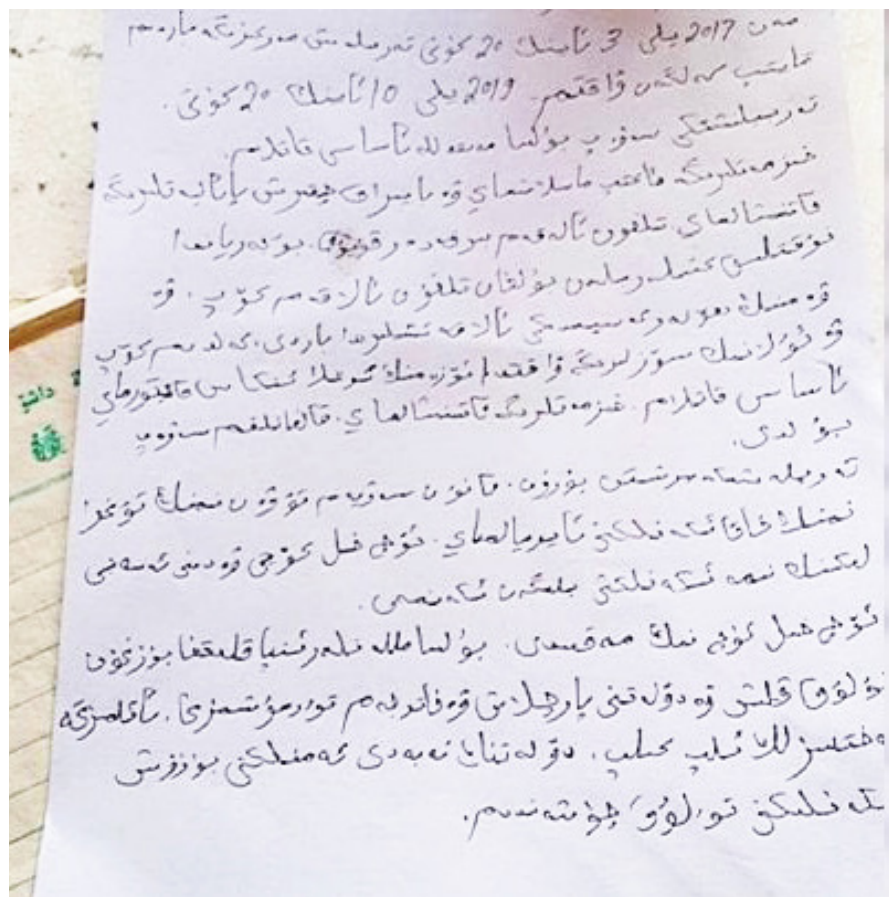


A new letter

reveals the Chinese concentration camps

Based on the information we have recieved, social media has covered a new message revealing the reason for the Uyghur arresting , who was released from prison, and the changes that occurred to him after leaving the prison.

The unidentified Uyghur wrote in the letter that he was arrested on March 20, 2017, and released on October 20, 2019. He stated that the reasons for his arrest are his lack of active participation in the Communist Party activities , his failure to attend the Chinese flag raising ceremony that is organi-



zed every Monday, and because he has a social personality and a large social circle, and also because his phone traffic is high.

He also stated that he did not have any legal information about right and wrong before his arrest in the so-called "education", and that he is now completely free of the three ideologies that the Chinese authorities have described as dangerous, which are terrorism, separatism and religious extremism.

* Note: All that is related to the ethnic Uyghur identity, especially Islam, is considered

terrorism, separatism, racism and religious extremism.

Recently, many evidence has emerged about the conditions of Uyghurs who were released from Chinese prisons, which prove that most of those Uyghurs suffer from emaciation and loss of mental balance. However, there are still millions of Uyghurs detained in those Chinese concentration camps, where they suffer brainwashing and psychological and physical torture.

Muslims in Nepal hold protest demanding justice for China's Uyghur



Muslims in Nepal organised a protest against atrocities on Uyghur Muslims in the Xinjiang province of China.(ANI)

Muslims in Nepal on Sunday organised a protest against atrocities on Uyghur Muslims in the Xinjiang province of China.

The protesters raised voice against the demolition of thousands of mosques in Xinjiang and the treatment being meted out to them by the Chinese government.

The protesters raised voice against the demolition of thousands of mosques in Xinjiang and the treatment being meted out to them by the Chinese government. Similar protests were held in Nepal a few days ago as well.

Nov 29, 2020

Asian News International
Posted by Mallika Soni
Kathmandu

Muslims in Pokhara also joined the international community in expressing their views on the gruesome human rights violations against Uyghur Muslims. The Muslim Kalyankari Samaj held a protest in Pokhara highlighting the severe anxiety and anger among local Muslims against Uyghur in China.

The community leaders said that they would keep raising their concern against atrocities on Uyghurs in the future as well.

Similar protests were held in Nepal a few days ago. For the last six years, millions of East Turkistan people, mostly of Muslim faith, have been held in concentration camps, prisons, and slave labour camps. According to survivors' accounts, they are being tor-

tured, killed for their organs, raped, sterilised and executed.

Classified documents known as the China Cables, accessed last year by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, threw light on how the Chinese government uses technology to control Uyghur Muslims worldwide.

However, China regularly denies such mistreatment and says the camps provide vocational training. People in the internment camps have described being subjected to forced political indoctrination, torture, beatings, and denial of food and medicine, and say they have been prohibited from practising their religion or speaking their language.

The memorial statue of Mahmud Kashgari is destroyed

Recently, China has increased its genocide of Uyghur culture and civilization in East Turkistan, including the demolition of historical monuments. China has recently demolished memorial statues of three important historical Uyghur figures, including the statue of the Uyghur scientist, writer and historian, "Mahmoud Kashgari."

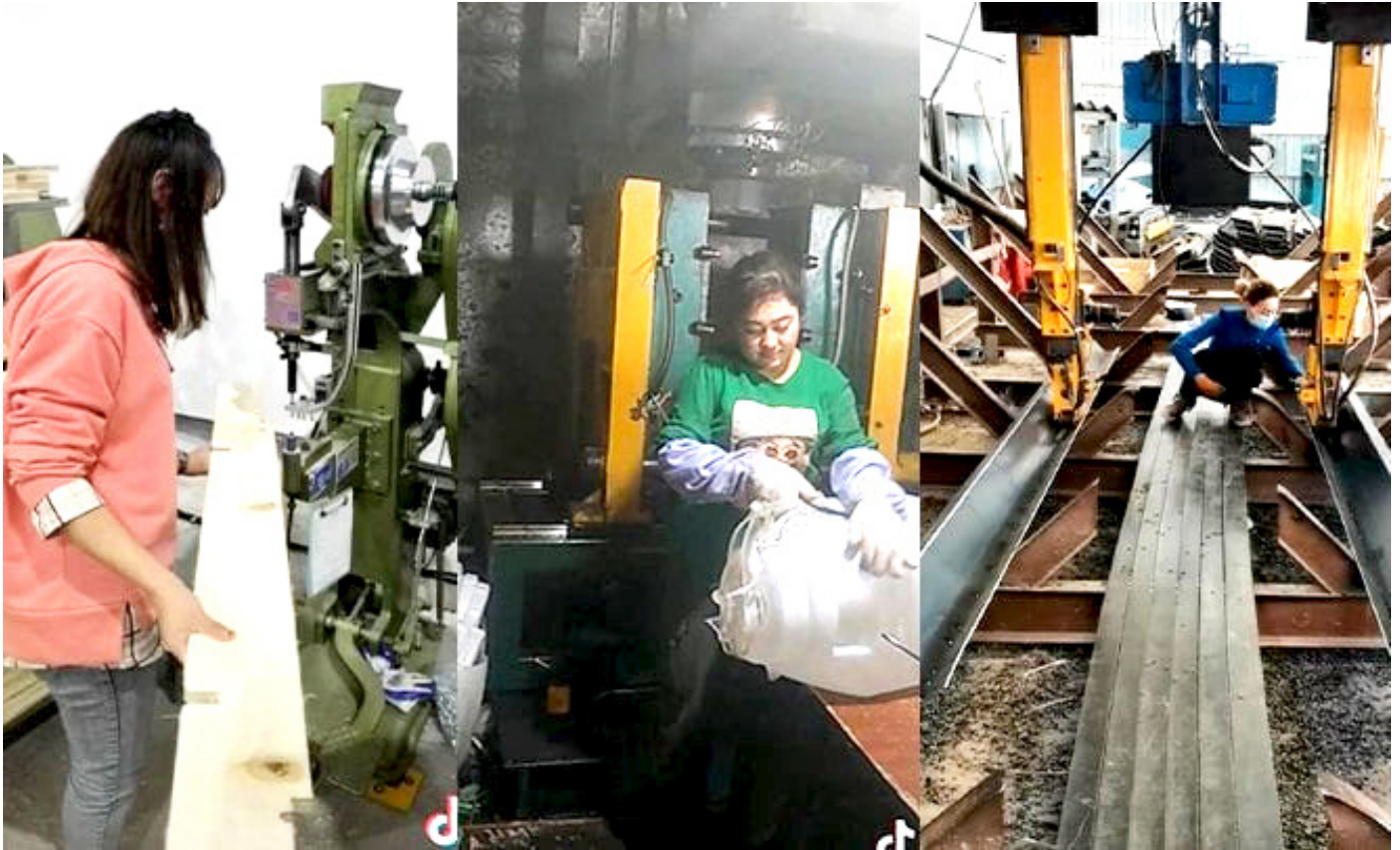


According to satellite images in the news of RFA, which were sent by an unknown person, it became clear that the statue of "Ghazibay" - a famous Uyghur medical scientist who lived in the fourth century BC - was erected in the yard of the Uyghur Medical Hospital in the Turkestan city of Urumqi, and is a statue of the scientist and linguist The famous "Mahmoud Kashgari" - who lived in the eleventh century AD - who was erected in the ancient village of Opal near Kashgar, and the statue of the famous Uyghur poet and medical researcher "Hussain Khan Tajali" - who lived

in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries - which was Erected at the Uyghur Traditional Medicine Hospital in Qarghilak; They have all been removed from the map. This confirms the demolition of former statues by the Chinese authorities.

Uyghur Professor Alam Jan Inayit, a professor at the Turkish Scientist Research Center of the Aegean Uni-

versity in Turkey, said that the scientist “Mahmoud Kashgari” and his famous work “The Divan of Turk Languages” are considered an integral part of Turk culture. He emphasized that China defied the entire Turkish world by demolishing the statue of “Mahmoud Kashgari”, which is considered the glory of the Turkish world.



Uyghur women are forced into hard physical labor

According to videos taken from Chinese social media, it has been revealed that Uyghur girls and women in East Turkistan are being forced into hard physical labor in Chinese factories. Not regular jobs and business, but rather hard work even for strong and healthy men.

The videos show middle-aged Uyghur girls and women working forcibly in the carpentry factories, plastic cylinder production plants, steel processing plants - and others - run by the Chinese Communist Party.

Since 2017, the Chinese authorities have detained Uyghur men in massive numbers, regardless of age, in Chinese prisons and jails.

Those women, who were forced to go without their men, were forced into forced labor as slaves to earn a living or survive; Because of the Chinese authori-

ties forcing them into forced labor for China by threatening their lives and the lives of their families and loved ones. Most of the work that Uyghur women are forced into are hard and exhausting, and are not fit for the building up of their bodies, yet most of them are unpaid, while some are paid cheap wages.

CAG Members Tortured in Xinjiang's Internment Camps

11/26/2020

by Chang Xin

Uses a pseudonym for security reasons.

Members of banned religious groups are often detained in transformation through education camps. Three Church of Almighty God believers tell their stories.

A member of The Church of Almighty God (CAG) from Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region was arrested in March 2019, during a unified police operation against her Church. "In the interrogation room, they cuffed me to a torture device called 'tiger bench' and questioned me where our Church money was," the woman recalled the day of

her arrest. "They also showed me some photos of Uyghurs and Han Chinese, asking to identify CAG members." Having failed to extort information from her, the officers took her to a bathroom without surveillance cameras and slapped her hard on the face and hit her buttocks and thighs with a shovel handle. When she tried to protect the thighs with her arms, they pulled her ponytail, fisted her stomach, and continued slapping her face.

"The officers shouted at me that belief in God is against the Communist Party, and people of faith will be imprisoned and beaten to death," the woman recalled.

Tortures continued after she was sent to a "vocational skills training center"—the name by which the authorities call transformation through education camps in Xinjiang where about three million Uyghur and other ethnic Muslims, as well as members of banned religious groups, are detained.



Soon after that, she was escorted to a vocational skills training center. The CAG member described the camp as “a bloody site for mandatory indoctrination.”

“It feels like a military base,” the believer recalled. “Sometimes, we had to sit on stools for 14 hours every day, not allowed to speak, weep, or smile. We were not allowed to use the toilet and had to ask for permission to smooth our hair or scratch an itch. Many detainees had swollen legs and pain in their buttocks from the prolonged sitting; some suffered severe constipation.”

The detained had to take turns serving sentry duties, not allowed to close their eyes, speak, or make a movement, as guards monitored them through surveillance cameras. Anyone who violated the rules was rebuked in public and had to write a statement of self-criticism. People nearly collapsed or were driven to nervous breakdown from the prolonged standing. According to the believer, inmates were only allowed ten minutes to shower once a week, including the time for undressing and getting dressed again. Male guards often watched the women showering through surveillance cameras, urging them to undress faster through the intercom. “This deprived me of all my dignity,” the woman said. “We were treated worse than beasts. I had only one wish at the time—to get out alive.”

Upon release, the woman was asked to sign a confidentiality agreement and was threatened to be arrested again if she disclosed what had happened in the “training school.”

Another CAG member from Xinjiang was detained in

one of the internment camps in 2018. She was forced to attend “classes” every day to study China’s laws and regulations or watch anti-religious films and listen to indoctrination lectures intended to make the detained believers renounce their faith.

The CAG members held in the camp were often sent to solitary confinement for refusing to sign statements breaking up with their religion. “Once, 32 CAG members were kept in solitary confinement at the same time,” the woman said. “Two were cuffed to iron chairs, and ten had black hoods put on their heads.”

“On another occasion, all CAG members were taken to a basement in the local Public Security Bureau for interrogation,” she continued. As she refused to disclose information about the Church, she was slapped on the face, had her arms whipped with a plastic pipe, and her soles lashed. Her feet were so swollen that she could only walk on heels or toes.

According to another CAG member who had been sent to a transformation through education camp in Xinjiang’s Shihezi city, all detainees were forced to memorize prison regulations and rules and were punished if they could not recite them. Those who refused to write the statements renouncing their faith were forced to stand with their hands lifted horizontally for hours; the torture was sometimes repeated ten days in a row.

“It was an ordeal every day in the camp. I felt a lot of pressure on my mind and a heavy load in my heart,” the woman concluded, adding that even after her release, she is often summoned to the community office to write reports on her ideology.



Abdul Qadir Jumaa

Uyghur poet arrested 3 years ago in concentration camps

Abdul Qadir Jumaa, Uyghur poet and translator, born in 1979.

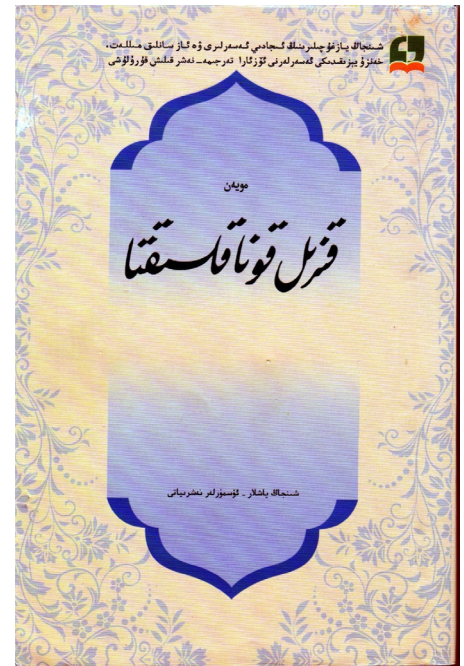
Arrested 3 years ago in concentration camps; For being Uyghur. After he spent three years there, the Chinese authorities transferred him to a forced labor camp.



Among his works: He translated the Nobel Prize-winning of Red fine corn novel from Chinese into Uyghur.

"He does not need job training, but rather deserves a better job than making Chinese flags in factories that exploit workers," says his brother, "Muhammad Jan Jumaa," who works very hard on his brother's case and demands his release.

He also stated that Abdul Qadir is a graduate of the China Communications University, and that he had a place of advertisement before his arrest.



Australian researchers reject China's lies about Uyghurs



A few months ago, the Australian Institute for Policy and Strategy (ASPI) published a report on the expansion of Chinese detention centers in East Turkistan.

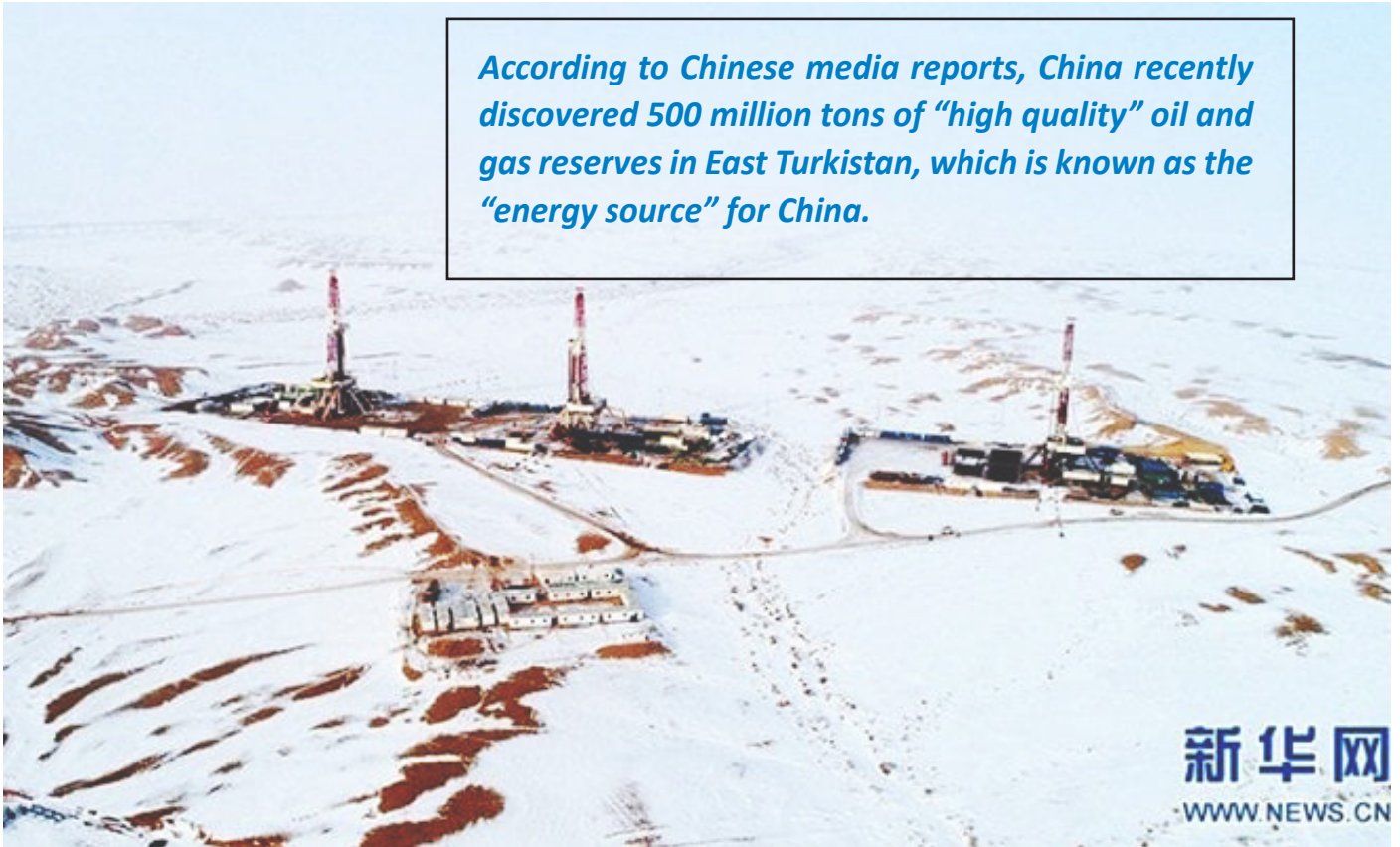
Last week, the Chinese newspaper “Global Times” published pictures of several schools and elderly care centers, claiming that “external forces have called the facilities China built for the people as concentration camps.” She also accused the Australian Research Center, which sheds light on the pressures faced by the Uyghurs, of being “an enemy directed by the United States of America”.

However, Nissin Rosser, a member of the institute,

examined the satellite images of the images published by China and confirmed that the facilities that China claims are in the concentration camp sites described in the reports are located exactly eight kilometers from the detention centers, and that the detention camp sites mentioned in the report are not in doubt. “The Global Times is trying to deceive the international community,” she said.

Discovery of 500 million tons of oil in the Junggar Basin, East Turkistan

According to Chinese media reports, China recently discovered 500 million tons of “high quality” oil and gas reserves in East Turkistan, which is known as the “energy source” for China.



According to the Chinese Global Times news published on November 30, it is known that the largest oil field discovered this time is located in the eastern part of the Junggar Basin, which covers an area of nearly 2000 square kilometers, in East Turkistan.

It is alleged that the Chinese exploration teams are currently completing the first exploration operations, and the comprehensive drilling work will soon start as a second stage.

The Chinese occupation government has announced

that the total oil and gas reserves in the Junggar Basin are close to 12 billion tons, and that one-third of them have already been identified.

Observers pointed out that the people of East Turkistan have become poor despite the enormous wealth that their lands possess, and that millions of tons of underground resources and wealth on and under the lands of East Turkistan are plundered and transported continuously to the Chinese provinces non stop and without interruption.

UYGHUR MAN
IN FRONT OF ID
KAH MOSQUE IN
KASHGAR, EAST
TURKISTAN
GOMAA MUBA-
RAKA

East Turkistan
News Agency



Gomaa
Mubarak

EAST TURKISTAN
NEWS AGENCY

Help!
I'm in jail in
China,
please help
Uyghur!
The simple
Message
from shoe is
is one of the
pieces of
irrefutable
evidence
of China's
forced labor
crimes
against Uyghur



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