



50 YEARS AFTER TEST 596: CHINA'S NUCLEAR PROGRAMME IN EAST TURKESTAN AND ITS IMPACT TODAY

46 Detonations Later: The Human Costs of the CCP's Nuclear Programme

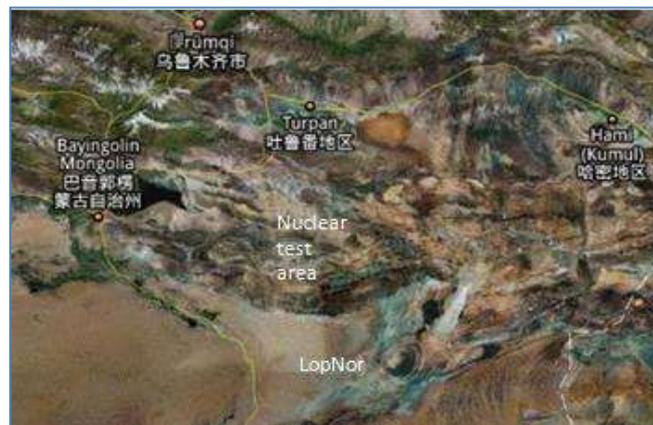
Dr. Enver Tohti, Uyghur Surgeon and Independent Researcher

I feel really privileged to sit here and to present an issue unknown to most of us; I think this is a great beginning to tackling this unknown issue. When we mention Chinese nuclear tests and Lop Nor, it is a very new issue to many people. Because it is quite a big issue, so many things need to be said, but due to limited time, I will make it short and perhaps you will have questions afterwards.

What do we know about the Nuclear Tests?



This picture is not the original one, but one day in 1970 I was on the road to school, and on that day the earth fell from the sky. You cannot see the sun in the picture, but on that day in 1970 the situation was much worse than what is shown here. At school we asked our teacher what was going on. Our teacher said to us that there was a huge storm on the planet of Saturn, therefore all the earth from the planet of Saturn had blown onto the planet Earth. That is what we were told when we asked why the earth fell from the sky, so you can imagine what we knew about the situation from what we had been told.



This is a satellite picture of East Turkestan. We always say 'Lop Nor' but in reality the nuclear testing site is not located in Lop Nor, it is far more to the northwest. You can find this picture using Google Maps.



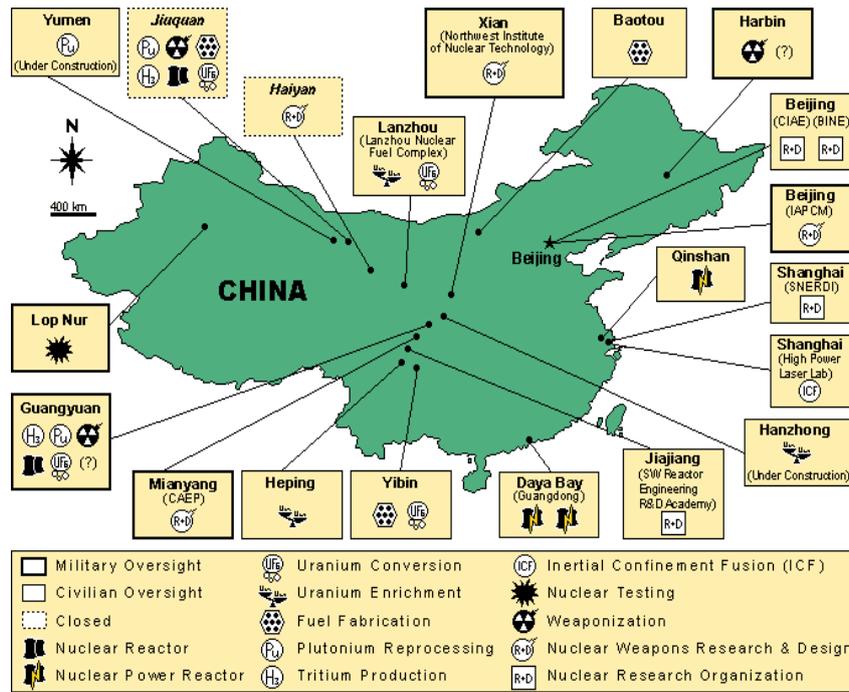
This is the actual Ground Zero test site, where many atomic bombs have exploded. It is clearly visible from the sky.

Distance and Location of Lop Nor

Let us next look at the distance. From **Ground Zero** to **Turpan**, it is **140km** away. To **Urumqi**, the capital city of East Turkestan, it is **249km** away. And **China's own nuclear testing troops**: the base for them is **217km** from Lop Nor, which is far **more distance** away from the test site than other residential areas are. The actual distance of **Ground Zero** to **Lop Nor** is **230km**. That is why the Chinese Government always says 'our nuclear tests are safe because Lop Nor is a tourist region now; people can go there and have fun because our nuclear tests are safe'. That is a lie because the nuclear test site is, in fact, not there [at Lop Nor].

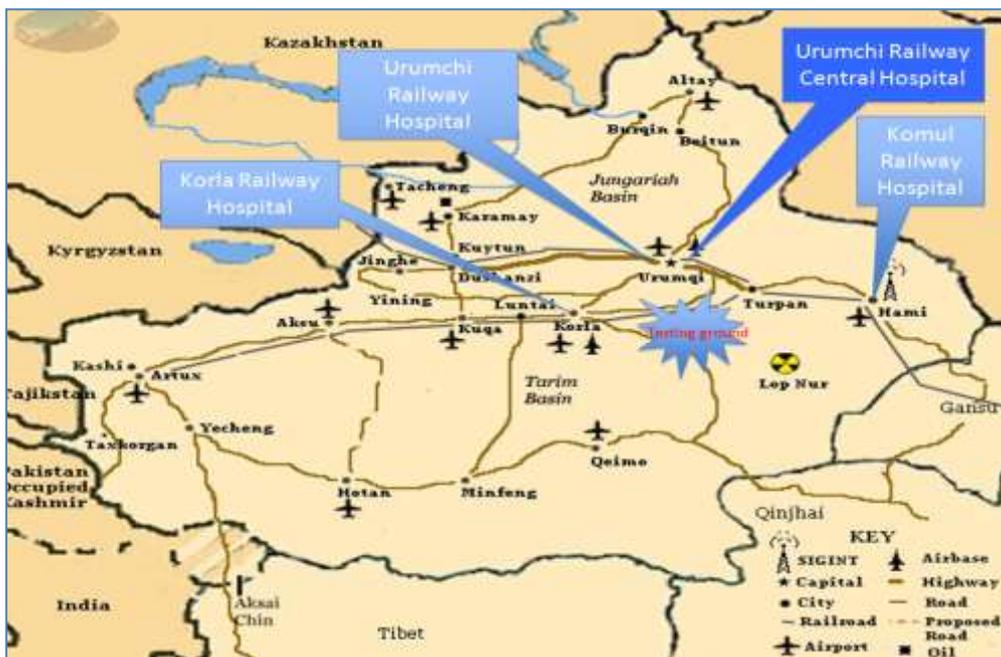
46 nuclear tests; 23 carried out above ground, and the rest carried out underground. They say underground, but actually they took place inside a mountain. They dug a tunnel through the mountain, exploded the bombs inside it, and then called these detonations underground nuclear tests. In the below picture you can see the five entrances to the mountain, and it is here that the Chinese nuclear facilities were.





As you can see, they designed and produced nuclear weapons inside China, but only tested them in my land.

The Human Cost of the Tests



When we say the human cost, I was working for the Urumqi Railway Central Hospital which was in charge of three other small hospitals. So when I was doing this research, I had an advantage because all of the cancer patients from these small hospitals were transferred to ours. This enabled me to do more extensive research; however it had to be undercover, because my chief surgeon told me that this was something I could not do as I was too naïve. And yes I was too naïve, but it was something I had to do.



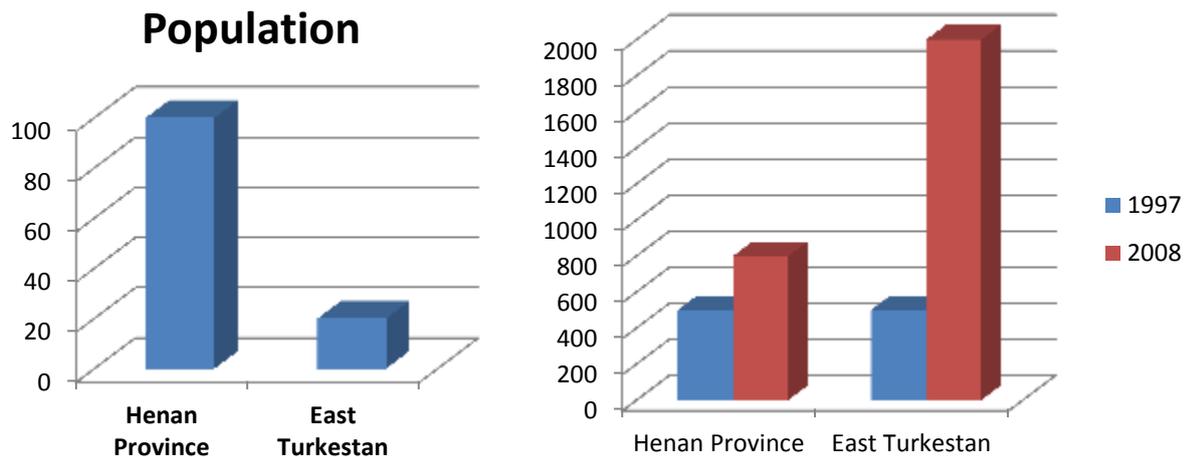
This is the hospital where I used to work. The Chinese Government denies that there is a human cost and that there is a problem. What do we say? We can simply show this picture:



This picture is the state-run tumour hospital located in the capital city of Urumqi. The front part is the original part and was established in 1994. In 1994 it contained only 500 hospital beds, so the capacity was also 500. But look at the two buildings behind it - these two big buildings were built in 2008, and now this hospital is the **largest cancer hospital in China**. So you can imagine this, let me give you some comparisons:

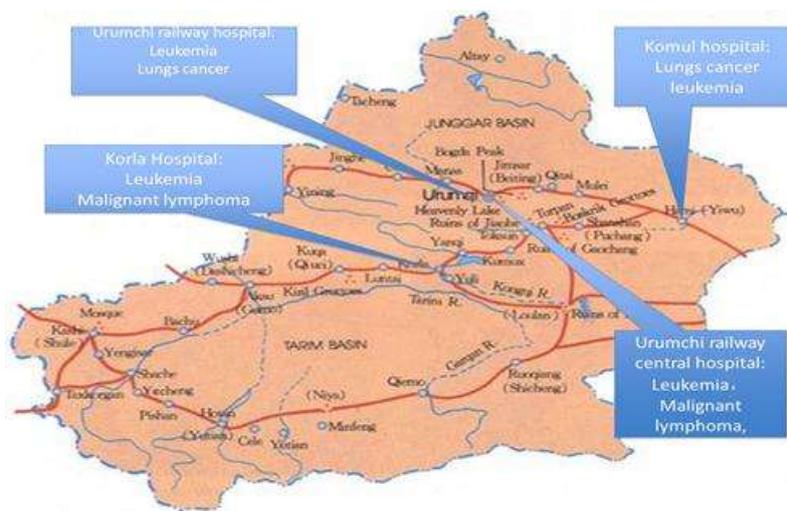
There is a Chinese province called **Henan**, where the **population** is **100 million**; the **East Turkestan population** is **20 million**. In every single Chinese province, they have one state-run cancer hospital. In 1997 the cancer in **Henan** contained **500 beds**; East Turkestan was also the same. But in **2008**, the number of hospital beds in **Henan** only increased to **800**, whereas in **East Turkestan** it rose to **2,000**. So can you imagine building a 2,000 bed sized hospital and it *still* doesn't meet the demand?

Tumour hospitals in Henan and Xinjiang



Even still there are so many patients with nowhere to go. Why? Because 90% of our residents are farmers and their yearly income probably cannot even pay for one session of chemotherapy. So they cannot go to the hospital. In other words, there has been a large number of people excluded from this survey unknown to us.

Further, the cancer pattern which occurred in East Turkestan is slightly different to the cancer pattern in Japan. Japan has more cases of thyroid cancer than East Turkestan. It is quite strange; however it is possible that the lack of available data means that only the number of known cases of thyroid cancer is fewer. In the Lop Nor vicinity, most of the cancers are leukemia, malignant lymphoma and lung cancer.

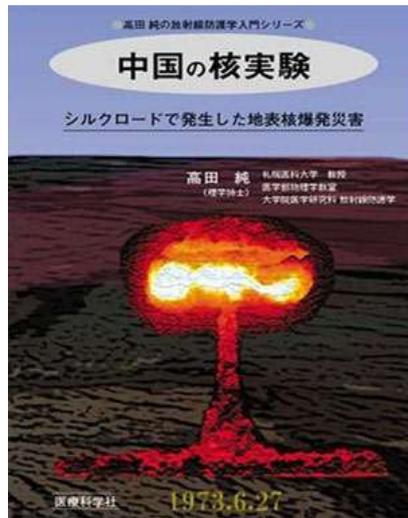


There is a great man from Kazakhstan called Kanatjan Alibekov, or Dr. Ken Alibek since 1992. He is a former first deputy director of Biopreparat, a Soviet-era agency that produced bio-weapons. In his 1999 book *Biohazard*, he noted Soviet intelligence reports about a possible incident in which China experienced a leak of biological weapons:

"In northwestern China, satellite photos detected what appeared to be a large fermenting plant and a bio-containment lab close to a nuclear testing ground. Intelligence sources found evidence of two epidemics of hemorrhagic fever in the area in the late 1980s, where these diseases were previously unknown. Our analyst concluded that they were caused by an accident in a lab where Chinese scientists were weaponizing viral diseases."

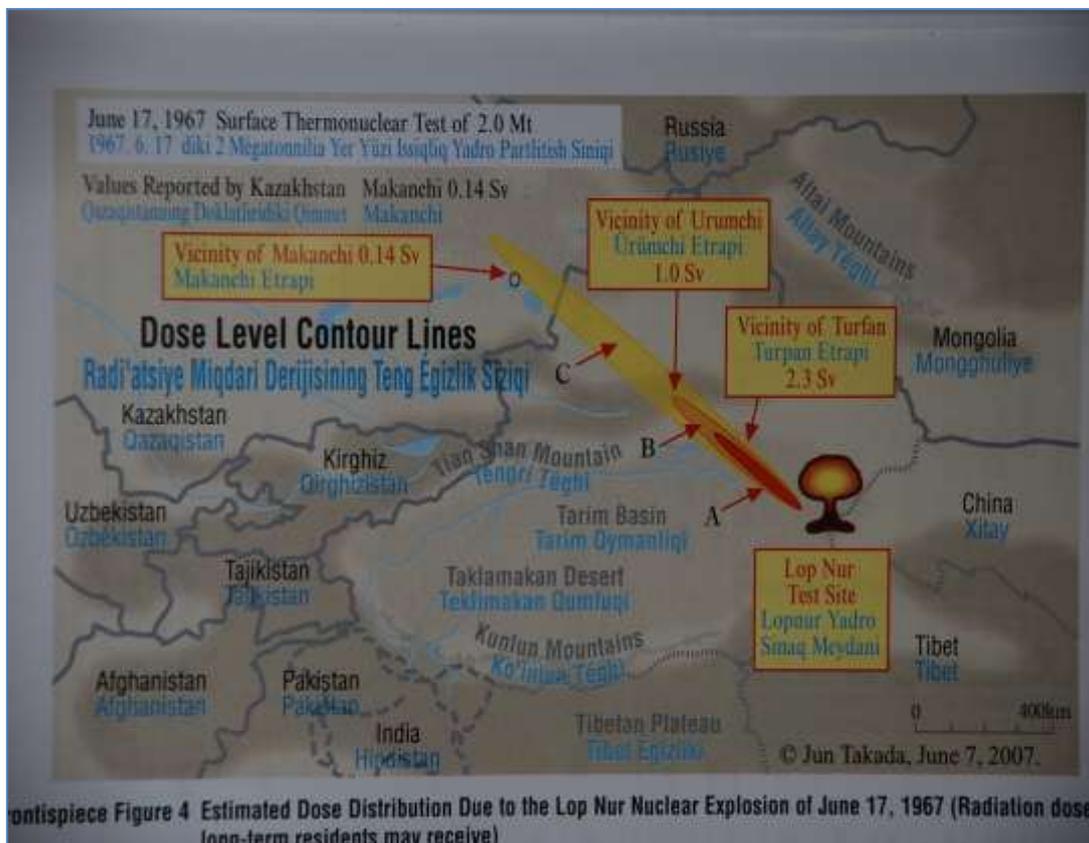
([http://www.jamestown.org/single/?no_cache=1&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=20628](http://www.jamestown.org/single/?no_cache=1&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=20628))

I remember in 1980 there was a travel restriction in the northern part of East Turkestan. What happened? They said there was a pandemic. Actually it wasn't a pandemic; it was the Chinese testing bio-weapons and that went wrong and then triggered the pandemic.



A recent study conducted by Japanese professor and physicist Jun Takada has reportedly revealed that the Chinese government carried out **46 surface nuclear tests** from 1964 to 1996, causing up to **190,000 deaths** in the surrounding areas from the **explosion** and a further **1 million** killed by the **radiation**. The research said Chinese nuclear weapon tests caused **more deaths than those of any other nation**.¹

This is how Professor Takada established the problem:



Testing for Other Countries and Dumping of Nuclear Waste

It is something that is unknown to many people, but China has not only tested nuclear weapons for themselves, but also for other countries. In Lop Nor, nuclear weapons for Pakistan were also tested in 1990. That is why when India exploded their first nuclear device, Pakistan responded in just ten days because they had already obtained the technology to do so. This has been documented by former U.S. Air Force Secretary Thomas Reed, in his book *The Nuclear Express: A Political History of the Bomb and Its Proliferation*.

(<http://www.usnews.com/news/world/articles/2009/01/02/why-china-helped-countries-like-pakistan-north-korea-build-nuclear-bombs>)

And to our tragedy, while the Chinese Government has said that they stopped the nuclear tests in 1996, we have at least one source of proof that some other countries are paying money to the Chinese government to dump their waste from nuclear power stations into Lop Nor. Nowadays this site has become a profitable one because the Chinese Government is taking money for dumping nuclear waste here. I am working on this, because some rumours say that part of the nuclear waste might come from Europe as well. While it is quite difficult for me to find out more, according to the below document, this nuclear waste comes from Taiwan at least.

台湾核废料运往大陆 美国表示严重关切 http://www.peacehall.com/news/gb/taiwan/2009/10/2009102...



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台湾核废料运往大陆 美国表示严重关切

(博讯北京10月20日2009年10月28日 转载)

自由时报记者罗添斌 / 国安高层人士透露, 两岸将在核能安全监管上进行合作, 预计明年上半年签署核能管制技术交流备忘录 (MOU), 我国将向中方提出将我核电厂所产生的高放射性核废料, 存放在中国核废料最终处置场的可能性。

明年签署备忘录我核废拟输中 (博讯 boxin.com)

另据指出, 由于核能安全监管及核废料存放处理, 涉及相当的敏感性, 加上核废料也可以再利用, 我方与中国核安单位的接触及交流, 美方也表达高度关切。

国安高层人士指出, 原能会副主委谢得志曾在今年八月中下旬, 率团前往中国访问, 期间拜会中国核安全局及多个中方核电集团, 访问在返国后曾向高层提出报告指出, 中国大量使用核电, 并积极兴建核电厂, 台湾处在一个大量使用核电国家的邻居, 基于国家安全立场, 有必要对中国核电发展多些了解, 就是为了可以避免或减少一旦中国发生核电意外时对台湾的影响。

原能会高层八月访中洽谈

官员表示, 目前中国共有十一座运转中的核电厂, 全数设置在江浙及广东, 其中浙江秦山核电厂过去曾发生全厂断电的意外事故; 另外, 正在兴建中的核电厂还有十二座, 除少数设在辽宁及山东外, 大多数仍集中在沿海省份, 兴建中的核电厂在二〇一四年底前, 都将投入运转行列。

另外, 中国几家核电集团也各自提出十数个核电厂兴建计画, 正由中国当局审核中。若依此进度观察, 中国有可能在未来十到十五年间, 就跃升为全球最大的核能发电国家。

中国核电厂曾全厂断电

据了解, 原能会在国安会指导下, 将比照经济部两岸经贸「搭桥计画」模式, 提出「两岸核能搭桥计画」, 希望中、台双方核安单位进一步交流合作, 如果进行顺利, 希望在明年底以前, 与中方核安单位签订「核能管制技术交流备忘录」。

官员还透露, 台湾有关低放射性核废料最终处置场的场址选定一波数折,

1 of 2
28/10/2009 21:37

The Issue of Compensation

In 2009, 200 Chinese military veterans went to the streets demonstrating for compensation because they were former nuclear testing troops. The Chinese government has actually been compensating these troops since very first atomic bomb was detonated.

文件编号	文件标题或内容摘要
1.	国发〔1984〕183号 国务院批转总参〔1984〕11、257号总参批发的《关于妥善处理核试验部队官兵遗留问题 但是具体 内容一直未见到》
2.	国发〔2005〕340号 国务院、中央军委同意总参科委《关于妥善处理核试验部队官兵遗留问题的请示 报告》 附件是总参科委对超期服役官兵的14条处理意见
3.	民发〔2005〕117号 国务院批转总参《民政部、财政部、人事部、劳动和社会保障部关于解决8023部队退役人员生活困难问题的复函》
4.	民发〔2005〕67号 民政部《关于解决8023部队退役人员生活困难问题的复函》
5.	劳社部发〔2006〕17号 《关于认真做好部分军队退役人员劳动保障工作的有关问题的通知》
6.	民发〔2006〕32号 2006年2月28日, 国家民政部、财政部、人事部、卫生部、劳动和社会保障部《关于做好 8023部队退役人员有关工作的通知》
7.	民发〔2006〕54号 民政部卫生部关于印发《8023部队退役人员体检有关问题的解答说明》的通知
8.	民发〔2006〕194号 民政部关于做好8023部队退役人员先天性残疾子女手术康复和生活补助工作的通知
9.	劳社部发〔2007〕28号 《关于进一步做好部分军队退役人员劳动保障政策的通知》
10.	民发〔2007〕99号 民政部、财政部《关于贯彻落实调整部分优抚对象抚恤补助标准的通知》
11.	民发〔2007〕180号 民政部、财政部、人事部、劳动和社会保障部、卫生部《关于做好部分8023部队及其他参加核试验部队退役人员有关工作的通知》
12.	民发〔2007〕181号 《关于批转对象医疗管理办法》
13.	民发〔2007〕182号 《关于落实批转对象部分军队退役人员在无政策实施意见》
14.	国报2007年“8.1”前夕, 新华社受权向全世界宣布中国将“完善参加核试验部队退役人员的生活补助政策”
15.	民发〔2008〕152号 民政部、人力资源部、卫生部、财政部《关于进一步做好批转对象医疗 保障工作的通知》
16.	民发〔2008〕135号 民政部、财政部2008.9.27 《关于调整部分优抚对象人员生活补助标准的 通知》 这就是从核试验开始以来的文件

The above is a document which was signed and passed by the Chinese leader Premier Zhou and other relevant departments on how to deal with Chinese veterans of Unit 8023, which was the specialist troop in charge of conducting the nuclear tests. The documents, which date from 1964-2009, also give details about how the compensation should be paid. They have compensated these veterans with 230 – 4,300 Yuan according to where they live and their rank and level in the army. The majority of the victims of the nuclear testing are civilians so we have to tackle this issue. They are compensating their military personnel, but what about the civilians? So far they have spent about 1.5 billion Yuan in compensation, but only to the military personnel, nothing has gone to the civilians.

What Next?

And what do we want?

- An independent investigation to be undertaken;
- Compensation to civilians;
- More money and facilities to the Lop Nor region to allow poorer people access to medical facilities;
- A stop to the dumping of nuclear waste in our land.

Thank you!

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¹ **Note:** There is an explanation for this and also as to why cancer rates in East Turkistan are so high. It is something called **Black Rain**. It is common knowledge that after a nuclear explosion, there is a fall of black rain; this happened in Japan after the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. After a nuclear detonation, nuclear particles and dust blow up into the sky, where they meet with wet clouds. When they combine together, they turn into rain drops which then fall back down to earth. This rain is black because of all the dust that has escaped into the atmosphere from the power of the nuclear explosion. To some extent, black rain somehow clears the sky, as it brings nuclear particles back down to earth.

This phenomenon did not happen in East Turkistan, as we do not have rain; if there is rainfall, people will go into street to celebrate. Due to a lack of rainfall, nuclear particles that were levitating in the sky with wind travelled very far away from the test site, and when these particles became embedded in a human's body through breathing, then a permanent cancer causing spot was formed.