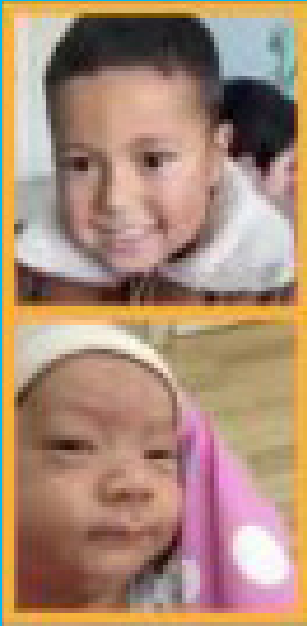


WORLD CHILDREN'S DAY

NOVEMBER 20, 2020



“

I miss my children, my wife. I want them back very much. I fear if I ever meet my children again in my lifetime, they wouldn't know who I am, and they would've been assimilated as Chinese and think that and think that I'm their enemy.

”



The Plight of Uyghur Children on World Children's Day

By Admin , On November 20, 2020 , Category Press Releases



Today, on World Children's Day, Campaign for Uyghurs calls to remembrance the over 500,000 Uyghur, Kazakh, and other Muslim children have been forcibly removed from their parents' care and placed in the hands of the Chinese regime. The emotional, physical, and spiritual impact of this brutal reality is etched on the heart of every single Uyghur and should be on that of every human being. While the United Nations continues to allow China to manipulate the global human rights narrative, these children have been targeted for social engineering, inflicting emotional torture on entire families. In the process of carrying out its brutal genocide, the Chinese regime is also insidiously violating the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Campaign for Uyghurs recently took a trip to Turkey. Over the course of these travels, staff members met with Uyghur youth, several of whom are homeless in Istanbul due to having parents who are missing in the concentration camps. Executive Director Rushan Abbas stated regarding the meetings, "It is incredibly sobering to be reminded of the toll of this genocide by seeing the pain play out in the eyes of

children, to watch youth who are so terribly scarred by a burden they should never have been forced to bear. And who is the cause of this? The enemy of all humanity, the Chinese Communist Party."

CFU Communications Director Julie Millsap stated in a social media post about the trip, "I can't articulate the feeling of heartbreak to see a room of 17-18-year-old youths who feel desperate, hopeless, at what

should be the most exciting time of their lives. I must do better. We all must.”

For the Uyghur parents desperately seeking to be reunited with their children, and for the children who may not have parents to be reunited with, we see you, we hear you, we feel you. We will never stop fighting for these unspeakable brutalities to be

stopped. This World Children’s Day, may the world wake up to the fact that there is no cause to celebrate while international bodies continue to ignore the horrors inflicted by the Chinese regime. This is not an abstract political cause, it is the pain and agony of children, and it is the horrific future unless we all act to stop it.



Uyghur father showing a photo of his missing family members. Screenshot of BBC video.



The Hotan Kindness Kindergarten, like many others, is a high security facility

Bob Rae calls on UN to investigate evidence of genocide against China's Uyghur minority

Canada's ambassador to the United Nations says he's called on the organization's Human Rights Council to investigate whether China's persecution of Uighurs in Xinjiang province should be considered an act of genocide.



Raisa Patel, Rosemary Barton

· CBC News ·

Posted: Nov 15, 2020

“

Beijing lashes back, calling Rae 'ignorant'

”

tarians to “avoid doing any further damage to China-Canada relations.”

Arif Virani, the parliamentary secretary to Canada's justice minister and attorney general, has told the Commons that “it is genocide that appears to be taking place today in China.”

Foreign Affairs Minister François-Philippe Champagne previously said he is “deeply disturbed” by the committee's report, but did not say whether Ottawa would impose sanctions on Chinese officials responsible for mistreatment of Uighurs living in Xinjiang province.

Rae, who previously served as Canada's special envoy to Myanmar, said Canada cannot turn a blind eye to the plight facing China's Uighur population.

“But as I've learned in my work on the Rohingya, there's a big difference between information and evidence. And what we have to do now is see how we can

“There's no question that there's aspects of what the Chinese are doing that fits into the definition of genocide in the genocide convention,” Bob Rae told CBC Chief Political Correspondent Rosemary Barton. “But that then requires you to go through a process of gathering information and of making sure that we've got the evidence that would support that kind of an allegation.” Last month, a House of Commons subcommittee tabled a report concluding that China's treatment of the mostly Muslim minority — including mass detentions in concentration camps, forced labour and population control measures such as forced sterilization — meets the definition of genocide.

The Chinese foreign ministry lashed out at the report's findings, calling it “full of lies and disinformation” and warned parliamen-

gather evidence in order to carry out further steps, according to the genocide convention,” he said in an interview on Rosemary Barton Live.

China continued its backlash efforts on Monday, with Foreign Ministry spokesperson Zhao Lijian calling Rae’s genocide comments “ignorant.”

He went on to suggest Canada’s population growth rates better suit the definition of a country committing genocide.

“It seems that it is not the Uighurs who are persecuted but rather the people of Canada, am I right? You can see how ridiculous the ambassador’s statement is,” Zhao told a media briefing in Beijing.

“A piece of advice for him: do some homework before crafting a publicity stunt, so as not to make a fool of himself.”

Canada joined 38 other United Nations member countries last month in calling on China “to allow immediate, meaningful and unfettered access to Xinjiang for independent observers,” including the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and her office. “We are gravely concerned about the human rights situation in Xinjiang,” read the joint declaration to the UN General Assembly’s Third Committee. “We call on China to respect human rights, particularly the rights of persons belonging to religious and ethnic minorities.”

A number of activist groups have already urged the agency’s Human Rights Council to probe potential human rights violations and to implement commitments on genocide prevention.

Fate of detained Canadians in China

As for efforts to secure the release of detained Canadians Michael Kovrig and Michael Spavor, Rae said it’s an issue many are seized with resolving.

“It’s not simply about doing what we have to do with the UN to draw attention to it. It’s also about doing the work in Beijing and in Washington and Ottawa and everywhere else to make sure that we can get these two people released.”

Kovrig and Spavor were detained in China in December 2018, days after Huawei executive Meng Wanzhou was arrested in Vancouver at the request of U.S. authorities, who allege she violated U.S. sanctions on doing business with Iran.

During a meeting of the UN General Assembly last month, Rae had harsh words for his Chinese counterpart over comments that Canada was bullying China. “When you say to a country of 35 million people that we are somehow bullying a nation of over a billion — one of the great superpowers of the world — and they have chosen to treat these two Canadian citizens in this way, this is something which we shall never forget,” Rae said.



Protesters attend a rally in Hong Kong on December 22, 2019 to show support for the Uighur minority in China. Canada’s ambassador to the United Nations says that while some of China’s actions fit the definition of genocide, evidence must be gathered before the allegations can be confirmed. (Dale De La Rey/AFP/Getty Images)



U.S. President-elect Joe Biden has promised to rejoin the Paris Agreement on climate change and has pledged to reverse Donald Trump's decision to withdraw from the World Health Organization. (Jonathan Ernst/Reuters)

"If you think that insulting us or insulting my country or insulting anyone is going to help in resolving this situation, you are sadly mistaken," he added.

Reflecting on that meeting, Rae told Barton that he was attempting to make a case to other General Assembly members that the "practice of arbitrary detention...is frankly disgraceful."

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Biden victory bodes well on several fronts

Rae succeeded Marc-André Blanchard as Canada's Permanent Representative to the UN in New York in August, assuming the role during the final months of the U.S presidential election.

In an interview on Rosemary Barton Live last week, Foreign Affairs Minister François-Philippe Champagne said he hoped to work with president-elect Joe Biden and other leaders to "rebuild" relationships with multilateral organizations like the UN and the World Health Organization.

"I think there's going to be more engagement on the multilateral front...for example, on the environment," Rae said, citing Biden's promise to rejoin the Paris Agreement.

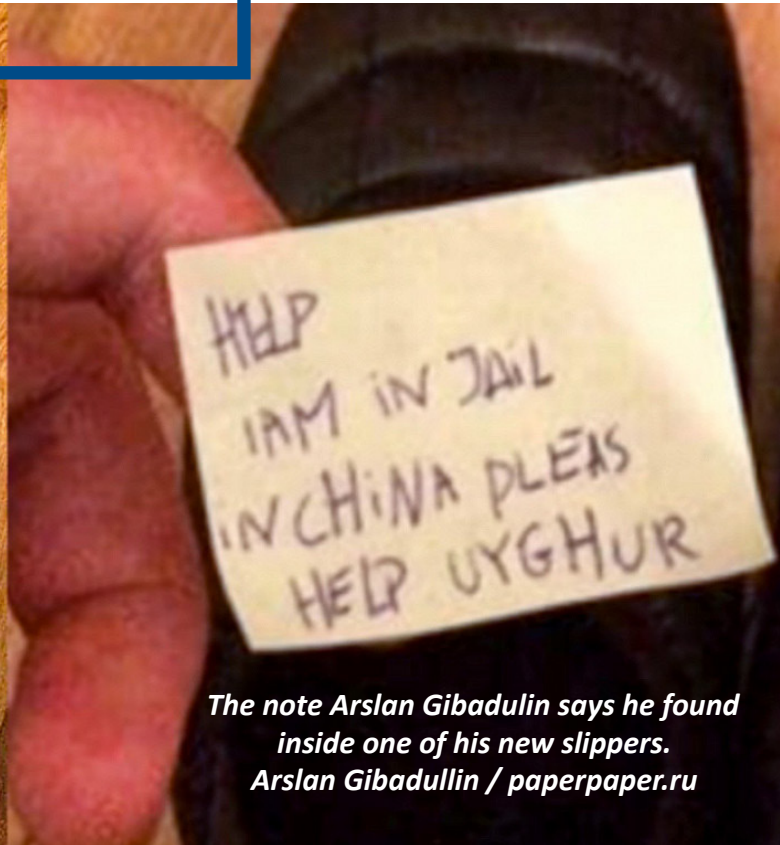
Rae said he also expects to see improved engagement on other issues, including tackling the COVID-19 pandemic and renewed support for the WHO. "I think on a whole range of those fronts, things will be better. There's still lots of disruptive forces...but having one less is a good thing."

With files from CBC's Philip Ling

«Uyghur Jail» Note Found in St. Petersburg Shoe Alarms Human Right Experts

By Pjotr Sauer

*Updated:
Nov. 18, 2020*



*The note Arslan Gibadulin says he found
inside one of his new slippers.
Arslan Gibadullin / paperpaper.ru*

In the wake of reports implicating the global fashion industry in the use of forced labor, activists say the 'burden of proof' lies with The North Face clothing brand.

Arslan Gibadullin was eager to try on an expensive pair of The North Face slippers he'd treated himself to in an online shopping spree after collecting them from a pick-up point in St. Petersburg last Thursday. "I got home and started putting the shoes on. As soon as I shoved my hand in one of them I discovered a strange note tightly sewn inside the shoe," Gibadulin told The Moscow Times.

The note, which he posted on his Instagram, read "Help I Am in Jail in China Pleas [sic] Help UYGHUR." While The Moscow Times has been unable to verify the authenticity of the note, the incident has turned the spotlight for the third time this year on the global fashion industry's relationship with its Chinese suppliers and their use of forced Uighur labor.

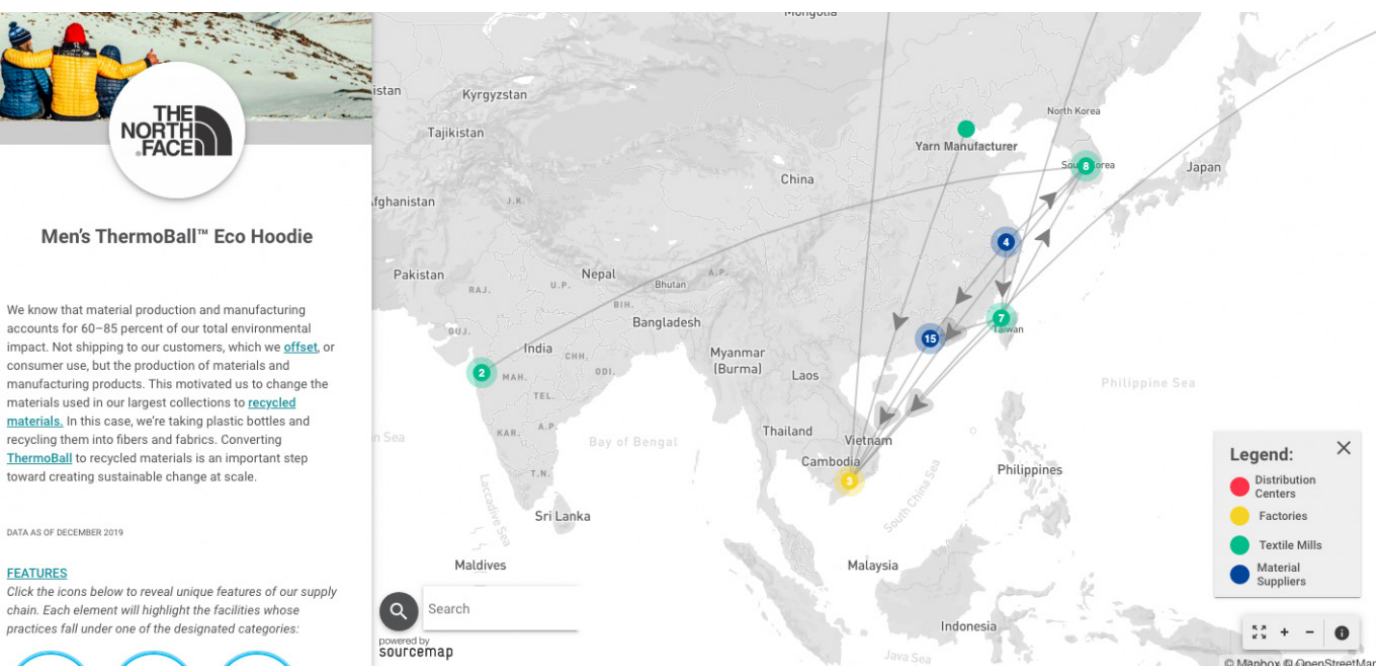
A July 2020 report from a human rights coalition of 180 organizations said that "virtually the entire" fashion industry is complicit in Uighur forced labor in China's Xinjiang region. And in March 2020, the Australian Strategy Policy Institute issued a report that said over 82 leading brands are profiting from Uighur forced labor, estimating that China transferred 80,000 Uighurs from their home province of Xinjiang to work in factories across the country between 2017 and 2019.

UN experts and human rights groups say that Chinese authorities have detained at least one million Uighur and other Turkic Muslims in detention camps. China maintains that the camps are voluntary and aimed at tackling religious extremism and poverty. Critics say it is a necessary measure to prevent terrorism. Critics say Beijing is overblowing the threat to justify its actions and liken the centers to concentration camps.

VF, the parent company of The North Face, was initially included on the Australian list, then removed after the brand proved that its association with the factory had ceased before the evidence indicates that the factory received Uighur workers in a transfer scheme.

When contacted by The Moscow Times, VF said it had been made aware of the note and started an internal investigation. VF also said no forced labor was used in the production of the shoes in question.

"VF Corporation and its family brands do not use forced labor in the manufacturing of any of our products and prison labor was not used in the manufacturing of any of our products. The shoes in the photographs were never in China. The shoes the consumer purchased were manufactured in Vietnam and shipped



While most The North Face products are manufactured in Vietnam, many of the materials used to make them come from China.

Open.SourceMap

directly from the factory to our facility in Belgium and then to a distribution center in Russia ... VF does not source any products from the Xinjiang region.”

However, human rights groups specializing in forced labor say it is nearly impossible to be 100% sure that some of the materials used to make the shoe weren't sourced from China, given the complex nature of the globalized supply chain

“With the discovery of this note, the burden of proof that no forced labor was used during the production of the shoe lies with VF” Johnson Yeung, a Hong Kong representative of the international Clean Clothes Campaign global told The Moscow Times.

He urged The North Face to provide full transparency on the origin of all the raw materials used to produce the shoe.

Penelope Kyritsis of the U.S. Worker Rights Consortium NGO specializing in forced labor echoed Yeung, pointing out that while VF said it “does not source any products from the Xinjiang region,” it didn't explain where the raw materials came from.

“VF needs to show every facility that was involved in the production of this shoe.”

VF did not immediately respond to requests from The Moscow Times to provide details of where the raw materials used to manufacture the shoe came from.

The SourceMap, an open source online database that visualizes supply chain maps shows that while most The North Face products are manufactured in

Vietnam, many of the materials used to make them come from China.

The complexity of the supply chain was underscored at recent government hearing between leading fashion brands and the U.K.'s Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy Committee when a representative of Stella McCartney, a brand which takes pride in its sustainability reputation, said the traceability of certain raw materials, such as cotton, “is extremely difficult to gain.”

During the same hearing, VF's vice president of global sustainability and responsible sourcing Sean Cady rejected suggestions that VF uses forced labor, but admitted that there have been instances of audit failure among suppliers.

This is not the first time an apparent note from a Chinese forced-labor worker has been found in exported goods. In 2018, Tesco suspended production of charity Christmas cards at a factory in China after a six-year-old girl found a message allegedly written by prisoners in Shanghai claiming they were “forced to work against our will.”

This note, if genuine, would be the first such instance involving the persecuted Uighur minority.

“Given the scale of the suppression we have been expecting such letters to come for a while now,” said Peter Irwin, a senior program officer at the U.S.-based Uighur Human Rights Project NGO.

Felix Light contributed reporting.



Uyghur refugees speak out against genocide and crimes against humanity

*By Marga Zambrana
November 2020 18*



Uyghur writer Abduweli Ayup speaks with the owner of a Uyghur bookstore in the Küçükçekmece neighbourhood of Istanbul, Turkey, on 16 March 2019.

(Marga Zambrana)

If the Uyghurs had a Richard Gere to give voice to their suffering their cause would be as well-known as that of the Tibetans. But while the Uyghurs face genocide on an equal scale at the hands of the Communist Party of China (CPC), no international celebrity has followed in Gere's footsteps to become a spokesperson for the Turkic minority group.

Tens of thousands of Uyghurs have fled China in recent years since President Xi Jinping initiated a two-pronged policy of subjugation and assimilation in which Uyghurs are detained in mass in re-education camps or uprooted and sent to work outside of what is known as China's autonomous Xinjiang region, in the country's north-west,

where the majority of Uyghurs live. Research by international media such as The New York Times and academic documents indicate that up to one million Uyghurs are currently imprisoned in these indoctrination camps. The suppression of their culture, language and places of worship is evident in the autonomous region. According to Beijing, the aim of these policies is to combat separatism, radical Islamism and terrorism.

While a certain number of radicalised Uyghurs have crossed Turkey's borders to join the self-proclaimed Islamic State (IS) in Syria, Chinese authorities have used this fact to place the entire ethnic group under suspicion using a nebulous concept of terrorism that is far from the United Nation's definition.

The majority of the world's estimated 20 million Uyghurs practice Sufism, a mystical or esoteric strand of Islam, and their way of life is essentially secular. They speak a Turkic language still written using the Arabic alphabet. Thought to be one of the earliest inhabitants of the Tarim Basin, China's natural border with Central Asia, the declining Uyghur population there now comprises less than half of the 20 million residents of Xinjiang (East Turkestan to the Uyghurs). Other large communities of Uyghurs can be found in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, while the rest have recently migrated to Turkey, Europe and the Americas as refugees.

Unlike other Muslims in China, Uyghurs have a deeply rooted and unique cultural identity. After the fall of China's last imperial dynasty, the Qing dynasty, they created an independent state that lasted from 1933 to 1949 and ended in occupation by Maoist China, which marked the beginning of their present ordeal. During the Cultural Revolution, Uyghurs were subject to economic neglect and repression and prevented from practicing their cultural traditions. In order to placate their pro-independence sentiments, Beijing came up with an economic development plan and facilitated the arrival of settlers of the Han Chinese ethnic majority.

Human rights groups such as the Uyghur Human Rights Project (UHRP) argue that practices such as

arbitrary detentions, forced population transfers, forced labour and policies intended to reduce birth rates, including involuntary abortions and sterilisations, constitute acts of genocide and crimes against humanity in accordance with the Genocide Convention and the Rome Statute.

Ever since the CPC took control of the region in 1949, Beijing has imposed harsh restrictions on ethnic minorities such as Uyghurs and Kazakhs, among others, whose language, religion and traditions are very different from those of the majority Han Chinese. The mass arrival of Han Chinese combined with the regime's repression have provoked resentment among some groups and individuals within the community who have carried out attacks and protests such as the 2009 riots in the region's capital of Ürümqi, which resulted in several dozen deaths.

Turkey, a refuge for Uyghurs

Beijing's relentless policies have resulted in a mass exodus of Uyghurs in recent years, some 60,000 of which have found relative protection in Turkey, a country whose culture and language are similar to their own. A large conservative Muslim Uyghur community has formed in the Anatolian city of Kayseri and there are communities of Uyghurs in several

Owing to pressure from Beijing, a majority of Asian countries, including Thailand and Malaysia, and others such as Egypt, deport Uyghur refugees to China. According to human rights defenders, once in Chinese territory, they disappear and can face the death penalty.

neighbourhoods of Istanbul, such as Aksaray, Küçükçekmece or Zeytinburnu, where they run their own shops and restaurants. Chinese tourists visiting Istanbul often go to Uyghur restaurants, whose cuisine is a mix of Chinese and Central Asian.

In one such restaurant, the cooks stretch the traditional Uyghur noodles laghmen and the cold lembu with acrobatic skill. The pulled noodles are accompanied by pieces of lamb, vegetables and a spicy sauce made from nuts and herbs that delight an enthusiastic clientele. At the door, a sign written in Chinese, English and Turkish reads: "No entry for Chinese."

This is no joke, though it is an isolated case. Tahir, the restaurant's owner, says that he hung up the sign himself. He lists his motives: "The Chinese mistreat us and discriminate against us. Uyghur prisoners are given water with acid, many have died from it. What's more, Covid-19 comes from China and many Chinese tourists have come through Zeytinburnu. Some Uyghur restaurants let them in but I don't want them in mine, I don't trust them," says the 34-year-old, who asked that his name be changed for fear of reprisals. After being arrested and interrogated in China, Tahir left his hometown of Karamay in 2016. He fled to Turkey with his wife and three of his children. He had to leave two other children behind because they didn't have passports. His family in Xinjiang has been under immense pressure since he fled. Tahir tried to talk to his parents after settling in Istanbul but they begged him to stop to avoid endangering their lives after receiving threatening visits from Chinese police. "I haven't heard from my other two children since then."

Thousands of kilometres away, in Norway, another Uyghur intellectual recalls his traumatic experien-

ce in a re-education camp. Writer, linguist, activist and poet Abduweli Ayup, born in Kashgar in 1973 and educated in the United States, was detained in 2014 and imprisoned for 15 months for founding a network of Uyghur language schools.

"Torture was part of interrogation," says Ayup. "I certainly didn't expect respectful treatment, but much less the diabolical things they did to me. The first night, three guards gathered about 20 prisoners, surrounded me and raped me. But that's something I don't want to talk about anymore," he says looking down and visibly shaken.

Following his release in August 2015, Ayup and his family fled to Turkey. In his new home he continued to write, teach Uyghur to children of his ethnicity, and to advocate as an activist. He has written three books about the torture he endured and his works can still be found in the Uyghur bookstore in Küçükçekmece.

Arrests of Uyghurs in Turkey

After the terrorist attack at the Reina nightclub in Istanbul on New Year's Day 2017, carried out by an Uzbek radical Islamist, life in Turkey changed for Abduweli Ayup and for many other Uyghurs. The Turkish security forces carried out mass arrests of Central Asian Muslims, among them Uyghurs. "Extremist groups in Turkey used the Uyghurs as protection," Ayup explains. According to his own research, which he now carries out from Oslo, 400 Uyghurs were arrested in Turkey. He claims to have been interrogated and harassed by the Turkish authorities.

The political situation has changed significantly since Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan visited Xinjiang in 2012 and moved his 'Uyghur brothers' by offer-



While the language is theoretically protected under China's constitution, in practice authorities force schoolchildren to choose between Chinese and Uyghur. Ignorance of the former will keep them from finding a good job. Choosing the latter may land them in prison.



ring them protection. By 2016, Erdogan had changed his tune and began to point out the existence of radical Uyghur groups in Turkey.

Tahir, the restaurant owner, no longer feels safe in Turkey. In January 2017, he and ten of his employees were arrested for suspected terrorist links. During the 15 days of their imprisonment, they suffered insults and physical abuse at the hands of the Turkish police, Tahir says. On two occasions, they were forced to board a plane bound for Hong Kong. A Uyghur community leader from Kayseri ultimately intervened and managed to free them. The reason for their arrests and imprisonment: some Uzbeks connected to the Reina terrorist attack had eaten at Tahir's restaurant in the days prior to the attack.

The Office of the President, however, assured Equal Times in a statement that "Turkey is home to a considerable Uyghur community, some of whom have become Turkish citizens. The fact that so many Uyghurs choose to live, study and work in Turkey clearly demonstrates their sense of security here."

The majority of Uyghur detainees in Turkey have been released. But according to Ayup, as many as 1,000 Uyghurs have left Turkey to seek refuge in Europe, as he did in 2019.

Since 2013, thousands of Uyghurs have joined radical Islamic groups such as Al-Qaeda and IS in Syria. Over the last five years, Uyghur extremists have carried out attacks in China, Thailand and Kyrgyzstan that have resulted in deaths.

"It's unfortunate that some Uyghurs appear to have travelled to Syria, but the same is true of nationals of

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According to an investigation by the Sunday Telegraph, in response to pressure from Beijing, Turkey is sending dozens of Uyghurs back to China via third countries such as Tajikistan.

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many European countries. So there is no direct connection between Uyghurs and terrorism," explains Peter Irwin, expert and senior project officer of the Uyghur Project.

"The Chinese government tends to frame this fact as proof that Uyghurs are a threat to its security. This doesn't make sense, because there has never been organised violence among the Uyghurs in China. Low levels of violence, while regrettable, are also a reaction against the Chinese government's relentless policy designed to prohibit even the slightest expression of Uyghur identity," Irwin adds.

[International criticism of Beijing, an uncertain future for Uyghurs](#)

In early 2020, Ayup was responsible for leaking the 'Xinjiang Files', supposedly official documents detailing the detentions of Uyghurs in internment camps for reasons including "having too many children," "growing a beard" and "applying for a passport." There is credible evidence to suggest that Uyghurs are forced to work in cotton production, including the manufacture of coronavirus masks. Groups such as Amnesty International have denounced the harassment that Uyghurs face, including in the diaspora, and have highlighted Beijing's policies in Xinjiang. Western countries and institutions, including Jewish anti-genocide activist groups, have responded with condemnation.

At the height of the Covid-19 pandemic this year, the United States banned the import of technology and textiles from 11 companies whose products were allegedly manufactured by Uyghur prisoners held in



forced labour and internment camps. The European Union and other Western countries have also condemned repression of the Uyghurs. In September, the Swedish fashion brand H&M cancelled its purchases from a Chinese cotton supplier suspected of using forced Uyghur labour.

Faced with this criticism and evidence, Beijing has insisted on several occasions that the Uyghur detainees were receiving vocational training and that the re-education camps will be gradually scaled back. But reports by independent experts from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) indicate that the reality is very different and the detention centres in fact continue to increase.

In September, President Xi reiterated that the repressive policies being pursued in Xinjiang are “absolutely correct” and in a statement that suggests the

continuation of such policies, said: “Xinjiang enjoys social stability and its people live in peace and satisfaction. The facts make abundantly clear that our work with minorities has been a success.”

Tahir is more cautious. “I don’t know if international support will be beneficial or harmful to the Uyghurs. The Uyghurs in China live in an open-air prison. The world is paying attention now but I don’t believe that decisive action is being taken against China’s atrocities. I call on the international community to defend the Uyghurs of East Turkestan.”

“It’s only a matter of time before the cost of China’s treatment of Uyghurs becomes too great to continue,” Irwin concludes. “Today it’s the Uyghurs, but tomorrow it may be you who suffers from Beijing’s policies, and you will regret not having stood up for them.”

“I am very hopeful about the actions being taken by certain countries. Jewish people are sympathising with us. Human rights activists are becoming increasingly involved in our cause. Uyghurs in the diaspora are learning their language and customs,” says Ayup.



The death of Sheikh Al-Kashgari Muhammad Qasim Amin

On the fourteenth of November, the Sheikh and the translator Al-Kashgari, Muhammad Qasim Amin, passed away at the age of 93 in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The sheikh was born in Kashgar - East Turkistan - and received his education from its sheikhs, then he immigrated to the Two Holy Mosques in the year 1369 AH and completed his education there.

He has been active in the cause of East Turkistan liberation throughout his life. Where he worked in the Turkestan radio station, and was a writer for the newspapers Al-Bilad and Al-Okaz.

One of his most important works is the translation of the book "Kutadagobelik" from the Khaqaniyya Uyghur language into Arabic. He also translated and authored several books. May Allah have mercy on him, and forgive him in paradise.



The demolished mosques of Urumqi



43°55'19"N 87°37'45"E
ئۈرۈمچى، گازبۇەن تۇڭگان مەسچىتىنىڭ
تۆت مۇنارى بىلەن گۈمبىزى چىقىلغان.
ئەتراپى قورشاق ئىچىگە ئىلىنغان. مەسچىت
ئەمەلدىن قالدۇرۇلغان بولۇشى مۇمكىن.

43°56'15"N 87°38'11"E
ئۈرۈمچى، قاتناش ئىنستىتوت يېنىدىكى
تەرە بازىرى ئۇيغۇر مەسچىتى مەھەللە
بىلەن قوشۇپ چىقىلغان.

Photos taken in 2017 in the city of Urumqi - the capital of East Turkistan - show the shapes and locations of Turkistan mosques, and prove their existence.

In recent years, the Chinese authorities have increased mosque demolitions in East Turkistan; For its severe hostility to Islam and Muslims in East Turkistan, and to exterminate Islam and the Uyghurs in it.

The Chinese authorities demolished most of the Turkistan mosques, especially the historical and ancient ones - which are tens and hundreds of years old - . Where the East Turkistan civilization is distinguished by the splendor and ancient of its mosques.

Not only was it demolished, but large numbers of mosques were transformed into amusement parks, discos, barns, cafes, government departments, entertainment venues, and many more. The demolitions also included neighborhoods, popular homes, museums, cemeteries, historical and heritage places, monuments, and others. Chinese authorities aim to exterminate the Uyghurs in East Turkistan; For complete control of East Turkistan lands and wealth.

Examples of China's genocide crimes in East Turkistan include:

- Chinese detainees
- Forced marriage of Chinese Communists
- The migration of the Chinese to East Turkistan
- Ban on mother tongue language of Uyghurs
- Forced labor, slavery
- Preventing Islam
- Forcing communism
- Imposing of eating pork and wine - Banning halal food
- Stealing Organs and trading them globally
- Mass sterilization and abortion
- Ban on travelling
- Kinship Project (Chinese settling in Uyghur homes)



Forced Marriage

Chinese authorities force Uyghur Muslim women in East Turkistan to marry Chinese Communists; With the aim of exterminating them, their religion, their culture and their civilization.

It also encourages the Chinese Communists to marry Uyghur women by means of material benefits such as huge financial rewards and more.

Uyghur women who oppose the decision are subjected to brutal punishments, which amount to execution. Therefore, neither women nor their families have the right to show signs of rejection.



The Uyghurs are a very welcoming Muslim Turkic ethnic group living in Eastern and Central Asia. About 7,2 millions of them live in East Turkistan

Uyghurs are classified as a National Minority rather than an indigenous group and thus have no special rights to the land under the law. As a result of Han immigration and government policies, Uyghurs' freedoms of religion and of movement are curtailed



The birth rate in East Turkistan declined from 15.88‰ in 2017 to 8.14‰ in 2019 and the natural population growth rate declined from 11.40‰ in 2017 to 3.69‰ in 2019.



The Birth Rate In East Turkistan



ISTIQLAL MEDIA



EAST TURKISTAN PRESS AND MEDIA ASSOCIATION
شەرقىي تۈركىستان ئاخبارات ۋە مەدەنىيەت جەمئىيىتى

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