

wheel and deal in Hong Kong politics. She increasingly realises that Beijing has few good intentions for Hong Kong and that Britain will not, cannot, defend it. When she breaks a long taboo and publicly enquires how the Chinese Communist Party operates in Hong Kong, not only do the Chinese and their acolytes in the Legislative Council revile her, but even Patten dismisses the question as “exotic.” That is hardly the word: just before the 1997 hand-over, a very senior Special Branch officer showed me around an enormous room containing hundreds of files on the Hong Kong Communist Party, which were about to be shipped back to London.

The second half of Loh’s book is taken up with her legislative and civic interests, which are wide-ranging, heroic and often effective.

Much of this part of the book will be of interest only to those living in Hong Kong or very curious about it, but what shines out is how Loh and her allies fought for human rights in Hong Kong before and after 1997. The British, with a very few honorable exceptions, opposed and interfered in this struggle, she contends, while Beijing scorned the hopes and ambitions of the democrats who, Loh rightly says, represent the hopes and ambitions of most people in Hong Kong.

For me, the most engrossing of Loh’s crusades—a term I use with admiration—was to secure land ownership rights for women in traditional New Territories villages. This so enraged the men of those parts that some publicly threatened to rape Loh. It is characteristic of Loh that she laughed off this scandalous threat. Meanwhile, the British behaved badly. “They wanted to stay on good terms with the local elites in order to secure their authority and legitimise colonial rule. So, ironically, it was in modern Hong Kong that discriminatory patriarchal customary laws were recognised and preserved as normative Chinese tradition and exempted from legal intervention.”

Loh rarely speaks ill of others, but on this issue, she contends, fellow-legislator Emily Lau, usually a dependable defender of Hong Kong’s human rights, “stayed close” to the cause of the angry men. “Perhaps . . . because she had indigenous villagers among her constituents . . . She was plainly edging around the issue and not

being her usual forthright self. In all the time I have known her that was the only occasion I had been disappointed with her.”

During those years of intense political battle, was there another Christine Loh, the product of all those ancestors, her divorced parents and her amah? The product, too, of her foreign education and her English native language, despite the Chinese passport she acquired after giving up her British one? The burden relayed in the first half of her book is of her mixed identity. We learn of her devotion to her mother and stepfather, her amah and to a few half-relatives far away. But how is that she is the guardian and godparent of Leah Ehrlich, to whom this book is partially dedicated?

What of romance, marriage, deep friendships, even fun? She says nothing. Loh is entitled to her discretion and her privacy, which may arise from a childhood in which troubles were barely mentioned, but the book remains a half-self-portrait.

It is perhaps this that affects Loh’s writing. The book’s first half is relatively lively and stylistically unexceptional. The second is too much like a chronicle in style and is occasionally ungrammatical.

That said, in my judgement, Christine Loh, more than anyone in Hong Kong—and there are plenty of pro-democracy campaigners there—follows her own advice for “active citizens”: We must learn, she emphasises, “to ferret out the truth, ask questions, and demand answers and dissent if that is what it takes to force reconsideration.” All this and cheery, too. A remarkable public woman about whom we would like to know more.

Resource List: Ethnic Minorities in China

COMPILED BY JOVY CHAN
WITH SI-SI LIU AND CAROL WANG

This resource list provides a wide range of resources on ethnic minorities living in China and related human rights issues. “CSO and Academic Resources” includes information provided by governments-in-exile and civil society groups. The section also includes information on international legal standards relating to this issue, along with some recommended books and articles. At the end, “PRC Government Resources” are included for references to state mechanisms that affect ethnic groups, such as Chinese laws and white papers. Additionally, government-sponsored Web sites are also provided to demonstrate the PRC’s approach to the issue of ethnic groups.

ABBREVIATIONS:

GZAR Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
IMAR Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
NHAR Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region
TAR Tibet Autonomous Region
XUAR Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region

CSO and ACADEMIC RESOURCES

MONGOLS

Southern Mongolian Human Rights Information Center

<http://www.smhric.org/>
English, Chinese, Japanese
SMHRIC, based in New York, promotes the protection of ethnic Mongolians’ rights and supports a grassroots movement with an ultimate goal of establishing a democratic political system in the IMAR. The Web site includes information on political prisoners and papers on human rights issues, aggregates relevant news, and recommends books relating to Mongolian history and issues.

Inner Mongolian People’s Party

<http://www.innermongolia.org/>
English, Mongolian, Chinese
Headquartered in Princeton, New Jersey, the IMPP is a group of activists inside and

outside of the IMAR promoting human rights and freedom for Mongols. Although not recently updated, the Web site provides background information on IMPP activists and papers on issues of concern.

Mongol-American Cultural Association

<http://www.maca-usa.org/>

Founded in 1988, MACA provides charitable and humanitarian support to areas of the world inhabited by Mongol peoples, and promoting and preserving Mongol culture in the United States.

TIBETANS

The Government of Tibet in Exile

<http://www.tibet.com/index.html>

English

The Government of Tibet in Exile, based in Dharamsala, India, administers all matters pertaining to Tibetans in exile, including the re-establishment, preservation and development of Tibetan culture and education, and leads the struggle for the restoration of basic freedoms in the TAR. This site is maintained by the Office of Tibet, the official agency of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in London.

The Central Tibetan Administration

<http://www.tibet.net/>

English, Tibetan, Chinese, Spanish, Japanese, Russian

The Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) is the administrative branch of the Tibetan Government in Exile. It is comprised of three autonomous commissions—Election, Public Service and Audit—and seven departments—Religion and Culture, Home Affairs, Education, Information and International Relations, Security, Health and Planning.

Canada Tibet Committee

<http://www.tibet.ca/en/>

English

The Committee seeks to stop the ongoing destruction of the Tibetan culture, to alleviate the suffering of the Tibetan people and to restore Tibet to its status as an independent state within the family of nations. The Canada Tibet Committee is committed to the principle of non-violence and opposes the use of violence as a means of resolving conflict. The Canada Tibet Committee recognizes the Tibetan Government-

in-exile as the legitimate representative of the Tibetan people.

The Committee of 100 for Tibet

<http://www.c100tibet.org/>

English

The Committee of 100 for Tibet (C100) an organization that works to inform the public about the unique national, cultural and religious identity of the Tibetan people and to work to preserve that identity and assure the survival of the Tibetan culture and the human rights of the Tibetan people.

Free Tibet Campaign

<http://www.freetibet.org>

English

Free Tibet Campaign, established in 1987, is an independent membership organization campaigning to end China's occupation of the TAR and promoting protection and respect for the fundamental human rights of Tibetans.

Gu-Chu-Sum

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

English

The Gu-Chu-Sum Movement of Tibet was established on March 27, 1991, in Dharamsala, India, by ex-political prisoners of the Tibetan freedom movement. It offers aid to Tibetans imprisoned in the TAR and to released political prisoners in exile. All 256 members of Gu-Chu-Sum are former political prisoners.

International Campaign for Tibet

<http://www.savetibet.org>

English, Chinese, Tibetan, German

Based in Washington, DC, the International Campaign for Tibet (ICT) works to promote human rights and self-determination for Tibetans and to protect their culture and environment. Their Web site provides news and historical information relating to the TAR and the Dalai Lama.

International Tibet Independence Movement

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

English

A grassroots volunteer organization that relies almost entirely on donations from individuals, International Tibet Independence Movement was founded by Thubten Jigme Norbu (Taktser Rinpoche) and Larry Gerstein on March 18, 1995, to achieve

Tibet's independence through non-violent methods.

Phayul

<http://phayul.com/>

English

Phayul, which refers to the "fatherland" of Tibet, is a Web site dedicated to news and information about Tibet and Tibetans.

Students for a Free Tibet

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

English

Operating through a chapter-based international network, Students for a Free Tibet (SFT), based in New York City, campaigns for Tibetans' fundamental right to political freedom through education, grassroots organizing and non-violent direct action. Its Web site offers Tibet-related news, information on current campaigns and resources for campaigning and organizing.

Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy

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

English, Chinese, German, Tibetan

The Centre monitors the human rights situation in Tibet and promotes democracy in the Tibetan community. It relies primarily on testimonies provided by Tibetan refugees in India, in addition to sources within Tibet and other concerned human rights groups.

Tibetan Children's Villages

<http://www.tcv.org.in>

English

The mission of TCV is to ensure that Tibetan children can receive a modern and Tibetan education, so that they can achieve a firm cultural identity and become self-reliant and contributing members of the community. There are TCV schools in Dharamsala and in other parts of India with substantial Tibetan exile populations.

Tibet Justice Center

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

English

The Tibet Justice Centre, formerly known as the International Committee of Lawyers for Tibet, was one of the first Tibet support groups. Its core work is to advocate human rights for Tibetans in international platforms.

Tibet Online

<http://www.tibet.org/>
English

Tibet Online is operated by the international Tibet Support Group community to provide information on the plight of the TAR and serve as a virtual community space dedicated to ending the suffering of the Tibetan people through self-determination.

Tibetan Youth Congress

www.tibetanyouthcongress.org
English

TYC is headquartered in Dharamsala, India, and has regional chapters around the world, which has a combined membership of over 20,000. TYC organizes political and cultural activities, assists in poverty alleviation and other social projects. The Congress is presided over by the Central Executive Committee (CENTREX), which supervises the overall work of the organization, provides guidance to the Regional Working Committee; and represents TYC in all national and international forums.

Tibetan Youth Association in Europe

<http://www.tibetanyouth.org/>
German, some English
Based in Switzerland, TYAE encourages contact between Tibetan youths in Europe; supports Tibetan refugees in India, Nepal, and Bhutan; and conducts activities for the preservation of Tibetan culture in exile communities in Europe.

Tibetan Women's Association

<http://www.tibetanwomen.org/>
English
Based in Dharamsala, India, TWA's main objective is to raise public awareness of the abuses faced by Tibetan women in Chinese-occupied Tibet, through extensive publicity and involvement in national and international affairs. TWA also develops, publishes and distributes various brochures and reports concerning human rights violations in Tibet.

TibetWrites.org

<http://tibetwrites.org/articles/>
English
This Web site provides literary articles, poetry and essays in English by Tibetan writers, as well as reviews of recent publications and current news events.

U.S. Tibet Committee

<http://www.ustibet.org/>
English
Established in 1977, the USTC has worked to further the Tibetan people's nonviolent struggle to restore independence to Tibet. At the grassroots level, they work on educating the public on the occupation of Tibet, and to mobilize political action.

UYGHURS

Uyghur American Association

<http://www.uyghuramerican.org>
English, Uyghur
The non-profit Uyghur American Association, based in Washington, DC, works to promote the preservation and flourishing of a rich, humanistic and diverse Uyghur culture, and supports the right of the Uyghur people to use peaceful, democratic means to determine their own political future.

Uyghur Canadian Association

<http://www.uyghurcanadian.org/>
English
The UCA was established on March, 2000, in Montreal. It works to promote diverse Uyghur culture, and to support the right of Uyghurs to use peaceful, democratic means to determine their own political future. It does this by lobbying the Canadian government and informing the public about the abuse of human rights by the Chinese government. The UCA also provides assistance to new Uyghur immigrants to Canada.

Uyghur Human Rights Project

<http://www.uhrp.org/>
English
The Uyghur Human rights Project was founded by the Uyghur American Association in 2004 with a mission is to promote human rights and democracy for the Uyghur people, and to raise awareness of human rights abuses that occur in East Turkistan, also known as the XUAR.

World Uyghur Congress

<http://www.uyghurcongress.org/>
English, Chinese, Uyghur, German
The World Uyghur Congress (WUC) is an international organization that represents the collective interest of the Uyghur people both in East Turkistan and abroad. The main objective of WUC is to promote the

right of the Uyghur people to use peaceful, nonviolent, and democratic means to determine the political future of East Turkistan.

East Turkistan Information Center

<http://uygur.org/>
English, Chinese, Arabic, Japanese, German
The East Turkistan Information Center provides a compilation of news and list of Uyghur organizations around the world. The Web site also contains historical information about Uyghurs and a collection of human rights reports on East Turkistan.

The Government-in-exile of East Turkestan

<http://eastturkistangovernmentinexile.us/>
English, Uyghur
This Government-in-exile was established by members of the Uyghur community in exile in 2004 in Washington, DC. The Web site includes information on the government in exile, current campaigns, and general information on Uyghur concerns and culture.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Human Rights in China

<http://www.hrichina.org/public/index>
English, Chinese
HRIC is a Chinese, international NGO established in 1989 to promote universally recognized human rights and advance the institutional protection of these rights in China. Its Web site contains articles and interviews relating to ethnic minorities' issues. See also the Human Rights in China and Human Rights Watch report, *Devastating Blows: Religious Repression of Uyghurs in Xinjiang* (2005), <http://hrichina.org/public/contents/21518>.

Minority Rights Group International

<http://www.minorityrights.org/>
English, French
Minority Rights Group International (MRG) works to secure the rights of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and indigenous peoples worldwide, and to promote cooperation and understanding between communities. MRG maintains a presence at international forums promoting international human rights standards, and advocating for and with minority and indigenous groups. Its Web site provides information on minority issues and active campaigns.

Human Rights Watch

<http://www.hrw.org/>
English, Chinese, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, German
Established in 1978, Human Rights Watch is committed to protecting the human rights of people around the world. The Web site includes information on human rights issues relating to ethnic minorities.

ActionAid China

<http://www.actionaid.org/china/376.html>
English, Chinese
ActionAid International is a development agency currently working with poor and marginalized people in 43 countries to fight against poverty and injustice. The Web page includes articles regarding social conditions of ethnic minorities in China.

Congressional- Executive Commission on China

<http://www.cecc.gov>
English
The Congressional-Executive Commission on China (CECC) was created by the US Congress in October 2000 with a mandate to monitor human rights and the development of the rule of law in China, and to submit an annual report to the President and the Congress. The CECC Web site includes reports, panel presentations and a database of prisoners of conscience in China.

SheCan

(Shaoshu Minzu Quanyi Wang)
<http://www.shecan.net/>
Chinese, English
This bilingual Web site documents a research project sponsored by the Tokyo Foundation on the rights on ethnic minority women in villages in Yunnan Province. It contains introductions of the villages, a record of their research and related reports.

INTERNATIONAL MECHANISMS

UN Independent Expert on Minorities

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/issues/minorities/expert/index.htm>
English, Chinese, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian
The UN Independent Expert on minority issues is a special procedure of the UN Human Rights Council. The mandate complements and enhances the work of other

UN bodies and mechanisms that address minority rights and minority issues, including the Working Group on Minorities and treaty monitoring bodies. The Web site includes reports and information on country visits.

UN Working Group on Minorities

<http://www.unhchr.ch/minorities/group.htm>
English, French, Spanish
The Working Group aims at being a forum for dialogue. It aims to facilitate greater awareness of the differing perspectives on minority issues, and to seek better understanding and mutual respect among minorities and between minorities and governments. Second, it serves as a mechanism for hearing suggestions and making recommendations for the peaceful and constructive solution to problems involving minorities, through the promotion and protection of their rights.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STANDARDS

Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/minorities.htm>
English, Chinese, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabian
The declaration sets standards to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and to contribute to the political and social stability of States in which they live.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/ccpr.htm#art27>
English, Chinese, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabian
Article 27 refers to the rights of ethnic minorities to culture, religion and language. See also General Comment No. 23: The rights of minorities (Article 27): [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/\(Symbol\)/fb7fb12c2fb8bb21c12563ed004df111?](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/fb7fb12c2fb8bb21c12563ed004df111?Opendocument)
Opendocument

International Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/cerd.htm#part1>
English, Chinese, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabian
Article 1(4) depicts the relationship between ethnic minorities' rights and racial discrimination. See also General Recommendation No. 08: Identification with a particular racial or ethnic group (Article 1, paragraphs 1 & 4) by Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/\(Symbol\)/3ae0a87b5bd69d28c12563ee0049800f?Opendocument](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/3ae0a87b5bd69d28c12563ee0049800f?Opendocument)

Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/crc.htm>
English, Chinese, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabian
In particular, Article 30 emphasizes that a child has rights to his or her own culture, religion, and language.

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/cescr.htm>
English, Chinese, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabian

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/cedaw.htm>
English, Chinese, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabian

Council of Europe, Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

<http://www.conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Treaties/Html/157.htm>
English
This 1995 Convention outlines the standards and principles of the rights and freedoms of national minorities and the obligations of state parties to ensure effective protection of them within the rule of law, respecting the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of states.

GENERAL RESOURCES

BOOKS

Barnett, Robert. *Lhasa: Streets With Memories*. (New York: Columbia University Press, 2006).

Barnett explores Lhasa's past and present, and interweaves his diary accounts from the period of unrest in 1987.

Fischer, Andrew Martin. *State Growth and Social Exclusion in Tibet: Challenges of Recent Economic Growth*. (Copenhagen: Nordic Institute of Asian Studies Press, 2005).

Fischer argues that modern economic development in Tibet is responsible for the exclusion and marginalization of the Tibetan population. He highlights the common problems that Tibet shares with other poor developing regions throughout the world.

Mackerras, Colin. *China's Ethnic Minorities and Globalisation*. London: RoutledgeCurzon, 2003.

This book examines the current state of China's ethnic minorities at a time when ethnic affairs and globalization are key forces affecting the contemporary world. It considers policy, economics, society and international relations, including the impact of globalization and outside influences.

Shih, Chih-you. *Negotiating Ethnicity in China: Citizenship as a Response to the State* (*Routledge Studies in China in Transition*). London: Routledge, 2002.

This book brings together anthropology and political science to examine how ethnic minorities are constructed by the state, and how they respond to these constructions. The book also discloses mini negotiations between those acting in the name of the Chinese state and those carrying the images of ethnic minority.

Gladney, Dru C. *Dislocating China: Muslims, Minorities, and Other Subaltern Subjects*. Chicago: University Of Chicago Press, 2004. In this book, the writer locates China and Chinese culture in the context of historical and contemporary multicultural complexity. He investigates how this complexity plays out among a variety of places and groups, examining representations of minorities and majorities in art, movies and theme

parks; the invention of folklore and creation myths; the role of pilgrimages in constructing local identities; and the impact of globalization and economic reforms on non-Han groups such as the Muslim Hui.

Gladney, Dru C. *Ethnic Identity in China: The Making of a Muslim Minority (Case Studies in Social Anthropology)*. Wadsworth Publishing, 1997.

This case study examines the problems of ethnic diversity in China as well as the larger issue of ethnic pluralism in modern nation-states.

ARTICLES & REPORTS

Bass, Catriona. "Learning to Love the Motherland: Educating Tibetans in China." *Journal of Moral Education* 34:4 (December 2005), 433-49.

Bovingdon, Gardner. "Autonomy in Xinjiang: Han Nationalist Imperatives and Uighur Discontent." *Policy Studies* 11, East West Center Washington (2004).

Bulag, Uradyn E. "Mongolian Ethnicity and Linguistic Anxiety in China." *American Anthropologist* 105: 4 (2003), 753-763.

Gladney, Dru. "China's Indigenous Peoples and the Politics of Internal Colonialism: The Case of the Uyghur Muslim Minority." *Harvard Asia Pacific Review* 3:1, 11-16.

Human Rights in China and Human Rights Watch, *Devastating Blows: Religious Repression of Uighurs in Xinjiang* (New York, Human Rights in China and Human Rights Watch, 2005).

Riddell, Roger. *Minorities, Minority Rights and Development*. (London: Minority Rights Group International, 2002).

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

STATE ORGANS

The State Ethnic Affairs Commission

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

Chinese

As a commission under the State Council, the State Ethnic Affairs Commission is responsible for ethnic affairs nation-wide.

The State Administration for Religious Affairs

<http://www.sara.gov.cn/GB/>

Chinese

The State Administration for Religious Affairs is a department working under the State Council in charge of religious affairs and issues, which are of particular relevance in minority regions.

Nationalities Unity and Progress Association of China

<http://www.seac.gov.cn/homepage/homepage.jsp?refsubportal=ptredb36efa883d7>

Chinese

This organization, managed by the State Ethnic Affairs Commission, operates as a representative non-governmental organization handling ethnic affairs.

Government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

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

English, Chinese, Uyghur

The official Web site of the XUAR government contains news and information on culture, travel, investment and so on. It also contains official news releases and links to other government departments.

Ningxia (Huizu) Autonomous Region

<http://www.nx.cei.gov.cn>

Chinese

This official Web site of the government of NHAR contains news and information on economy, culture and travel in the region.

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

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

Chinese

This site contains information needed by residents, companies, investors, tourists and civil servants, including law and regulations on household registration, taxation, company registration and investment projects.

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

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

Chinese

This official Web site of the GZAR government contains mainly economic and political news about the GZAR. It also contains official news releases and links to other government departments.

WHITE PAPERS

English, Chinese

White papers are released on an ad hoc basis to present PRC government positions on various matters. Following are white papers issued in response to the current situation relating to specific ethnic groups:

General

Regional Autonomy for Ethnic Minorities in China

http://english.gov.cn/official/2005-07/28/content_18127.htm

National Minorities Policy and Its Practice in China

<http://www.china.org.cn/e-white/4/index.htm>

TAR specific

Regional Ethnic Autonomy in Tibet

http://english.gov.cn/official/2005-07/28/content_18017.htm

New Progress in Human Rights in the Tibet Autonomous Region

<http://www.china.org.cn/e-white/last/index.htm>

Tibet—Its Ownership And Human Rights Situation

<http://www.china.org.cn/e-white/tibet/index.htm>

Tibet's March Toward Modernization

http://english.gov.cn/official/2005-07/27/content_17564.htm

The Development of Tibetan Culture

http://english.gov.cn/official/2005-07/27/content_17590.htm

XUAR specific

History and Development of Xinjiang

http://english.gov.cn/official/2005-07/28/content_17948.htm

GENERAL RESOURCES

Xinhua Ethnic Minority Web Page

http://news.xinhuanet.com/ziliao/2003-01/21/content_700050.htm
Chinese

Xinhua Ethnic Minority Web Page provides exoticized depictions and information on all officially-recognized ethnic groups in China, including population distribution, geographical location, culture etc. The Web site also contains a compilation of China's official documents on ethnic minorities, including white papers, specific laws and regulations at the national and local levels, excerpts of ethnic statistical yearbooks and a chronology of major events related to ethnic groups.

National Bureau of Statistics of China

<http://www.stats.gov.cn/> (Chinese)
<http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/index.htm> (English)
Chinese, English

This Web site contains general official statistical information, as well as information specific to ethnic minority populations and various development indicators in China's autonomous regions.

China.org.cn

(*Zhongguo Wang*)
<http://www.china.org.cn/english/features/EthnicGroups/126822.htm>
English
China.org.cn is one of China's official news and information gateways. The Web site contains government-sanctioned portrayals of the non-Han Chinese ethnic groups in China, including population, distribution, history, customs and religion.

China's Ethnic Post

(*Zhongguo Minzu Bao*)
<http://www.mzb.com.cn/index.asp>
Chinese
China's Ethnic Post is a state newspaper managed by the State Ethnic Affairs Commission. It covers news reports and articles on ethnic minorities, including their development, religion and cultural heritage.

Ethnic News Network

(*Minzu Wangmeng*)
<http://www.minzunews.net/>
Chinese

This is a network of major news Web sites from five autonomous regions including IMAR, XUAR, TAR, GZAR and NHAR. Ethnic News Network contains updates on policies, economic development and society relating to ethnic minorities, as well as links to various Web sites from the five autonomous regions.

56-China.com.cn

(*Zhongguo Minzu Wang*)
<http://www.56-china.com.cn/inox.htm>
Chinese, Mongolian, Korean, Uyghur, Kazakh and English
56-China.com.cn is a Web site run by the State Ethnic Affairs Commission, publisher of the monthly magazine *China Ethnicity*. The Web site covers news and articles relating to ethnic minorities, and provides links to *China Ethnicity* and other official ethnic minority Web sites.

China's Ethnic Groups

<http://www.ceg.com.cn/>
English
The quarterly *China's Ethnic Groups* is the first English-language magazine that covers the history, culture and social life of China's 56 ethnic groups. It explores historical and cultural heritage, as well as cultural expositions of local folk customs in China, focusing on diversified customs and lifestyles of people from different ethnic groups.

The Ethnic Publishing House

http://www.e56.com.cn/publish/publish_main.asp
Chinese
Ethnic Publishing House is a state-authorized publisher on minority issues, producing books, periodicals and audio-visual materials on social science, religion, philosophy, literature, education and natural science.