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SOURCE Turkistan.

SOVIET ATOMIC PLANT, RAIL, AND FACTORY BUILDING IN SINKIANG

According to statements made by Chinese who have escaped from Sinkiang by way of Tibet, statements which have been confirmed by official Indian circles, an atomic plant has been built in the Takla Makan Desert of Sinkiang, in Kuyulush /K'o-li?/ Forest, where the Yarkand and Hot'ien rivers flow together, forming the T'a-li-mu River. To construct the plant, which is encircled by a double wall, 50,000 slave laborers from forced-labor camps were employed for one year. The Communists have named this vast factory Security City; it is as large as a big city.

All outer parts of the plant have been painted the same color as the sand hills surrounding it. A large hydroelectric plant and a large airfield have been constructed near the plant.

After the construction of the plant was finished, thousands of Soviet technicians were settled inside the walls, and the natives were forbidden to enter that section. Afterward, the Soviets began to bring in machinery by air from the USSR, as well as countless sacks from an unknown origin. According to the natives, the plant is an atomic plant, the machinery is for atomic-weapons production, and the sacks are full of uranium ore.

In its 18 October 1952 issue, the semiofficial Taiwan newspaper Chung-yang Jih-pao reported that the Soviets have completed the laying of 2,000 kilometers of railroad track from Kansu through the northern part of Sinkiang to connect with the Turk-Sib railroad in Western Turkistan. Also, construction has begun on the Urumchi-Kashgar line (160 kilometers). The Soviets have also established very important military factories in the Ch'i-t'ai area of Urumchi, in the Kuldja area of T'a-ch'eng Hsien, and near Mai-Kai-t'i.

In a long New Year's Day speech over the Urumchi radio, on 1 January 1953, Burhan, the Communist puppet Governor of Sinkiang, devoted considerable space to Communist lies about the progress of agriculture and the advance of industry and land reform during the 3 years since the Communist occupation. While the speech was mainly propaganda, Burhan did reveal several facts of interest, as follows:

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"During the 3 years, movements against the revolution have been stamped out. The task of ridding our province of rebellious bandits, extreme nationalists, and dupes of the imperialists has been carried out with great success. More than 120,000 of the above-mentioned enemies of the people have been destroyed. In January of this year, a great province-wide purge will begin, by means of which we will destroy all defeatist and enemy elements still holding government offices and living among the people."

Elsewhere in his speech, Burhan revealed that more than 243 tons of grain had been destroyed in warehouses burned by enemies of the people. At another point in his speech, he stated that circulation by the people of tea, cigarettes, and other goods instead of money, because of lack of confidence in the government currency, had been prevented by various penalties. Burhan also revealed the frightful state of education by his statement that there were 36 secondary and 316 primary schools in the province [here, the editor of Turkistan inserts a note to the effect that in 1949, there were 41 secondary and 555 primary schools, plus hundreds of privately operated primary schools.]

While Burhan did not mention the atomic plants which the Soviets have built in Sinkiang, he did make a veiled acknowledgement by saying that mineral-processing plants had been built.

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