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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

T. Rakhimov, "The National Tragedy of the Peoples of China", RADYANS'KA UKRAINA,
April 12, 1970, p. 3. Full Text.

As we know, the participants of the 1969 International Conference of Communist and Labor Parties firmly rebuffed the hazardous policies of Mao Tse Tung's group and its great power-chauvinist, nationalist aspirations which have nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism.

In their addresses the delegates from sister parties emphasized the need for irreconcilable struggle against Maoist ideology and its schismatic policies which harm the world revolutionary movement.

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Yumzhahiyn Tsendenbal, stated that the Mongolian People's Republic, as one of the countries bordering on China, feels the full impact of Maoist policies and is subjected to enemy raids. "At the root of the anti-Mongolian policies and the acts of Mao Tse Tung's group", emphasized Com. Yu. Tsendenbal, "lie its great power chauvinist pretensions to our country inherited from the Chinese militarists and the Chiang Kai-shekists." In connection with this he recalled that relatively recently, in 1964, Mao Tse Tung openly declared his intention to annex the Mongolian People's Republic to China.

The Maoists implement chauvinistic policies inimical to Marxism-Leninism in the nationalities question inside their own country as well.

Relations between various nations and nationalities are complex in any multi-national state. They are even more complex in China where there are more than 100 various non-Chinese nationalities and ethnic groups, numbering nearly 45 million people. Among these there are such large nations as the Chuangs (over 8.5 million), Uighurs (5 million), Dungans (4.5 million), Yis (3.5 million), Tibetans (3 million), Miao (2.5

million), Manchurians (2.5 million), and others.

These figures are taken from official Chinese sources. They are unquestionably much lower than in reality. Conscious and artificial reduction of the number of, and therefore the ratio of, non-Chinese peoples in the composition of the population of the People's Republic of China stems from the general nature of Mao's anti-Leninist nationalities policy which is aimed at their forced assimilation.

Non-Chinese peoples are settled in large regions which comprise nearly 60% of the territory of the People's Republic of China.

The great majority of non-Chinese peoples in PRC differ radically from the Chinese in respect of their material culture, their ethnic, linguistic, and religious characteristics. These peoples have their own national identity, their own history, and a rich background of independent statehood.

In the first years following the creation of the PRC and during the first Five-Year Plan when communists-internationalists still held strong positions in the leadership of the Communist Party of China and when the Maoist great power nationalistic policies did not yet predominate in the policies of its leadership, a certain amount of work was done to improve the welfare and development of culture of non-Chinese peoples. Industrial enterprises were built in national regions, agrarian reforms were carried out, educational, cultural and medical institutions were created. State and party organs of the PRC worked out a positive program for the solution of the nationalities question. The nationalities question was reflected in the PRC constitution and in the materials from the 8th Congress of the CPC which was held in 1956.

Article 3 of the PRC Constitution proclaims: "All nationalities are equal. Discrimination and oppression directed against any nationality are prohibited; acts aimed at undermining the solidarity of nationalities are prohibited."

However, as an outcome of Mao's nationalities policy, all provisions connected with the nationalities question in the PRC Constitution and in the decisions of the 8th Congress of the CPC remain unrealized. The great power chauvinism of Mao and his group is revealed most notably in the legal status of non-Chinese peoples. From the very beginning the law has denied them the right of self-determination and national statehood which had been won in the course of a long and bloody struggle against Kuomintang reaction.

Prior to the creation of the People's Republic of China, the Uighurs, the Kazakhs, and other nations in Sinkiang won great victories in their struggle for national independence. As a result of the 1944-46 uprising, which was recorded in the history of the national liberation movement of the peoples of Sinkiang as the "revolution of three districts", the power of the Kuomintang in the northern regions of this province was liquidated and the Eastern Turkestan Republic was formed. The entry in 1949 of detachments of the People's Liberation Army of China into Sinkiang and its peaceful liberation were in fact prepared by the victories of the Uighurs, Kazakhs, Kirghiz, and other nations in this province over the forces of the Kuomintang.

The present rulers of China have also deprived the people of Inner Mongolia of their right of self-determination, which they had won 12 years before the formation of the PRC in armed battle against Japanese invaders and the Kuomintang reaction. Tibet, which in 1912 ejected a detachment of the Tsin army and Tsin officials, was also virtually independent of the Chinese government.

Having deprived the non-Chinese peoples of their right of self-determination, Mao and his followers "magnanimously" permitted them to organize their existence on the basis of so-called "regional autonomy". However, even this "autonomy" is such only in name and was granted only to the Chuangs, the Uighurs, the Mongolians, the Dungans, and the Tibetans - that is, to 5 of a total of 100 non-Chinese nations...

As we know the autonomy of Inner Mongolia was proclaimed before the creation of the PRC - in 1947. Later, under the guise of "fraternal aid", the provinces of Suyian and Jehol and other regions with Chinese populations were annexed to this autonomous region. The result of these Maoist machinations was that there are now fewer Mongolians than Chinese in the Autonomous Region of Inner Mongolia.

The fate of the Tibetan nation also serves as an example of the artificial crushing of non-Chinese nations and the breaking up of their historic ethnic borders. The creation of the Tibetan Autonomous Region was conducted in such a way that more than half of the Tibetans in the PRC found themselves outside it.

In the economic sense the national regions in fact remain China's source of raw materials. The infamous "great leap" and "people's communes" had even a more devastating effect on the national regions than on the other regions of the country.

On the whole the economy of the national regions of the PRC has a colonial nature. The countless industrial enterprises which exist there either produce for military needs or their production is exported to the central regions of the country. The engineering and technical personnel and the qualified workers staffing them are Chinese who come from the central regions. Members of the local population are allowed to perform only the heavy non-qualified jobs.

The only type of construction being done at this time in the national regions is the construction of strategic highways, airports, and atomic polygons with the wide use of forced labor.

The mass resettlement of the Chinese into these regions is having a fatal effect on the economy of the national regions. The number of Chinese in Sinkiang and Tibet has now reached almost half the total population. In colonizing the national regions, the Maoists do not merely hope to "relieve" the central oblasts or to rid themselves of the "unruly". The mass resettlement of the Chinese has another, clearly designated goal: to transform the local populations of these regions into national minorities,

to guarantee a Chinese majority, and in this manner to create favorable conditions for a final assimilation of non-Chinese nations.

The national cultures of the small nations in China have been undergoing increasing assimilation over a number of years. Under the pretext of "development", the languages of the Uighurs, Mongolians, Tibetans, Chuangs, and other nations are being written in Chinese; the Chinese lexicon is being forcibly introduced into them.

Mass repression and persecution of national cadres - party and state officials, leaders of the intelligentsia - are very widespread. The mass campaign against the so-called "right deviation" and "pan-Turkism", organized in 1958 in the Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region, became widely publicized. Among the many who were slandered and repressed at this time were Ziya Samedi - a noted Uighur writer, director of the department of culture and the Union of Writers of the autonomous region; Abdurayim Aysa - one of the leading national public figures; the Kazakh writer Kazhykumar Shabdanov, and others.

Not only party and state officials and members of the intelligentsia undergo repression and persecution in the national regions; wide circles of the population are also subjected to these. The range of repressions can be seen from figures cited in the foreign press in connection with Tibet. Between March 1959 and September 1960 alone, in the central and western regions of Tibet 7,000 persons were killed, 80,000 were forced to escape the country, 25,000 were arrested. Mass repressions have also been directed against other non-Chinese nations. They are evidence of the genocide practiced by the Maoists.

Now Mao's group labels as proponents of the "counter-revolutionary" line and applies harsh repressions against those who demand that in modern industry be developed in the national regions, that a native working class be formed, that national scientific, technical and managerial cadres be created, and that national cultures be allowed to flower.

Having rejected the decisions of the 8th Congress of the CPC which required that in social, economic and cultural construction concrete circumstances be taken into account in each national region, Mao's group attempts to make it seem that the nationalities question does not exist in China.

Non-Chinese nations are fully deprived of their political rights. The people's committees of the autonomous regions, whose duty it was to represent the interests of the local nations, have been disbanded. All power has been transferred into the hands of the so-called "revolutionary committees" which were created by the army on instructions from Peking and are under the full control of the military. Chinese head the "revolutionary committees".

Repression, persecution, and destruction of national cadres have taken on a mass nature. Among those repressed are the former candidate member of the CC CPC Politburo, deputy premier of the State Council of the PRC, leader of the party organization and chief of the government of the Autonomous Region of Inner Mongolia, the noted Mongolian revolutionary Ulanfu; the former head of the people's government of Sinkiang, deputy head of the People's Political Advisory Council of PRC, Burkhan Shakhidi; one of the leaders of the national liberation movement in Sinkiang, Iminov; and many others. **A**ccording to foreign correspondents' reports, the national regions are now covered by a network of concentration camps, each of which holds many thousands of Mongolians, Tibetans, Uighurs, Chuangs, Dungsans, Kazakhs.

The 9th "congress" of the CPC once again confirmed the great power nationalistic policies of the Peking leaders. The materials and decisions of the "congress" make no mention of the nationalities policy; non-Chinese nations are not even mentioned.

The upsurge of great power chauvinism in China evokes bitter dissatisfaction and a growing opposition among non-Chinese nations. Anti-Maoist protests which grow into open armed clashes occur in Sinkiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, and other national regions.

Against the background of vast tragedy being suffered by the Chinese nation as a result of the destructive course steered by the present Peking regime, the Uighur, Mongolian, Tibetan and other non-Chinese nations are living their own tragedy in China. All this is making the situation in the national regions of the People's Republic of China more critical.