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Dear Readers!

With this thirteenth issue the Review of "**Voice of Eastern Turkistan**" has begun the fourth year of its life in publication.

Our Review which has perceived the thirteenth issue with your material and moral support, will live for many years with again your supports and efforts.

There are a lot of technical difficulties in publishing a review in three languages; in addition to these difficulties its fiscal burden is very heavy. The cost of only one review in your hand is thousand liras and its selling price is again thousand liras.

The only remedy for decreasing the cost, is increasing the number of subscribers. We cannot distribute "**Voice of Eastern Turkistan**" all through Turkey because we haven't reached the enough number required by the distributing organizations.

Event though "**Voice of Eastern Turkistan**" is sent to the farthest and most solitary parts of the world, the highest number it is printed does not exceed 3000.

While "**Voice of Eastern Turkistan**" will continue to be published in a stronger and more matured way, the number of publication will be increased with your support and help. Our belief that you will not leave us alone in the struggle we have begun, is the only source of power we have.

Many worthy proposals and criticisms we have received from our readers, have augmented our desire and enthusiasm for working. The greatest force that has led us to perfection is the interest you have showed us. We believe that "**Voice of Eastern Turkistan**" will be a review sought by everyone, with God's help and your lasting support. Thus, it will be the most important factor in serving our national culture and Eastern Turkistan case in the direction of the Eastern Turkistan Trust.

We thank every one of our subscribers and readers and hope that the interest they have showed us up to now, Will continue.

Mehmet Rıza BEKİN

Autonomy in East Turkistan? Policy of Annihilation of Islâmic Existence

Rahmetullah Ahmed Rahmeti

For some time, information agencies and international press have been carrying news of demonstrations by Turkistani Muslim students in Urumqi, capital of East Turkistan, in Beijing, capital of the People's Republic of China, and recently, in the city of Shanghai, the biggest seaport of China.

These reports are distressing for they have come from the People's China which has, for decades, lived almost confined to itself. Not much was known about it till recent introduction of a policy of "opening-up" with a view to accelerating the projects of development and modernisation in the post Mao-Tse Tung China that had been shrouded in secrecy and backwardness due to Communist rigidity, extremism and suppression. The present government, whose policy is mainly enunciated by Deng Xiaping, has started claiming that it has provided fundamental rights to all its citizens without discrimination of religion or race.

These events deserve to be taken notice of by Muslim circles as they reflect the facts of life in East Turkistan about whom the Government of the People's China claims that they enjoy their full political, religious, cultural and economic rights in their country, East Turkistan, which is officially named the province of Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

According to these reports which were given maximum coverage, among other Muslim papers, by the daily Arab News, Jeddah, students' demonstrations started in the town of Urumqi on December 15, 1985, when the Chinese Central Government replaced members of the provincial

"autonomous government" and removed Mr. Ismail Ahmad from the Leadership of the provincial government. More than four thousand students marched to the headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party in the town and their representatives submitted the following demands to the Party's Secretary-General, Song Han Liang:

- 1- Discontinuance of atomic experiments in Eastern Turkistan.
- 2- Prohibition of the migration of Chinese from the interior of China to East Turkistan.
- 3- Enforcement of the proclaimed democratic autonomy law through free elections for the head of the administration and the chairmen of the People's Committees.
- 4- Annulment of the policy of birth control for the Muslims of East Turkistan.
- 5- Authorization to utilize part of East Turkistan's resources for the development and modernisation of the Region.
- 6- According preference to Turkistani youth in employment at local establishments and enhancing the social and economic standards of East Turkistan.

When Turkistani Muslims achieved no results from the new provincial government, the students thought of conveying their demands direct to the central authority and the Communist Party high command at Beijing. More than four hundred Turkistani

students took part in demonstrations on December 23, 1985, and walked in procession to the headquarters of the Party at Zhong Nan Hai, bearing placards and shouting slogans for grant of actual powers to exercise autonomy and urging discontinuation of atomic experiments threatening the safety of Turkistani Muslims and their environment. Students handed over a memorandum containing their demands to an official of the Central Communist Party of China. At meetings held at the Central Institute of Nationalities in Beijing of December 25 and 26, the Chinese authorities turned down the demands of the Turkistani Muslims of plea that Beijing was munificent in its behaviour towards them and that atomic experiments were necessary for ensuring the security of the country. The Muslim students thus organized yet another demonstration this time in Shanghai, in support of the demands of their East Turkistan brethren.

Since its occupation by China in, Beijing treats East Turkistan as an integral part of its political and administrative system and considers Muslims of East Turkistan to be an "ethnic minority" living on Chinese territory. It has taken numerous measures commencing with the adoption of a Chinese name "Xinjiang" (for Sinkiang), prohibiting the use of its ancient name "East Turkistan" on all occasions just like Zionist practice of using "Israele" instead of "Palestine." The Chinese authorities regard Turkistani Muslims to be a projection of Chinese Muslims, scattered over the vast expanse of China, and publicise the news relating to Muslims of East Turkistan as the news about Chinese Muslims, despite the fact that Turkistanis are different from them in race, history, culture and language. The purpose of this policy is to make the world believe in China and that there is no Muslim state with a personality of its own called East Turkistan in it. It has succeeded to some extent in this as one rarely finds a Muslim newspaper or journal mentioning Xinjiang by the name of East Turkistan. Such is the background of the Turkistanis insistence on

retaining the historic name of their distinct entity within China, lest they are forgotten by the Muslim world that there was an Islamic country in Central Asian known as East Turkistan.

It is in the context of a hard struggle for retaining national identity that the recent demonstrations by Muslim Turkistanis assumed proportion in different places. They wanted to convey to the Chinese, Muslim and world public opinion that they belong to East Turkistan and were its real and indigenous people, whatever new names may be given to it by the Chinese. They demand their legal rights of exercising the prerogative of actual national sovereignty represented in the "autonomy rule" approved by the general constitution of China, so that they can have the right to preserve their Turkistani customs and traditions in their sacred homeland. This is the principal issue in their demands. But the Chinese media has been trying to divert the opinion by asserting that the demands were almost confined to the question of discontinuing nuclear experiments which caused destruction of life and property in East Turkistan.

Atomic Experiments

Quantities of Uranium existing in East Turkistan are estimated by French experts to be around 12 trillion tons. The People's China started excavating it with Soviet assistance in 1950 under an agreement signed by the two sides on April 19, 1950. At present, it is excavated from more than eight mines, four of which are stated to be very rich. In 1960, China set up a factory for processing in the radio-active elements at a place between the cities of Urumqi and Qumol, and another one on the bank of the river Tarim to develop and refine Plutonium extracted from Uranium.

They also established a factory to produce raw Uranium in Urumqi. According to a Sino-Russian accord of September 1957, some nuclear reactors were built up with Soviet assistance enabling China to produce atomic bombs despite the withdrawal of Russian advisers and experts in the wake of rup-

ture between the two Communist powers. The programme was also given a boost by the British atomic scientist, Borono Bontokorvo.

On October 16, 1964, the People's China exploded its first atomic bomb in Lup Nor district of East Turkistan. It was of 20 kilo intensity and made a terribly violent TNT blast. On September 29, 1969, the People's China detonated its first Hydrogen bomb of 3 Mega-ton intensity, after having conducted its tenth atomic explosion of 250 kilo-ton intensity of TNT stuff on September 22 in the district of Lup Nor. China keeps on exploding its atomic and thermonuclear bombs which have exceeded thirty such experiments in East Turkistan alone. Undoubtedly, the selection of East Turkistan to be the site for research in nuclear warfare has not been without purpose. It was part of a plan to get rid of the Turkistani people by spreading epidemics and ailments through nuclear radiation and elements which accompany the explosions, such as atoms and dusts, all lethal to human, animal and botanical species. The Chinese do not bother to think of human life and environment, particularly if the victims are Turkistani Muslims and the ground is East Turkistan.

In its issue of November 5, 1985, the Arab News published an article by one Mary-Louis O'Callaghan wherein Wu Shing, the Chairman of China's Committee for Technology and Science, was quoted to have said that China still lagged behind in matters of nuclear safety and that it would have to study foreign systems of safety before formulating its own system and devices. The nuclear energy establishments of China are, as yet, in their primary stages. As regards their efficiency and protection from any fallout due to experiment, therein, many questions raised locally and abroad remain unanswered. The article pointed out that Chinese official press might emanate from it. It also mentioned that last year it had published a detailed report on about a nuclear accident in East Turkistan in 1969 when a pipe in the region of experiments ex-

ploded and workers were exposed to nuclear radiation.

Another Islamic Journal, Arabia, reported in its issue No. 3 of November 1981 that the Chinese speak of ever-increasing number of cases of liver, lung and skin-cancers and the aquiculture in Tarim Basin being marred by certain pests. Western diplomats who have visited Urumqi, capital of East Turkistan, mentioned repeated utterances of officials admitting that apricots, for instance, in Tarim Basin were like pieces of rubber and often rotten.

Prior to 1960, no serious cases of cancer had occurred among Muslims of East Turkistan. But, thereafter, cancer became the biggest cause of the rise in death rate in the region. The coincidence of these maladies with the commencement of nuclear establishments in these regions affirms the close relationship between them.

Although the Chinese Government claims that it always takes necessary precautions at the time of atomic explosions and that the precautionary measures it adopts are not different from those taken in other countries, the above-mentioned affirmation is apparent from an official enquiry into the issue of cancer as many cancer patients are under treatment at hospitals in Beijing, Nanjing and Shanghai.

Thus we find that some reports of the dangers of atomic experiments being undertaken in East Turkistan and which Muslims are exposed to leak out, despite the special care of the Marxist regime in China, like the rest of Communist States, to prevent such information as would harm its policy and strategic considerations from falling into alien hands and confirming the fact of nuclear threats to the Muslim people, particularly in East Turkistan.

Autonomy in East Turkistan

The spark that made the anger of Turkistani Muslims explode and drove them to massive demonstrations demanding political rights and greater powers for the autonomous government of the province of

Xinjiang Uighur (East Turkistan) was the incident of dismissal of Mr. Ismail Ahmad from the post of the Chief executive of the province on his return from the official visit to Saudi Arabia, and the arbitrary appointment in his place, of Mr. Hamaduddin Niaz as Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of the province. Although these two men are Turkistanis, they are censured for their total submission to the Chinese leadership as was apparent during their official assignments. They are merely tools in the hands of the Chinese authorities for implementing its policies which are hostile to Muslims of East Turkistan.

The Turkistani people, while expressing their denunciation of this government action, want to have freedom in electing the person to assume the position of the head of the provincial government, so that they could have the leadership of a man who would materialise their ambitions and look after their interests, rather than serve a hireling whom Beijing would depose and appoint at its will, as per its whims and imperialistic policy. As a matter of fact, the struggle for autonomy, being multifarious and tedious, dates back to Turkistan's armed revolution in 1944, between the Government of China represented by General Chang Chung and representatives of the Revolutionary Government of Republic of East Turkistan.

These representatives were Mr. Rahim Jan Sabir Haji, Shaikh Abul Khair Tura and Mr. Ahmad Jan Qasimi. Their treaty comprised of all articles stipulating the main conditions for restoring autonomy in East Turkistan. The two parties also fully agreed on its realisation. The leadership of the first autonomous government was assumed by Dr. Moswood Sabri on May 31, 1967, followed by Al-Haj Burhan Shaheedi, now in Beijing and as one of the presidents of the political advisory committee of General People's Congress of China, who had continued as the head of the autonomous government even after Communist takeover in September 1949. The leadership of the autonomous government remained in the hands of

Turkistanis in accordance with a previous treaty, but the Chinese regime evolved a special regulation for the autonomy rule which it put in to force on October 1, 1955, killing the very spirit and characteristics of the 1946 treaty that the Turkistanis has concluded with their blood.

The new regulation, which robbed Turkistanis of their freedom, comprise nominal privileges and judicial titles. Even a layman can see the great difference between the content of this regulation promulgated officially and its actual application and official proceedings carried out by the Chinese Government in autonomous provinces, particularly East Turkistan. This article is, however, not enough to dilate and cover it. Anyway, the conditions which the Turkistanis are suffering from, confirm the bogey of the autonomy rule pronounced at the top of its voice by the Government of People's China.

According to China's official claim, East Turkistan is an autonomous province and is called Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region. But the territory is divided in five districts, each enjoying "autonomy" and are called, in Chinese, Zhou, and also six local units, each enjoying autonomy and called, in Chinese, Xian. These units, in Chinese parlance, work on "tribal disintegration", notwithstanding the fact that the tribes of Uighur, Qazaq, Kirghez, Ozbek, Tatar and Tajik, one and all, belong to Turk race, are Muslims, speak Turkish and, in every respect, one people with one history. It is only the policy of "divide and rule" and giving rise to communal slogans which is behind this ruffianism.

In early days of Communist rule, that is in 1953, the number of Buddhist Chinese in East Turkistan was 324,000, which is 6.63 per cent, and the number of Turkistani Muslims 4,218,000 which is 86.54 per cent of the total (official) population of 4,874,000. This is as per the census conducted by government agencies. In 1983, the number of Buddhist Chinese in East Turkistan was said to have gone up to 5,287,000, that

is 40.27 per cent, and the number of Turkistani Muslims to 7,059,000, which is only 53.64 per cent of the total population of 13,159,000. This is again as per the official census figures. The Turkistanis, however, state that the number of Chinese people migrating to their land, at present is more than three the number announced. In fact, the Chinese Government's plan is to transfer more than a hundred million Buddhist Chinese to Muslim territories in the next few years, which mean that the Turkistani Muslims are subjected to an intensive policy of absorption, liquidation and annihilation an unprecedented influx of the people. This is what drives them to making a demand for the discontinuation of Chinese migration to their homeland.

The Government of the People's China, in its policy aimed at having East Turkistan evacuated of its Muslim people, did not stop at experiments of nuclear explosions, nor at emigration of Buddhist Chinese to it, but went further by imposing the policy of birth control and restricting the number of children to one per family, which is in conflict with the Islamic Shariah, and suppresses the growth of their population as against legion of Chinese migrating to East Turkistan, in order to expedite its Chinisation and sumbergence of the local people and then its complete alienation from the Islamic Ummah.

The autonomy bill passed in 1952 and amended late in 1984 comprises definition of autonomy and its principles. The actual fact is, however, different from the cherished definition and the bill on paper. For, the practical application of the bill must take care of the interests and rights of the original people living in the country which is supposed to enjoy privileges granted by the bill within its legitimate bounds. The law is different from the practice as is the case in all Communist countries. Following is a brief account of the prevailing situation:

1-The Government of Xinjiang Uighur (East Turkistan) "Autonomous" Region is not formed by nomination and election of

members of the Regions people by their choice. It is the government of the People's China which oppoints and sacks heads of the People's Councils in the Region in accordance with policy and interests.

2. A majority off the members of the government, the People's Congress and the Permanent Committee of the Communist Party in the Region and other government bodies in East Turkistan belong to migrated Chinese. For instance:

- a- The Communist Party of China Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Committee, which is the highest authority there and is, at present, headed by Song Han Liang, a geologist and an expatriate Chinese, has 15 members only four of them being Turkistanis.
- b- The Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Reigonal People's Government is headed at present by Mr. Tomur Dawamat. It has 9 members, 5 of them are expatriate Chinese.
- c- The Standing Committee of Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Regional People's Congress is lead, at present, by Mr. Hamaduddin Niaz. It has 16 members, 9 of them are expatriate chinese.

3- The Chinese have not only monopolised the high positions in the government and leadership of the province, but most of the posts and jobs in various walks of life in the provinve are also occupied by them. The proportion of Chinese employees in departments and factories has reached 75 percent. Similarly, the proportion of expatriate Chinese labour has reached 80 per cent of the lobour force in the region. As for instance, during my visit to Tiane Tian Xian weaving woollen factory at Urumgi in 1984, when I enquired the the director of the factory as to the number of workers in the factory, he said "there are 450 workers out

of whom 15 are Turkistani". This monopoly and hegemony in jobs has led to large-scale unemployment and poverty in the Turkistani people and a general decline in their economic and social conditions.

4- Following the Chinese Government's usurpation of the right of the Turkistani people of electing their government and its complete domination in jobs, all official and public levels and sectors have fallen into the hands of Chinese. Irrespective of his job and status, the Chinese holds the sway and wields authority, and no Turkistani has any right to oppose and question him. This despotism and practice always keep leading to agitations and armed scuffles. Among them was one which occurred in Aqsu in 1980 when a Chinese lad killed a Turkistani youth who had refused to vacate his seat in a cinema hall in his favour and the one in Kasgar in 1981 when a Chinese hit a Turkistani farmer by his car because he had demanded wages for his work.

5- The Chinese Government is exploiting mineral and agricultural resources of Turkistan and sucking them up into China with a view to reprocess and export them. For instance, Petroleum of Kara Mai of East Turkistan, is brought to Lanzhou, capital of Gansu province of China, where it is refined and then exported to South-East Asian countries. Al-Jade stone is transported from Khotan to Peking to Nanking. Similarly, cotton is brought from Altay fields to Shanghai and their produce is exported direct to the Soviet Union by means of which the People's China is settling her debts with Soviet Union. All this goes on without there being any dividend coming to the province of East Turkistan for its development and reconstruction.

6- And if this the attitude of the Chinese Government, the conduct of the Chinese expatriates is not much different. All the wealth and money that the Chinese acquire by means of legitimate or illegitimate practices is remitted to their regions of origin within China.

The result is that Turkistan whose

resources are looted everyday is afflicted with such a poverty and backwardness that it is rarely to be found even under Communist-Fleeced territories. The Turkistani immigrants visiting their lands after 40 years or so observe that their country has further deteriorated from what it had been half a century ago. The Turkistani Hajis who came in recent years state that electricity has yet not reached many towns, let alone the villages, and more than 30 per cent of the residents of Urumqi, capital of the province, continue to be deprived of the use of electric power.

Perpetuation of illiteracy and imposition of ignorance among the Turkistanis is part of a planned policy aimed at driving them to practicing menial jobs so that employing migrant Chinese for jobs in the state government becomes easy on plea of non-availability of competent and educated locals. It also aims at creating a cultural and ideological lacuna in Turkistani Muslims, which could be filled by Communist and Chinese propaganda trashing their faith and national history and bringing them to the point of accepting the Chinese culture without argument, thus expediting the process of Chinisation of Turkistani culture and thought.

Among the definite evidences of this policy is the fact that the alphabets of the Turkistani script have been changed four times during a span of thirty years. Prior to (1950, it were Arabic alphabets which were in vogue in East Turkistan right from the time Cyrillic (Russian) alphabets was imposed on Turkistan. Following the deterioration of the Sino-Russian relations, Latin alphabets were adopted for the province. With the advent of the era of the policy of "relaxation", Muslims are now using distorted Arabic alphabets which and the ideological damage affected by these changes in the field of caused to Muslim heritage by insisting on the use of Chinese language in all spheres and treating it as the sole medium of airports of Aqsu, Kasghar and Urumqi in 1984, I found all announcements at the

airports in the Chinese language at all, although these are Turkistani cities and situated within Xinjiang Uighur (East Turkistan) "Autonomous" Region. In his article captioned "Some Points on Issue of Development of University level Education in Socialist Xinjiang (East Turkistan)" which appeared in issue No. 10 of the Xinjiang University Journal in 1982, a Chinese Writer, Shu Wei Golu, says: "Number of Turkistani students in Universities and institutions reached 5125 in 1979. This number, compared with the number of University students in any other Chinese province, is very low. Even if compared with the neighbouring Republics of Qazakhstan and Uzbekistan in the USSR, we find that education is much farther behind in East Turkistan. For instance, proportion of the educated in East Turkistan comes to 9.4 for every thousand, whereas proportion of the educated in Qazakhstan is 157 per thousand in Uzbekistan 174 per thousand.

Religious freedom exercised by Muslims at present may be deemed as one of the characteristic of the new policy of relaxation pursued by the Government of the People's China which has been able to mobilise public opinion in its favour received wide publicity without being scrutinised about the reality of the situation through individuals and organisations in the world. Indeed, no serious study has been conducted of the nature of religious freedom exercised by Muslims in East Turkistan, in particular, and other Chinese provinces, in general.

The new constitution of China declared in 1982 propounds the "impossibility" of religious education for those who are less than 18 years of age and prohibits religious training and guidance for the youth. Hence, the state suppresses religious education the ground schools were, therefore, forbidden to operate, except in cases where they were set up to produce cadres to fill government posts related to Muslims. There is only one Islamic institution in East Turkistan in which the number of students does not exceed even 70. It is situated in the capital, Urumqi.

As to the Shariah precepts in matters of personal and family life (Muslim Personal Law), the Government does not allow this to be implemented and does not honour it. Instead, it has launched a war against it, and freely encourages marriage between Muslims and Chinese Buddhists and compels Muslim on adopting common precepts based on Buddhist teachings and Communist creed pertaining to social conduct, such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, habits of food, dress, living, etc. The Muslims are continuously made targets of harassment by Chinese Buddhist in performance of their prayers. For instance, Mrs. Lena U. Sun, Correspondent of Washington Post in Peking, wrote in its issue of January 13, group of Buddhist youth "stands flagrantly in front of Muslims while they pray" in order to arouse their anger, saying that bowing down of head and prostration were both acts done in honour of Chinese to express submission which is called, in Chinese, Kow-too.

As to ideological freedom, it continues to be banned despite the assurance given by the Chinese Constitution. There are more than 15 thousand political detainees in East Turkistan on charge of propagating reactionary, imperialistic, religious and chauvinist ideologies. Articles and books derogatory to Islam and Muslims keep on appearing frequently. A book entitled "History of Religion of Islam" by a Communist author, Fang Xi, was published in 1981 in all languages used in the People's China. It contains lot of columnies and fabrications.

All writers, scholars and authors are compelled by the Chinese Government to make their writings and essays conform the principles of the Communist Party of China, and to be the protagonist of its philosophy, policy and programme. The "new" history of East Turkistan has been propounded so as to appear a part of the general history the proletarian revolution in China. The Turkistani (Uigharian) language has become semi-Chinese language owing to the introduction of a large number of Chinese expressions which have replaced Arabic phraseology on the plea that the Arabic

language is a remnant of the past. So much so that tunes of Turkistani songs; which were based on famous Arabic tunes composed by the Turkistani Muslim philosopher, Abnu-Nasr el-Farabi, and are known in East Türkistan as "Al-Muqumat el-Ithna Ashriya", have been distored into Chinese tunes in such a way that their Arabic örgins are hardly discernible.

It is an account of these reasons that the Turkistani people unitedly an early and actual application of the autonomy regulation approved by Beijing. The journal "Sheng Ming" of Hong Kong in its issue of September 1981 says: "The iron-man of China, Deng Xiao Peng, discovered that Uigharians (Turkistanis) are plotting a tumultuous revolt against the Chinese regime and that they are raising slogans like "We want actual, real autonomy", and "We don't want to be made slaves".

This observation confirms the bloody events that took place in East Turkistan from 1980 to 1982. It also reflects its peoples desire to be liberated from the policy of annihilation and racial and cultural absorption pursued by the Government of the People's China against them, availing itself of the opportunity afforded by the indifference of the Muslim world which remains too busy in its own internal and external problem.

However, the obligation of the Islamic fraternity, whose foundations are laid firm by the Holy Qur'an, is both explicit and emphatic. Allah Almighty says: "The believers are but brothers". This fraternity is further emphasised upon its rights advised to be protected and taken care of by our guide and master, Prophet Muhammad (peace be on him) when he said: "Muslims, among themselves, are like an edifice each holding the other. If a limb gets sick, the whole body suffers for it by means of sleeplessness and fever." I am, therefore, prompted to appeal to Muslim societies and personalities to lend

"Atomic Cities Of East Turkistan", (Voice of Turkistan), Cairo: No. 4, 1953, pp. 25-26.

some of their concern to the issue of Islamic Turkistan so that our brethren there do not feel that the Muslim world has abandoned them and let them become the victim of the Chinese imperialism, and so that the Chinese Government is also made conscious that the Islamic solicitude for things made sacrosanct by Allah is still well and alive and that the Muslims can never abandon their brethren and their heritage.

Our Islamic concern should commence with Muslim governments and organisations demanding from the Government of the People's China "to stop emigration of Chinese to, and repatriation of Chinese expats from, East Turkistan, and to discontinue the policy of genocide represented in nuclear experiments and birth control movement. We should work in unison to persuade the Chinese authorrities to translate their "cordial sentiments" towards the Islamic world into practical implementation of the autonomy rule in East Turkistan and giving the Turkistani people an opportunity of conducting their affairs, developing their country and preserving their national and religious entity.

I also hope that the Islamic Organizations will pay more attention to the issue of Eastern Turkistan Muslims by baking scientific studies and Research about their conditions and situations. The people of Turkistan Should take part in such a study and researcho that their support would take them for conviction and better understanding of the problem which would be a good occasion for giving the issue the support and help it needs. It will also be a good accasion for those organizations to have a general knowledge about this Islamic issue which has long been neglected so that Western and foreign sources to Islam and Muslims do not remain to be remain to be the only and basic referrences of Muslim problems.

May Allah guide us all to the right Path!

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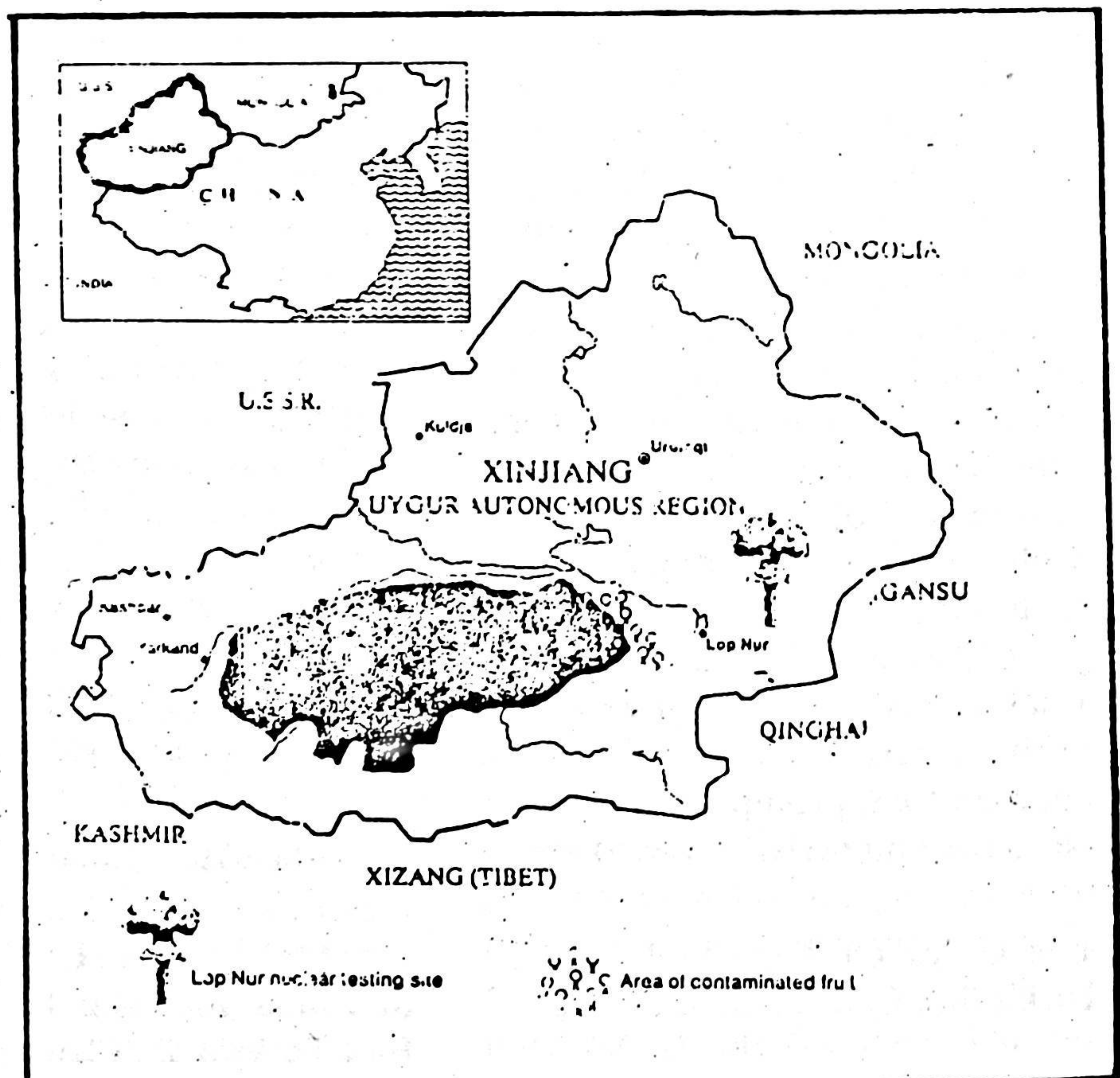
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EASTERN TURKISTAN



A MEMORANDUM

[Memorandum Submitted to His Excellency Saharifuddin Pirzade Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference, on the occasion of the Islamic Summit Meeting held in Kuwait on January 26-29 1987.]

Your Excellency Syed Shairf-ud-Din Pirzada, Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference.

1- I take this opportunity to pray that the coming summit meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (to be held in Kuwait on January 26, 1987), seen by Muslims all over the world with eyes full of hope, will achieve its noble goals of solidarity and Islamic brotherhood so that Muslims recover their unity, glory and strength, and will assist them in raising the banner of Islam to keep the word of All Mighty God high and supreme.

2- I submit to your Excellency the case of Eastern Turkistan, which the Republic of China calls the "Xinjiang Uigur Autonomous Region". This was after China took it from the Muslim world in the year 1878. Eastern Turkistan, which occupies a pivotal position in Asia because of its strategic importance, was the original homeland of Turks and the seat of their governments throughout the history. It had the honour of embracing Islam during the first Hijrah century. The first Turkish-Islamic state was created in this region when the state of "Kara Khan" was established in the year 380 A.D. which became a centre of Islamic civilization by virtue of its great personalities and scholars of science and culture.

The Turkistanis played an important role in spreading Islam, carrying the banner of Jihad along with other Muslim nations.

3- But Eastern Turkistan, whose

area is 1,650,000 kms and its Muslim population is approximately 15 million, was occupied by China, in the year 1878, after overthrowing the government of King Yakob Bek who had diplomatic relations with Czarist Russia, Britain, Ottoman Government, Afghanistan and Egypt during his fifteen years rule from 1863 to 1878.

4- The Turkistanis revolted several times against the foreign Chinese rule and hundreds of thousands of Muslims became martyrs for the sake of liberating their country from alien colonization. Their struggle resulted, in the year 1933 in the formation of the "Islamic Eastern Turkistan Republic" under the presidency of Al-Haj Khoja Niyaz. But the use of named power by the colonial powers at that time put an end to it. The Turkistanis again formed the Republic in the year 1945, during the Communist Revolution in China, under the presidency of Shaikh Ali Khan Torah. This time, the Soviet Union, which supported the revolutionaries in China, pressed the Turkistani rebels to accept peace with the Chinese government. Initially, the Turkistanis rejected the peace offer made by the Chinese but later they agreed to it on the basis of recognition of self-rule in Eastern Turkistan, holding of free elections to elect the members of its regional government and appointing the natives to replace the alien Chinese in government positions. The agreement was signed by General Jangh Gi Gong, who was appointed general com-

mander of North West China, as a representative of the Chinese government headed by General Chiang Kai-shek at that time, and the representatives of the government to Eastern Turkistan, Mr. Raheem Jan Sabir, Ali Khon Torah and Ahmed Jan Kasmi, in Urumchi on June 6, 1946. The agreement was published officially in Chinese at Jonkin on June 7, 1948.

5- In early 1947, general elections were held to elect the members of the autonomous regional government of Eastern Turkistan. Dr. Masood Sabir became the President of the Eastern Turkistan. Dr. Masood Sabri became the President of the government in May, 1947. But Soviet Russia which was supporting the communist revolutionaries and working to strengthen their hold over the country, sent its men and spies on the pretext of strengthening the native revolution. It pressed the Chinese government to assign Burhan Shaheedi in place of Dr. Masood Sabri as President of the State in December, 1948. After a short period, the Chinese communists and the Soviets got control over the affairs, General Chiang Kai-shek was defeated and he took refuge in the Island of Taiwan.

6- On 26/09/1949 Burhan Shahedi the Governor General, and Tawtsi Ya, the Commander of the Chinese army, announced their surrender to Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese Communist Party. The communist troops entered Eastern Turkistan on 12/10/1949. Thus, a new epoch of terrorism and oppression began in the history of Muslim Eastern Turkistan. Burhan Shahedi the Governor General, announced from Urumchi radio station (on 1/1/1952). The hanging of one hundred and twenty thousand persons from ulema, leaders and scholars. Even Ahmed Jan Kasmi, Ali Khan Torah and Abdul Kareem Abbas, revolutionary leaders of the Communist Turkistanis, were reported killed in an "aircraft crash" on

their way to Peking on 27/8/1949, because their patriotism was stronger than their communist belief and ties with the Chinese regime.

7- The recent Chinese communist rule in Eastern Turkistan can be divided into three different periods as follows.
a. COMMUNIST BUILD UP AND CHINESE CONTROL (1949-1965)

After the Communist Chinese strengthened their foothold in Eastern Turkistan and Wang Inmo formed the Chinese Communist Party of Eastern Turkistan in December 1954, they worked in three directions:

(1) Getting rid of the nationalist leaders and ulema through various accusations, manoeuvres and torture.

(2) Promotion of communist system by confiscation of properties and arrest of the rich and politicians; formation of national militias from among thieves and criminals; and attack on social and cultural institutions in the name of their being "antagonistic to communism"

(3) Expanding Chinese control through positioning Chinese officials in great numbers in governmental departments and centres as well as public enterprises; settlement of the Chinese Buddhists in Eastern Turkistan and implementation of assimilationist policies in the cultural and educational fields.

b. CULTURAL REVOLUTION (1966-1975)

During this period the Communist Chinese worked to put an end to the Islamic teachings, Turkish civilisation and national symbols in Eastern Turkistan. They closed all the mosques and misused them. They prevented the Muslims from practising any religious rites, through terrorism and murder. They forced the local population to use the Chinese language. Islamic and Turkish books were burnt and confiscated. All Muslims were forced to read Mao Tse-tung's books and enter into intermarriage between the Muslims and Chinese.

This period is notable for the Chinese policy of getting rid, by force, of whatever remained from the first period.

C. THE LAST DECADE (1976-1986)

This period is marked by a shift from open terrorism to a policy of secular communism and cultural Chinisation. The Chinese have adopted this tactic after they were successful in their earlier policy aimed at:

(1) Spreading terror and fear in the hearts of Muslims and promoting illiteracy and ideological ignorance among them.

(2) Getting rid of the influential, Islamic and nationalist leaders/personalities in the opposition.

(3) Establishing a firm and lasting grip over the country's future. This is reflected in their ability to migrate more than five million Buddhists (Chinese) to Eastern Turkistan.

8- Under this modern policy of the Government of China, which is named as "open relaxed policy", Muslims in Eastern Turkistan are enjoying some sort of limited religious tolerance, but the real danger lies in the fact that it seeks to divert the attention of Muslims from the real Chinese objectives which, among other things, include immigration of two hundred million Chinese Buddhists to that Muslim country, who would be enough to absorb the Muslims ethnically, culturally, religiously and economically. This is indicated by the fact that the Muslims are not only deprived of religious education, but are also denied scientific and other types of education. Illiteracy is actively promoted among them and they are deprived of opportunities to work in governmental and industrial institutions, except to the extent that helps the Chinese regime in executing its colonial policy. This is reflected in the widespread unemployment and the economic as well as cultural slump in Eastern Turkistan.

9- Finally, the Turkistanis are expos-

ed to various health hazards resulting from the nuclear explosions in their country, which are being carried out without the necessary security measures by the government. Moreover, Muslims are denied proper health and social care. Your Excellency,

10- Muslim Eastern Turkistan is suffering from the Communist Chinese tyranny and oppression. Its sons have expressed their feelings against the oppressive colonial policy in their historic procession which took place in the beginning of the year 1986 and was reported by the foreign news agencies of the world. There is concrete and tangible evidence before the eyes of Islamic leaders, peace lovers and supporters of justice and freedom that the Turkistani Muslims are the victims of cruel designs aimed at the liquidation of their ethnic and cultural existence. They demand:

a. An end to the Chinese Buddhist immigration to their country.

b. Stopping of nuclear explosions in their area.

c. Implementation of the legal provisions granting autonomy and self-rule to the Turkistani Muslims by holding free elections in Eastern Turkistan to elect a president of the government and heads of the national committees.

d. Stopping the application of birth control policy to the Muslims of Eastern Turkistan.

e. Enabling the government of the country to utilize a part of its resources in the development and modernization of Eastern Turkistan.

f. Giving priority to the Muslim youths of Turkistan for work in governmental institutions, establishments and factories.

g. Steps towards raising the educational, economic and health standards of the Eastern Turkistani Muslim youths.

11- Eastern Turkistan, whose population consisted of 95 percent Muslims and

%5 Chinese Buddhist in 1949, has been subjected to an organised and systematic immigration of Chinese Buddhist whereby the number of Muslims dropped to 54% of the total population (13,081,681) in 1982. Moreover, the Turkistani Muslims are facing deadly diseases because of the nuclear tests which have been carried out in their country since 1964. They are also neglected by the Chinese communist authorities in providing proper health care. On top of it all, the Muslims have been subjected to a campaign of birth control aimed at speeding up of dissolution of Muslims and their absorption by a majority of the Chinese Buddhists who were made to migrate to their country.

12- "Newsweek" magazine has published on June 16, 1986, a statement by the leader of the communist party, Hu Yao Bang, that Sinkiang (Eastern Turkistan), the country of 14 million people, which consists of 6 million Uighur Muslims and 5.3 million Chinese Buddhists, can easily absorb another two hundred million people. This brings into focus the existence of designs by the government of the Republic of China to flood and inundate this Muslim part with the Chinese Buddhist immigrants. This policy will ultimately result in an end to the Islamic identity and permanent annexation of this Muslim country.

Your Excellency,

13- Tibet is a country which is under the rule of the Republic of China, like Eastern Turkistan, but it received the support and assistance of India and both the Buddhist and Western world which led to the discussion of Tibet's case three times in the United Nations. Hence, Tibet is receiving a special treatment by the Chinese government. This is evidenced by the fact that by 1982 the Chinese immigration to that region did not exceed %10 of its total population of 1,892,393

14- The Turkistani Muslims, on the other hand did not receive any support

or assistance from the Islamic world, whether governments or private bodies. This is despite the fact that the suffering of Turkistani Muslims is more severe and the number of Muslims in the world as well as the Muslim governments have increased considerably.

15- Keeping in view the OIC's responsibility to preserve and promote the interests of Muslim Ummah, for which this auspicious summit conference is being convened, and moved by the belief that God has made it a duty of every Muslim to support his brothers-in-faith in order to glorify this religion and elevate His Word, we approach the Organisation of Islamic Conference on behalf of your co-religionists in Eastern Turkistan who are looking for your help and support in preserving their Islamic identity and existence which is exposed to a grave danger of ethnic and cultural assimilation and ultimately, dissolution at the hands of the communist regime of China. We request the attention and patronage of OIC for our struggle to realize the following demands:

FIRST.

Immediate steps to stop the Chinese Buddhist immigration to Eastern Turkistan and evacuation of the Chinese Buddhist who were made to migrate after the communist occupation in 1949. This is to be done before the situation becomes critical and the Muslims are buried by the immigrating Chinese majority, more so in view of the fact that the government is executing a plan to transfer two hundred million Chinese Buddhists to Eastern Turkistan in the near future.

SECOND:

Renunciation of the policy of Chinese domination of Turkistani Muslims culturally, educationally and socially. Grant of full freedom to them to preserve their Islamic identity and practice their religious rites and Islamic teachings.

THIRD:

Immediate end to nuclear tests in Eastern Turkistan, because of their inherent direct danger to the safety and health of the Muslims and their country, not to speak of a real danger to their existence.

FOURTH:

Grant of the right of self-determination to the Turkistani Muslims. The government of the Republic of China should demonstrate its good intentions towards the Islamic nation by enabling the Turkistani Muslims to form their own government through free and fair elections.

FIFTH:

Formation of a special committee of the OIC to study the conditions of Turkistani Muslims, and to send a fact-finding mission to Eastern Turkistan so that it can familiarize itself with the conditions of the Muslims there and the colonial designs to which they have been exposed.

SIXTH:

Urging the governmental and private economic establishments to execute some of the development projects which can help in raising the economic, educational and civil standards of the Muslims in Eastern Turkistan, and would assist them in facing the colonial designs of imposing illiteracy, backwardness and absorption.

SEVENTH:

Recruitment of Muslim labor from Eastern Turkistan for Muslim countries will increase the income of Turkistani Muslims, raise their living standard and make them acquire the skills and experience necessary to develop their country.

EIGHTH:

Allotment of scholarships to the sons of the Turkistani Muslims in colleges and universities in the Muslim countries with

a view to assisting them in learning knowledge and educating themselves. They would, thus, be better able to preserve their identity and religion, as well as stand against the policy of illiteracy and backwardness which is being practised by the government of the Republic of China.

NINETH:

Financial assistance and support by Muslim countries and institutions to repair the mosques and construct schools, technical institutes and Islamic research and studies centres in Eastern Turkistan.

Your Excellency,

The new administration of the Peoples Republic of China is, on the one hand, trying to gain friends and allies against Russia and striving to end its isolation and economic backwardness, on the other. In order to achieve that, it is making extraordinary efforts to come close to the Islamic World and the West. We perceive that this motive alone is enough to induce the Republic of China to change its policy in Eastern Turkistan.

We are also sure that making China aware of the case of Eastern Turkistan will lead to a change in its policy to the benefit of the oppressed Muslims there. Your patronage of our demands will decrease the oppression and coercion faced by your brothers-in-faith in China.

On behalf of the millions of oppressed Muslims in Eastern Turkistan, as well as on behalf of the hundreds of thousands of the Turkistani emigre in the world, we request your Excellency to give this Islamic cause the required attention and concern. We also hope that our Memorandum will receive due attention and will be submitted to the coming OIC Summit Conference

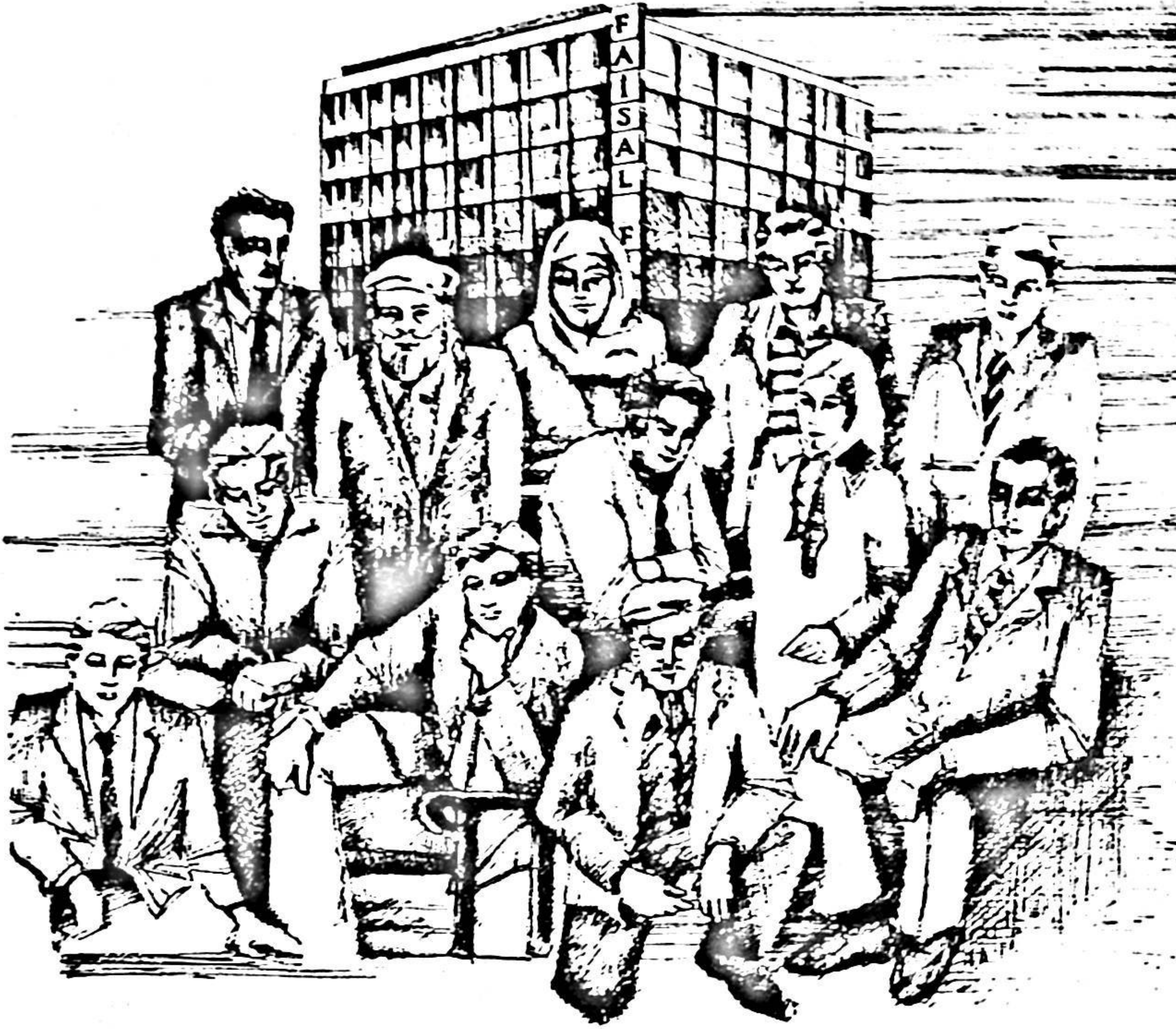
MOHAMMAD RIZA BEKIN:

Retd Brigadier

President, Eastern Turkistan Trust,



Güvendiler Kazandılar



**1. Hizmet yılında,
1.5 Milyar Kâr Payı**
"Kâr-zarar ortaklığı" esasına dayalı bir anlayışla tasarruf sahiplerine ve müteşebbislere hizmet veren Faisal Finans Kurumu 1. hizmet yılında, hesap sahiplerine 1.5 milyar TL. kâr dağıttı.

**Katılma Hesaplarına
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Faisal Finans Kurumu, "Katılma Hesabı" sahiplerine her 100.000 TL. için 5 Mayıs 1986 itibariyle 3 ayda net 10.826 TL. 6 ayda net 24.813 TL. 1 yılda net 49.927 TL. kâr payı kazandırdı.

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Saf Yeni Yün Damgası Taşır

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