



EAST TURKISTAN REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATED IN ISTANBUL



EAST TURKISTAN PRESS AND MEDIA ASSOCIATION
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EAST TURKISTAN ORGANIZATIONS JOINTLY COMMEMORATED THE EAST TURKISTAN REPUBLICS IN ISTANBUL” ON 10TH NOVEMBER 2024



Various East Turkistan organizations, including the World Uyghur Congress, Uyghur Academy, Campaign for Uyghurs, East Turkistan Federation, Uyghur Human Rights Project, Uyghur Research Center, East Turkistan Foundation, World Uyghur Writers Union, Uyghur Education Foundation, and Taklamakan Uyghur Publishing House, jointly held a commemorative meeting on Sunday, November 10, at 09:00 AM in Istanbul Güngören. The event marked the 91st anniversary of the East Turkistan Islamic Republic established in Kashgar on November 12, 1933, and the 80th anniversary of the East Turkistan Republic established in Ghulja on November 12, 1944.

The meeting was attended by organization leaders, intellectuals, and students from Istanbul, along with many East Turkistan representatives.

The meeting was chaired by Abdulhamit

Karahan, chairman of the Uyghur Academy Foundation. The program began with Quran recitation and a minute of silence for martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the homeland. This was followed by the East Turkistan National Anthem and Turkish National Anthem. The opening speech was delivered by Abduljelil Turan, director of the World Uyghur Congress Religious Affairs Committee. A video message from Turgunjam Alawudun, president of the World Uyghur Congress, was played. Various other leaders gave speeches or had their messages presented, including representatives from different Uyghur organizations.

The academic portion of the meeting included presentations on:

- The state structure of the East Turkistan Islamic Republic by Dr. Alimjan Bugda
- The legacy of the republic's founders by Dr. Adiljan Eruyghur
- A commemoration of Uyghur historian Turghun Almas's 100th birth anniversary
- Discussion of peace agreements between the East Turkistan Republics and the Chinese Republic by Dr. Erkin Ekrem
- A presentation about Ahmetjan Qasimi on his 110th birth anniversary. The meeting concluded with prayers led by Habibullah Koseni, chairman of the Uyghur Education Foundation, for all martyrs who sacrificed their lives for East Turkistan's independence. Commemorative photos were taken, and books about the East Turkistan Republic were presented to

participating scholars and organization leaders. The commemorative meeting, attended by prominent Uyghur figures,

concluded successfully in a spirited atmosphere.



NOVEMBER 12TH MARKS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EAST TURKISTAN REPUBLIC IN 1944

The Uyghur people and other Turkic ethnic groups in East Turkistan (Xinjiang) have declared independence from China on two occasions—in 1933 and 1944.

These short-lived independent states were known as the First East Turkistan Islamic Republic (1933) and the East Turkistan Republic (1944).

The establishment and brief existence of these two republics are commemorated each year on November 12th as the “East Turkistan National Day.”

This date holds deep significance for the Uyghur diaspora and others who continue to fight for greater autonomy or independence for the East Turkistan region from Chinese control.

The history is marked by struggle, as the Chinese government has employed repressive and even genocidal policies against the Uyghur and other minority populations in Xinjiang.

So the East Turkistan National Day is a way to remember this history of independence aspirations and the ongoing fight for self-determination by the Turkic peoples of the region.

The 4-year national uprising in East Turkistan gave the communists in China and the Soviets an opportunity to maneuver in the region.

After the nationalist Chinese government’s influence in the region was weakened due to the uprisings, the situation became more complex for the Turkistanis.

After the death of Niyaz Hoja, the military commander Abdu Niyaz took control of Kashgar in 1937. He sought cooperation with Tunganic commanders to fight against the Chinese and the Russians.



In response, the communist Chinese governor asked the Soviets for help to suppress the uprising that had spread across the region.

With military reinforcement from the Soviets, the uprisings were eventually crushed by the end of 1938.

In 1940, uprisings broke out in the Altay, Ghulja (Yining), and Urumqi regions of East Turkistan. The Altay region saw some successes in these rebellions.

While the governor initially agreed to the rebels' demands, including the withdrawal of Russians from the region, he reneged on the agreement a year later.

In response, Osman Islam (known as Osman Batur) had all the Russians stationed in the Altay region executed.

By 1944, Osman Batur still maintained control over his region.

During this time, East Turkistan became a refuge for communist revolutionaries in China who were fighting against the nationalist Chinese government.

Taking advantage of this, Uyghur intellectuals and politicians started uprisings.

Ultimately, on November 12, 1944, Ali Khan Tore proclaimed the establishment of the Second East Turkistan Republic in Ghulja (Yining), and became its president.

The Uyghur politicians had allied with the Soviets against the nationalist Chinese government.

However, even after the communists came to power in China, the Uyghurs did not recognize the new communist regime, despite their good relations with the Soviet Union.

Several prominent Uyghur leaders, including Ahmetjan Qasimi, Ishaq Beg, Abdulkirim Abbas, and Dellil Khan, were invited to Almaty but then killed when their planes were shot down.

One of the brightest leaders of the republic, Jänäm Haji, was executed in Ürümqi.

In 1949, the East Turkistan Republic was ultimately eliminated entirely by the Chinese.

Osman Batur, during his final struggles, was captured in February 1951 and then executed by hanging in Ürümqi in April.

In 1946, Ahmetjan Qasimi became the president of the East Turkistan Republic.

Later, İsa Yusuf Alptekin, who later sought refuge in Turkey, served as the General Secretary of this government.

The greatest misfortune of this Republic was its overly optimistic attitude towards the Soviet Union.



NOVEMBER 12TH MARKS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EAST TURKISTAN REPUBLIC IN 1944

In Istanbul, the International Union of East Turkistan Organization NGOs organized an event to commemorate the East Turkistan Republics that declared independence twice, on November 12, 1933 in Kashgar and 1944 in Gulja.



The ceremony began with the recitation of the Quran by Habibullah Qari and was attended by thousands of East Turkistan residents, including Zeytinburnu Mayor Mr. Ömer Arısoy, religious figures, academics, and organization representatives. Many organizations, such as IHH, the Federation of Eurasian Turkish Associations, the Beydili Turkmen Union, the Kazakh Turks Foundation, and the Afghan Turkmen Union, were present to create a sense of unity and solidarity on this meaningful day. Afterwards, the national anthems of Turkey and East Turkistan were sung and prayers were said for the martyrs.

In his opening speech at the event, the head of the NGO union, Hidayetullah Oğuzhan, emphasized that the events commemorating the foundation day of the republic were important, that they were useful in terms of making the people embrace the fighting spirit of the leaders who founded the two republics so that the oppressed people could be saved from the Chinese oppression, and that there was no other choice but independence to save East Turkistan from the systematic genocide that had been going on for 91 years.

Following the short film prepared by Istiglal Media Group for two Republic Day



celebrations, separate welcome speeches were delivered by:

Associate Professor Dr. Alimcan Bugda, Chairman of the East Turkistan Scholars Association

Professor Dr. Celal Erbay, Dean of New Century University Law Faculty and former AK Party Member of Parliament

Opinion leader Abdulkadir Yapcan

Mr. Ali Salih, General President of the East Turkistan Foundation

Mr. Abduresit Abdulhamit, Chairman of the World Uyghur Congress Foundation

Mr. Ömer Arısoy, Mayor of Zeytinburnu

Celal Kahraman, General President of the Kazakh Turks Foundation

Mr. Burhan Kavuncu, President of the World Turkistan Solidarity Association

Helpet Hacim, member of the East Turkistan Scholars Association

In addition, emotional moments were experienced in the event with the 2-act theater show of the 2 republics founded on November 12, 1944, prepared by the youth of the East Turkistan New Generation Movement, while young people



addressing the society added color to the event by reading poems that carry deep meaning and appeal to the society.

Towards the end of the program, Dr. Alimcan Buğda, President of the Scholars Union, gave a presentation on “The Construction and Development of the Islamic Republic of East Turkistan.” In his speech, Buğda detailed the important

events that took place during the foundation period of the republic and emphasized the importance of unity and solidarity in rebuilding a country.

On the same day, the people of East Turkistan living in different countries of the world organized various events to commemorate the Republic Day.





VOLKSWAGEN TO STOP USING SLAVE LABOR

Volkswagen has decided to end all operations in East Turkistan following long-standing public pressure over China's genocide and forced labor policies against the Uyghurs.

In a statement dated November 27, 2024, German automotive giant Volkswagen announced that it had decided to withdraw from all operations in the so-called "Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region" and that the company's Chinese partner SAIC had agreed to sell its factories and test tracks in the region to Shanghai Motor Vehicle Inspection Certification (SMVIC), a subsidiary of the state-owned Shanghai Lingang Development Group.

While no financial details of the deal were provided, it was stated that all employees of the factory would be taken over by SMVIC.

China is Volkswagen's largest sales market, and despite the fact that East Turkistan has frequently been in the news for genocide, forced labor, and other human rights violations, Volkswagen's continued operations at its factory in the region have long been criticized by various human rights organizations.

Volkswagen has repeatedly refused to end its operations, arguing that the factory helps improve people's conditions. However, in February 2024, voices against Volkswagen's operations in the region rose when the German newspaper Handelsblatt revealed evidence that Uyghurs were forced to work during the construction of a test track in the city of Turpan.



**STOP
GENOCIDE
AGAINST
UYGHURS**

SPECIAL INCENTIVE PACKAGE FOR THOSE WHO MARRY CHINESE



Recently, social media platforms like Douyin, the Chinese version of TikTok, have been circulating videos claiming that ethnic differences do not prevent Uyghur girls from marrying Han Chinese. These propagandists argue that in today's world, ethnic, linguistic, and religious differences should not obstruct a relationship between two people. However, numerous research reports and studies exist indicating that the occupying Chinese state uses marriage as a tool of genocide in East Turkistan.

These propaganda videos use expressions such as “No one can stop the power of love,” “Han Chinese men can easily marry Uyghur girls,” “Marriages between Uyghur girls and Chinese serve national unity motivation,” and “Language differences should not be an obstacle as long as Uyghur girls speaking Chinese respect each other’s traditions.” They even claim that when Han Chinese men marry Uyghur girls, their children will be born beautiful.

China affairs expert İlşat Hasan Gökbörü shared one of these propaganda videos on X and wrote: “Xi Jinping and Chinese colonialists are very anxious about marriages between Uyghurs and other ethnic groups. Especially, the issue of marriage with Chinese people emphasizes the brutality of Chinese colonialists. However, the circulation of such videos shows that Uyghurs continue to resist forced marriages with China, even under the threat of genocide. We will not give up, and Uyghurs will not give up!”

İlşat Hasan stated that China’s propaganda is not as effective as its policy of forcing Uyghurs to marry Chinese and demonstrated the Uyghurs’ resistance to this.

According to German Uyghur cultural researcher Rune Stenberg, China’s forced assimilation and genocide policy have

led to serious changes and difficulties in Uyghur marriage practices in recent years. China is currently implementing assimilation and cultural genocide—a method consistently used by colonial powers in various ways and through different means.

IT IS A MANIFESTATION OF SYSTEMATIC GENOCIDE!

One of the most apparent manifestations of the ongoing genocide and cultural destruction by the occupying Chinese state is the elimination of Uyghur marriages.

Abdulkhakim İdris, President of the Uyghur Research Center, said that the propaganda encouraging Uyghur girls to marry Chinese is one of the ongoing Uyghur colonization and ethnic assimilation policies in the country.

Experts emphasize that China’s propaganda to encourage Uyghur girls to marry Han Chinese men through internet celebrities should not be ignored. To this end, Uyghur human rights organizations and international institutions should particularly associate this issue with the oppression and abuse that Uyghur women face both inside and outside the camps, largely linked to neo-colonial and ethnic assimilation policies.

A New Way to Force Uyghurs into Forced Marriage

“Xinjiang’s Engagement Flower”



In recent years, news about elderly matchmaker Wang's "direct engagement" in Kaifeng, Henan Province, China, has been a hot topic in Chinese media. Wang's matchmaking method involves "matching and marrying" single young men and women immediately, which has attracted many people. Through this, Wang not only quickly became an internet celebrity but also collected significant money. However, for a totalitarian regime like China, which often feels threatened by public gatherings and prevents people from moving in groups, the emergence and unhindered presence of someone like Wang naturally drew public attention. For this reason, many speculations, both good and bad, were made about her. Many attributed this phenomenon to limiting the increasing marriage reluctance due to China's economic downturn.

Interestingly, a Uyghur woman known as "Xinjiang's Matchmaker Flower" recently became an internet celebrity through "matchmaking" in Wang's style. On November 11, 2024, China's state-run Xinhua also released a video about "Juli's Message to Xinjiang People." The video showcased the matchmaking activities of this Uyghur woman named Zahra Gul Omar, nicknamed "Xinjiang's Matchmaker Flower." Young men and women seeking partners were given embroidered flower

balls to throw at their chosen ones from the audience. Zahra Gul Omar wore Chinese-style Uyghur atlas clothing and conducted the entire program in Chinese. Her accent was indistinguishable from Chinese speakers, and no information was provided about her background or which agency she belonged to, or how she was encouraged to "develop Wang's mission in Xinjiang."

Chinese media provided substantial

information about “Xinjiang’s Matchmaker Flower.” For example, China Daily’s April issue featured an interview about her. It stated that Zahra Gul works for the Bulaqtag district population committee. During her work, she noticed many unmarried young people and wanted to help them. The program runs weekly in Urumqi’s Bulaqtag district park, and she has reportedly helped over 100 singles marry. The program was organized by the Bulagtag district propaganda department, Chinese Central Committee propaganda department, and cultural office to implement the initiative of “promoting changing customs and advocating new marriage and birth trends.” Importantly, there are no restrictions on participants’ nationality, gender, or status—anyone single is eligible.

In fact, since 2017, when Uyghur detention camps were revealed, China has begun attempting to radically change how Uyghurs live in communities. In East Turkistan, where Uyghurs are most populous, their homes were demolished and relocated. Under these conditions, it’s impossible for any Uyghur to gather crowds and conduct activities. While China wants to emphasize that Zahra Gul initiated this event, the program’s underlying content revealed its true nature—a purposeful,

planned government activity.

Looking at China’s sixth national census in 2010, the intermarriage rate between Uyghurs and Chinese was the lowest in China. However, since 2018, various Chinese reports show an accelerated increase in Uyghur-Chinese marriages. Although China tries to hide this abnormal situation under “marriage freedom,” the continuous increase in “efficient introduction centers” in southern East Turkistan towns in recent years proves many unknown abnormalities. In 2014, Cherchen County Party Committee’s new policy on interracial marriage attracted significant international attention, offering 10,000 yuan annually for five years to Uyghur-Chinese married couples, plus jobs, housing, healthcare, and educational concessions for their children.

Clearly, forced marriage plays a significant role in China’s genocide policies against Uyghurs. China has had to play various games to hide the forced nature of these “interracial marriages” from the world. The “Xinjiang’s Matchmaker Flower” incident is one of the new stages where the Chinese Communist Party revealed a means to conceal its genocidal behavior against Uyghurs. But the question remains: how long can China continue these kinds of lies?



TRAGIC URUMQI FIRE

A CATALYST FOR GLOBAL OUTCRY AGAINST UYGHUR OPPRESSION

The East Turkistan Government in Exile commemorates the lives lost in the Urumqi fire, condemning China's systemic oppression of the Uyghurs. The incident sparked international protests challenging China's 'Zero-COVID' policy and broader human rights abuses, urging global intervention to halt the ongoing genocide and cultural eradication in Xinjiang.

The East Turkistan Government in Exile (ETGE) has paid a solemn tribute to the 44 Uyghur lives lost in the Urumqi fire on November 24, 2022. This tragedy is among the many attributed to China's oppressive 'Zero-COVID' policies, which the ETGE claims are systematically targeting Uyghur communities.

On the fateful day, a fire erupted in a high-rise located in a Uyghur-majority neighborhood in Urumqi, Xinjiang. Official reports from local authorities stated that ten Uyghurs perished and nine were injured. However, skepticism arose regarding underreported casualties, with critics alleging that the stringent enforcement of China's Zero-COVID policy potentially hindered evacuation

and firefighting efforts. The Chinese government has refuted such allegations.

The tragic event ignited widespread protests, both within China and globally, against the Zero-COVID policy, with demonstrators also demanding broader political reforms. Accusations were also directed towards the Chinese Communist Party's governance and even called for Xi Jinping's resignation. ETGE's statement further condemned China's 'colonization and genocide' of Uyghur and Turkic communities, urging the international community to intervene. They emphasized that global inaction only exacerbates the suffering endured under China's ongoing strategies of cultural suppression and assimilation.

15 years ago, 17 out of 20 Uyghurs returned from Cambodia to China were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 16 years to life imprisonment.

MOHAMMAD TURSUN OMAR WHO WAS RETURNED FROM CAMBODIA, IS SERIOUSLY ILL AND SUBJECTED TO FORCED LABOUR IN PRISON



According to the information received, none of those sentenced have been released; two have died in prison, and some have developed various illnesses. Our correspondent learned that Muhammad Tursun Omar, sentenced to 20 years, currently suffers from “visual impairment” and “thyroid artery sclerosis.” Even in this medical condition, he is forced to do forced labor by prison authorities.

Aisha Gul, one of the 20 Uyghurs handed over to China on December 19, 2009, and a relative of Muhammad Tursun Omar, currently lives in Turkey. She heard that Muhammad Tursun Omar was in critical condition in Daxayan prison and requested medicine from his relatives in his hometown. Due to the family’s financial difficulties, they could not provide the necessary medications.

Aisha Gul also mentioned that Muhammad Tursun Omar’s wife and children are from Yarkand. A police officer from his village visited Daxayan prison in late October this year, met Muhammad Tursun Omar, and conveyed greetings to his family.

The police officer stated that over 10 people from his administrative region are serving time in Daxayan prison. He provides reports every two years about the “safety, security, and prosperity” of their families—a “kind care” from the Communist Party government.

During his duties, he learned of Muhammad Tursun Omar’s illness. According to his statements, Muhammad

Tursun Omar suffers from “Jakang” (meaning “blindness” in local language) and thyroid artery sclerosis. Having completed 15 of his 20-year sentence, he currently experiences sweating, weakness, and bone pain.

The police officer sent some medicines to him at the villagers’ committee’s expense. Despite “providing much assistance,” prison authorities continue to force him to do forced labor.

The regional public security director reported that the family’s economic situation is extremely poor, and they cannot afford necessary medications.

Aisha Gul stated that none of those returned from Cambodia have been released, with two having died in prison. One of them is Muhammad Ali Ruzi. She also mentioned a hostage named Shahida, who was returned and released with her two children after 6 months and whose 4-month-old fetus was aborted during torture. These details are currently being verified.

WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE SAD FEATURES OF **GULMEHRA AMIN AND MOHAMMED JAN ABDULLAH IN CHINESE PRISONS?**



After 15 years in prison, Gulmehra Amin and Mohammed Jan Abdullah, victims of the July 5 Urumqi massacre, appeared for the first time in the documentary “Darkness over Urumqi”, which Chinese media began broadcasting on October 26 this year, shocking many Uyghurs abroad.

Several prisoners of conscience, including Gulmehra Amin, director of “Salkin Website,” and Mohammed Jan Abdullah, reporter for China Central People’s Radio, who were arrested shortly after the “July 5 Urumqi massacre” and sentenced to life imprisonment, had not been heard from for many years. After 15 years, the appearance of Gulmehra Amin and Mohammed Jan Abdullah on screen in an unimaginable prison environment under severe torture has deeply affected the hearts of many Uyghurs who knew them well.

The Chinese-produced film shows hostages Gulmehra Amin and Mohammed Jan Abdullah in several different parts. In a highly emotional moment, they accused themselves of being “separatists” before the camera to a Chinese reporter. In 2009, the “July 5 massacre” occurred in Urumqi, the capital of East Turkistan (which China has occupied since 1949 and calls “Xinjiang”), allegedly instigated by some foreign “separatist forces,” including the World Uyghur Congress, which was said to have “played a pivotal role.”

Were Gulmehra Amin, Mohammed Jan Abdullah, and other prisoners saying these words under pressure and torture? What message and intentions are conveyed by their emaciated physical appearance, their withered spiritual state, and the deep suffering embedded in their facial expressions, which are difficult to express in words?

Abdulwali Ayub: “Uyghur prisoners are forced to condemn and blame themselves under suppression and threats.”

Mr. Ilshat Hassan, a political analyst in the United States, said he was surprised to see Gulmehra Amin and other prisoners of conscience in this film, who had disappeared for 15 years, accusing themselves of being “criminals,” “terrorists,” and “separatists” on camera.

Mr. Abdulwali Ayub, a Uyghur intellectual and activist living in Norway, said he saw Gulmehra Amin and Mohammed Jan Abdullah in the promotional video and learned they were alive. He emphasized that any Uyghur watching this film can feel the notable changes left in their hearts due to the various types of persecution

and torture they endured in Chinese prisons for 15 years. He specifically pointed out that severe torture in Chinese prisons forced them to accuse themselves of being “criminals” on camera.

After Gulmehra Amin and Mohammed Jan Abdullah were arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment immediately following the “July 5 Urumqi massacre” in 2009, the U.S. government, U.S. State Council, U.S. Commission on Religious Freedom, International Committee to Protect Journalists, international human rights organizations, and others called on the Chinese government to report on their situation and release them immediately. However, the Chinese government did not respond to these international calls.

Rushan Abbas said: “This film is the

product of China’s attempt to hide its crimes and exonerate itself.”

The Executive Committee Chair of the World Uyghur Congress and President of the Campaign for Uyghurs, Ms. Rushan Abbas, said that the film “Urumqi Covered in Darkness” is actually a product of China’s efforts to deny its genocide against the Uyghurs and attempt to exonerate itself, emphasizing that it is nothing but counter-propaganda.

American Uyghur human rights lawyer and activist Rayhan Asad commented on the film saying:

“First, I want to say that the Uyghur political prisoners in this film didn’t commit any crime—they were either just expressing their opinions at the time or were imprisoned simply for being



Uyghur. This is extremely disturbing and infuriating. Yet in this film, they're being forced to confess to 'crimes' in this way. This is actually a violation of international law. The Chinese government is violating international law and doesn't respect any international standards - their behavior is against humanity. When I saw Gulmehra in this film, I couldn't recognize her. They have all been changed beyond recognition. Their white hair, black teeth, and all their appearances show they have endured years of physical and mental torture in prison."

Ilshat Hassan: "There is brutality we cannot imagine, but there is no brutality China cannot do!"

Mr. Ilshat Hassan said: In this film produced by China with high technology

and huge money, the so-called "three forces" represented in the "July 5 Urumqi massacre" and/or "East Turkistan's three forces" of "separatism," "terrorism," and "extremism" led by the World Uyghur Congress are presented to make people believe this was the cause; China insists on trying to prove that its high-pressure policies against the Uyghurs are justified and correct. He said that the confessions of so-called "crimes" by "Uyghur prisoners" in the film, as well as the shocking changes in their mental state and physical appearance, prove the Chinese government's heinous crimes.

Finally, he called on Uyghur organizations and activists abroad to show the truth of the Uyghur issue to the world and expose the intentions behind China's repression of the Uyghurs.



MOHAMED AZIZ OBOL, OWNER OF THE LARGEST HOTEL IN QAGLIK, HAS BEEN MISSING FOR 20 MONTHS



The campaigns and arrests against Uyghur businessmen continue, which reached their peak in 2017. The arrest of Mohammed Aziz Ubul, owner of “Rahat” (Comfort) Hotel, who was well-known in real estate business in Qaghiliq district, was revealed in 2022. After 20 months, he has not been released yet. It was confirmed that Mohammed Aziz Ubul was arrested for hosting a currently detained religious figure at his hotel 10 years ago.

According to an expatriate from Kashgar, Mohammed Aziz Ubul, who operated a hotel called “Rahat” (Comfort) in Qaghiliq, was transferred to the camp in 2017. Mohammed Aziz Ubul, who was detained on suspicion of “religious extremism” was not accused of moral crimes, was released after two years in the camps and investigations in prison revealed that he had not committed any wrongdoing except learning the Quran from his parents in his childhood. In October 2022, when he left the camp and reopened his hotel in Qaghiliq, the police suddenly surrounded the hotel without prior notice; everyone was interrogated one by one, from hotel staff to guests. Mohammed Aziz Ubul himself was transferred to prison, blindfolded with a black bag over his head. Friends and family members of Mohammed Aziz Ubul, who turned fifty this year, have not heard from him since the day of his arrest.

According to electronic archives, the “Rahat” (Comfort) Hotel is located in

Dong Mahalla area in Qaghiliq prefecture. We contacted a police officer from the Dong Mahalla area residents’ committee and asked about Mohammed Aziz Ubul’s current situation.

The officer confirmed that Mohammed Aziz Ubul has been detained for two years. However, he did not reveal the reason for detention.

In the online business directory, it is said that “Rahat” (Comfort) Hotel started its operations in 2009, and the hotel’s annual business report from 2011 to 2021 was included in the file. It was mentioned that the hotel has been preparing operational reports since 2022.

A police officer from Qaghiliq Bazar who received our call said that Mohammed Aziz Ubul stayed with a religious figure at his hotel 10 years before his arrest, meaning in 2012. Suleiman, a religious figure, was charged with “separatism” and sentenced to prison in 2014. Mohammed Aziz Ubul was arrested on suspicion of “harboring a criminal” due to his

friendship and respect for this religious figure. According to the police officer, in the 20 months since Mohammed Aziz Ubul's arrest, several secret trials have

been held, but the details of the case have not been officially announced to family members and the public police.



US BANS IMPORTS FROM 30 MORE CHINESE FIRMS OVER FORCED LABOUR IN UYGHUR REGIONS

The new restrictions, covering a range of products from tomato paste and walnuts to gold and iron ore, are part of the federal government's effort to prevent goods made with forced labour from entering the United States, the Federal Register posting said.

US Expands Import Ban on Chinese Products Over Forced Labor Concerns

The US government has added around 30 Chinese companies to its import ban list, citing forced labor practices involving Uyghurs in occupied East Turkistan. The banned products include tomato

paste, walnuts, gold, and iron ore. These companies join over 100 others already restricted under the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act of 2021.

Most newly listed companies (23) are in agriculture, while others are involved in metal mining and processing. The US claims these restrictions target human rights violations in East Turkistan (Xinjiang), though China denies these allegations. US officials urged companies to ensure ethical supply chains and emphasized their commitment to keeping forced labor products out of US markets.



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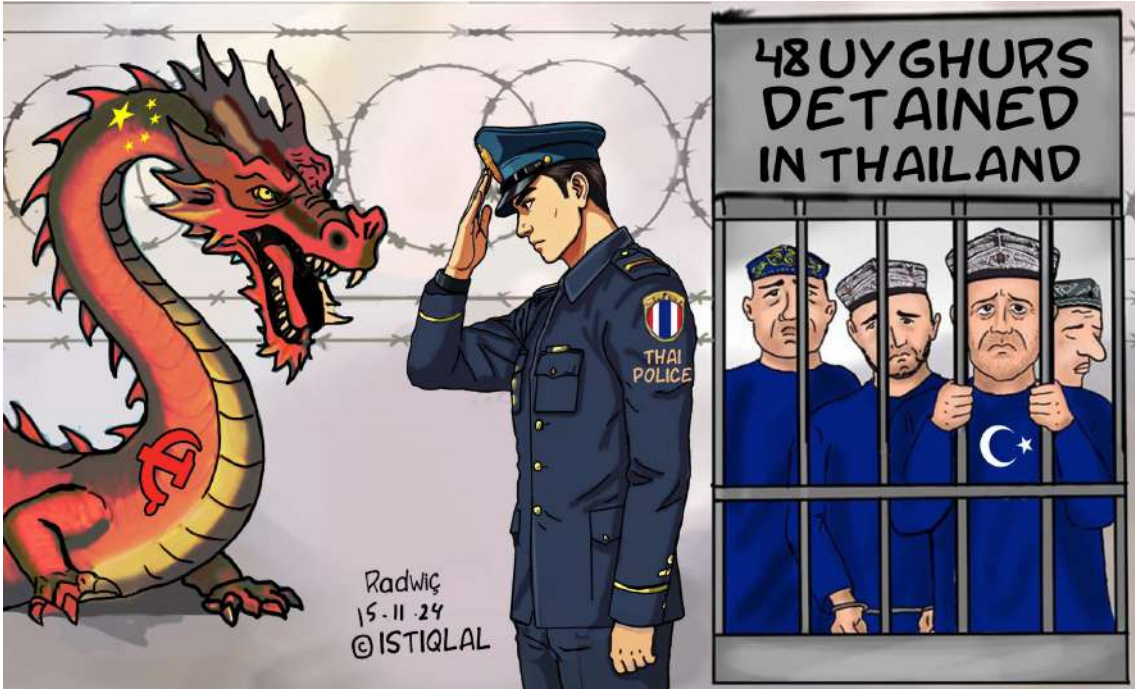
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More than 50 lawmakers from around the world have called on the United Nations to secure the safety of 48 Uyghurs who have languished for more than a decade in detention in Thailand.



The occupying Chinese regime continues to develop new methods without limits to cover up the genocide it is practicing against the Uyghur Muslims in East Turkistan. The Chinese Communist regime organizes theater-like tours and sends delegations to different countries and also uses archaeology as a means to cover up the crimes committed against the Uyghur Muslims.



What is happening in East Turkistan?

What is true and what is false?

The “ISTIQLAL” journal uses reliable sources, evidence and witnesses to reveal China’s genocide crime and shine a light on the oppression in East Turkistan as well as expose China’s fake news propaganda.

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