

Resource List

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XINJIANG

WEB SITES

The Government of Xinjiang Autonomous Region

<http://www.xj.gov.cn/>

Chinese and English

The official Web site of the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region provides information on government structure, official policies and announcements, development plans and related organizations.

Kyaz

<http://www.kyaz.com/islam/index.asp>

Chinese and English

This Web site is produced by the Kaiyuan Institute of Arabic in Kaiyuan City, Yunnan, which is devoted to meeting the educational needs of Chinese Muslims. Kaiyuan is the only one of China's Arabic institutes and mosque schools to have its own Web site and campus newspaper.

East Turkestan Information Center

<http://www.uygur.org/>

English, Chinese and Arabic

Based in Neurnberg, Germany, the ETIC Web site provides information on the culture and human rights situation in Xinjiang.

Uighur-L

<http://www.taklamakan.org/uighur-l/>

English and Uighur

Created in 1997 by the International Taklamakan Human Rights Association, Uighur-L is an open online discussion forum covering topics and issues in and related to the Uighur Autonomous Region/ Eastern Turkestan.

Uyghur Human Rights Coalition

<http://www.uygur.org/default-old.htm>

English

UHRC is dedicated to educating Americans, particularly university students, about the Chinese government's human rights violations against the Uighur people of Xinjiang. The Web site includes testimonies of abuse and links to relevant reports by NGOs and the U.S. government.

Uyghur American Association

<http://www.uyghuramerican.org>

English and Arabic

Based in McLean, Virginia, the UAA works to promote human rights and self-determination for Uighurs and to protect their culture and environment. The Web site provides NGO, government and press reports on human rights in Xinjiang.

ARTICLES

Nicolas Becquelin, "Xinjiang in the Nineties," *The China Journal*, No. 44, August 2000.

This article argues that agricultural policies, massive investment in capital and infrastructure and large reclamation programs in China's western Xinjiang province are part of a deliberate plan by the central authorities to encourage Han colonization of the province to counter the emergence of the newly independent central Asian states across the border following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Dru C. Gladney, "China's Minorities: The Case Of Xinjiang And The Uyghur People," Commission On Human Rights, Sub-Commission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights Working Group on Minorities, Ninth session, 12-16 May 2003, E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.5/2003/ WP16, 5 May 2003 .

Available on the site of the UNHCHR at [http://www.unhchr.ch/Huridocda/Huridoca.nsf/\(Symbol\)/E.CN.4.Sub.2.AC.5.2003.WP.16.En?Opendocument](http://www.unhchr.ch/Huridocda/Huridoca.nsf/(Symbol)/E.CN.4.Sub.2.AC.5.2003.WP.16.En?Opendocument).

This paper analyses the extent of the separatist threat in Xinjiang, and the implications for international relations and possible refugee flows.

BOOKS

Michael Dillon, *Xinjiang—China's Muslim Far Northwest*, Routledge, London 2004.

This comprehensive overview of Xinjiang's history, society, culture, economy and political turmoil juxtaposes Xinjiang's autonomy against the CCP's attempts to better integrate the Muslim province into its socio-religious-political schema.

Christian Tyler, *Wild West China: The Taming of Xinjiang*, John Murray, London 2003. Tyler, formerly a correspondent for the

Financial Times, describes China's gradual development of Xinjiang, first as a penal colony, then as a buffer against invasion, and more recently as a supplier of raw materials and living space for an overpopulated country, and the resulting tensions with the native Uighurs.

EDUCATION

PRC Ministry of Education

<http://www.moe.edu.cn/>

Chinese

The official Web site of the Ministry of Education includes information on education policies and official notices, public speeches by Ministry officials and information on foundations that support education in China

China Education and Research Network

<http://www.cernet.edu.cn/HomePage/english/index.shtml>

Chinese and English

Operated by China's Ministry of Education, the network provides a wide range of information and statistics about education. News articles, regulations and reports of policy research related to education can also be found on the site, which also publishes "The Chronicle of Major Educational Policies of China."

Right to Education

<http://www.right-to-education.org/home/index.html>

English

The Right to Education Project (RTE) was started by Katarina Tomasevski, the first ever Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, after her appointment in 1998. It is a public access human rights resource, the only such site in the world devoted solely to the right to education. The Web site includes the full text of the Special Rapporteur's report on her mission to China.

U.S. Library of Congress, Federal Research Division

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/cntoc.html>

English

China's country profile on the Web site of the Library of Congress, including a section on China's education history, planning and reform.

Wah Ching Centre of Research on Education in China (CREC)

<http://www.hku.hk/chinaed/index.html>

English and Chinese

The Centre of Research on Education in China (CREC), established at the University of Hong Kong in 1998, employs international specialists in education who are also well-versed in Chinese culture, tradition and language. The CREC team aims to act as a bridge between researchers in China and abroad. The Web site produces a newsletter, sells books and provides many links to Web sites relating to education in China.

The Center on Chinese Education

<http://www.teacherscollege.edu/centers/coce/index.htm>

English, with some Chinese

The Center on Chinese Education, Teachers College Columbia University (COCE) is aimed at contributing to a better understanding of education in China and to educational exchange between the United States and China through research and development, education and training, and outreach and exchange. The Web site provides resources on education and poverty reduction in China, as well as English and Chinese research papers.

Project Springbud

<http://www.chunlei.org/>

Chinese

Set up in 1994, the Spring Bud (*Chunlei*) Project aims to help female students who dropped out of school because of poverty to return to their studies. Its Web site provides the latest news about the project and information about other non-profit groups in education.

CHINA MEDIA AND THE INTERNET

The following overseas Web sites provide information on detentions and other issues relating to the Chinese media and Internet users:

Reporters Without Borders (Reporters sans Frontieres)

http://www.rsf.fr/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=20

RSF's latest annual report on China can be read at: http://www.rsf.fr/article.php3?id_article=6464&Valider=OK

Updated press releases can be accessed at: http://www.rsf.fr/country-50.php3?id_mot=88&Valider=OK

Committee to Protect Journalists

www.cpj.org

CPJ's 2003 annual report on China (including Hong Kong) can be read at: <http://www.cpj.org/attacks02/asia02/china.html>

An updated list of journalists under attack in 2003 can be accessed at: http://www.cpj.org/cases03/asia_cases03/china.html And cases so far in 2004 are listed at: http://www.cpj.org/cases04/asia_cases04/china.html

Amnesty International

<http://www.amnesty.org/>

AI's most recent report on China's control of the Internet, published on January 28, 2004, can be accessed at: <http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/engasa170012004>

Bobson Wong

<http://bobson.wong.home.mindspring.com/index.htm>

Bobson Wong's Web site devoted to the use of Internet technology for social change. Wong monitors events relating to free expression on the Internet, provides links to relevant articles, and keeps an updated list of individuals detained in China for their online activities.

Following are some Chinese Web sites related to developments in the Chinese media:

Media in China

<http://press.gapp.gov.cn/web/index.htm>

Chinese

New official press watchdog Web site. Four journalists were blacklisted when the Web site was launched on January 1, 2004:

http://www7.chinesenewsnet.com/gb/MainNews/SinoNews/Mainland/2004_1_1_18_56_56_891.html

ChinaNewsmen.com

<http://www.chinanewsmen.com/index.asp>

Chinese

ChinaNewsmen describes itself as the first independent Web site set up for China's journalists to reflect their views on their profession and current events.

Orient Today

<http://www.orienttoday.com/31.asp>

Chinese

This Web site of the recently suspended magazine was still providing access to past issues, and the farewell letter of the magazine's staff, as of the end of February 2004.

DU DAOBIN

The following Web sites provide links to essays by prisoner of conscience Du Daobin (all in Chinese):

Democracy Forum

<http://www.asiademo.org/gb/author/dudaobin.htm>

Epoch Times

<http://www.dajiyuan.com/gb/nssc796.htm>

ChinaAffairs

<http://www.chinaaffairs.org/gb/ArticleList.asp?writerID=225>

GENERAL

U.S. Department of State

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2003/27768.htm>

English

The State Department's new report on China's human rights practices was released on February 25, 2004. The comprehensive report includes observations relating to Xinjiang and freedom of expression.