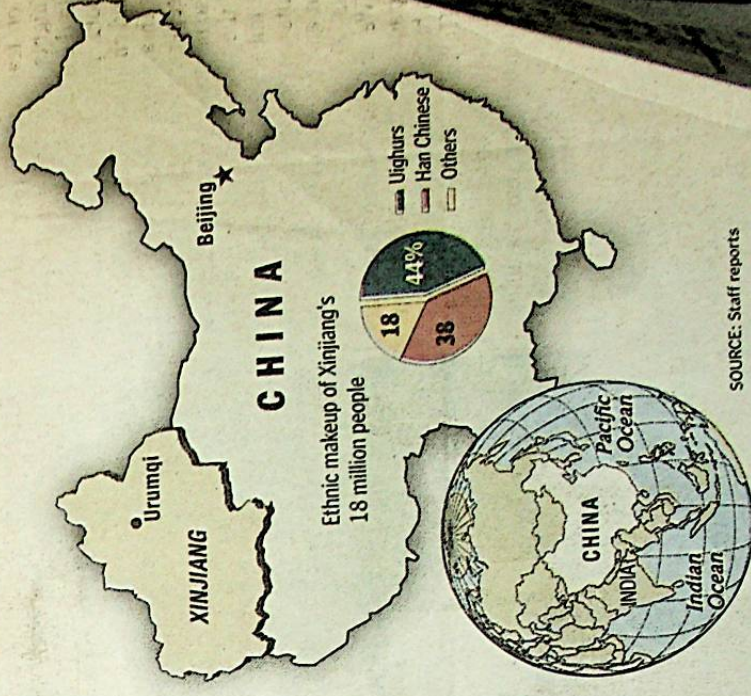
A Uighur boy and his brother, who are ethnically different from China's dominant Han population, pose at their father's butcher stall in Xinjiang.

serious a problem to Beijing as Tibet's. Most of China's continental oil deposits and its main nuclear weapons test sites are in Xinjiang. And unlike the one in Tibet, the Xinjiang separatist movement embraces violence. Since the early 1990s, there have been scores of uprisings, bombings and killings of Han Chinese officials in this region.

Xinjiang separatists have been blamed for one bombing in Beijing. Some have been schooled in radical Islam in Pakistan, Afghanistan and the Middle East. Some have received military training from terrorist groups. Last year, an Asian diplomat said, Indian forces captured two Uighurs fighting alongside Pakistan-backed militias in Kashmir.

To deal with this threat, China has pursued a three-track policy:

- It has poured money into Xinjiang. Funds from Beijing amounted for 40 percent of the local economy last year.
- It has encouraged Han Chi-



nese to settle in the region, mostly through the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, a paramilitary organization that since 1954 has moved 2.4 million Han into the region. In 1949, for example, the

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