



THE VOICE OF EAST TURKISTAN

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East Turkistan flag at the World Trade Center - December 1997. To learn more read page 6.

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THE VOICE OF EAST TURKISTAN

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Contributions are welcome and may be addressed to the editor of the *Voice of East Turkistan*. The publisher regrets that only contributions that fit standards set by the editor will be selected for publication.

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16th Anniversary of the East Turkistan Government in Exile



Proclamation of the East Turkistan Government in Exile on September 14, 2004 - Washington, DC | Photo credit: ETGE

WASHINGTON | 14 September 2020

On September 14, 2004, leaders of the East Turkistan National Congress, East Turkistan National Freedom Center, and other pro Independence East Turkistan organizations from around the world came together to formally establish the East Turkistan Government in Exile.

The East Turkistan Government in Exile was formally established at a conference within the US Capitol Building in Washington DC. The East Turkistan Government in Exile claims its historic date of exile as being December 22, 1949, the day the East Turkistan Republic (1944-1949) was overthrown by the People's Republic of China.

Over the past 16 years, the ETGE has represented East Turkistan its people's interests in the international arena and has consistently advocated for the restoration of East Turkistan's independence.

Today, the East Turkistan Government in Exile (ETGE) has representatives in over 10 countries across the world and is recognized largely by the East Turkistani diaspora community as the official representatives of East Turkistan and its people.

East Turkistanis praise US House passage of Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act and urge US to recognize the Genocide

WASHINGTON | 22 September 2020

The East Turkistan Government in Exile (ETGE) thanks the U.S. House of Representatives, and especially Congressman James McGovern, for passing the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA). The bill calls for enforcing human rights standards to end the import of goods made with Uyghur and other Turkic peoples forced labor or slave labor in Chinese Occupied East Turkistan.

The bill passed overwhelmingly with 406 votes in favor and 3 against it. ETGE Prime Minister, Salih Hudayar stated that , “the people of East Turkistan are truly grateful to the US House of Representatives for passing this much needed bill, we urge the Senate to swiftly pass their version of the bill and call on President Trump to sign it before the end of his current term.”

The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act would also require the US Secretary of State to determine if the practice of forced labor/slave labor or other crimes against against Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan constitutes genocide as defined in U.S. law.

On August 28, 2020, the East Turkistan Government in Exile organized global demonstrations calling on the international community to recognize and take action against China's genocide of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan. The ETGE sent a letter to US Secretary of State, Mike Pompeo, urging the US Government to recognize China's atrocities as a genocide.

During the vote on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, Representative Chris Smith (R. – New Jersey) stated, “make no mistake, this is Xi Jinping's genocide” in reference to the genocide of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples.

The ETGE urges American and other western companies around the world to divest from China and relocate their operations to other countries where human rights is respected. The ETGE also urges people across the world to Boycott Made in China and calls on governments around the world to recognize and act against China's genocide and other crimes against humanity occurring in East Turkistan.

The Independence Movement of East Turkistan



The below article was written by the President of East Turkistan Government in-Exile Ghulam Osman and published by News Vibes of India

EDMONTON | 23 September 2020

Historically, Uyghurs created two East Turkistan Republics in 1933 and 1944 respectively, both of which were defeated in the end. However, the political goal of re-establishing these republics has never been stopped. This goal has gone through enormous challenges since the invasion of East Turkistan by the Chinese People's Army because of a secret agreement between Stalin and Mao Zedong in 1949. Chinese authorities have severely suppressed any idea and action related to Uyghur independence which would amount to the secession of the Uyghur nation from China. In the face of constant opposition from Chinese authorities on Uyghur nationalism, the Uyghur independence movement has largely gone underground, protecting itself from being crushed mercilessly. A lot of underground organizations have been created and operative inside and outside of East Turkistan since 1949.

Since the 1990s when the Chinese government launched a harsh crackdown on Uyghur nationalism which served as the spiritual fortress against China's aggressive assimilation, the Uyghur independence movement moved out of China into Central Asian countries, Turkey and, finally, Europe and the US. This was a turning point in the internationalization of the Uyghur cause. However, the more internationalized it became, the more challenges it faced.

These challenges were both internal and external. Externally, Chinese security agencies have deeply infiltrated into the Uyghur communities in general and into Uyghur organizations, political or otherwise, all around the world. As a result, Uyghur

political communities are pit against one another, without being able to form a global resistance front to China, falling prey to the subversive activities of Chinese spies who spread false rumors and change the perceptions of their goal, and to accept the image of China as invincible, etc. This has done huge damage to the delicate fabric of Uyghur communities needing to act in unison more than ever against China. Internally, sadly, the Uyghur independence movement has not been able to lay the theoretical foundations of East Turkistan independence as an ultimate political goal of Uyghurs. The unclarity of the goal has made the political views of Uyghurs full of confusion and chaos. The confusion stems from not knowing who the political enemy is and how to deal with them.

Lack of a unified political goal has left room for everybody to put forward his or her own political goal, pointing out who they believe is the real enemy. At times, this disunity has divided Uyghurs into many small political groups, vying for political power and engaging in unending conflict. For example, some Uyghur political leaders suggested that Pan Turkism or Pan Islamism be the ultimate goal of Uyghurs. Unrealistic and outdated, these isms have deviated the Uyghur resistance movement from its true path towards national liberation while throwing it deep into the pits of political chimeras and illusions. To a certain extent, this is the successful work of Chinese intelligence services to influence the minds of Uyghur leaders, making them unable to think about their future realistically and strategically. In light of these isms, the goal of the Uyghur independence movement has been portrayed as either being too Pan Turkism-oriented or too Islamic. Both categorizations, despite being untrue, have not represented the genuine nature of the movement; instead, they have brought the movement closer to what China wants it to be portrayed as so that they can demonize the Uyghur resistance behind the veil of fighting terrorism.

On the other hand, China deliberately created the East Turkistan Islamic Movement in Pakistan as a shadowy organization to keep these political fantasies alive and convincing. Despite it being mostly unknown and inactive, it is used by China to paint Uyghur resistance with terrorism from time to time where needed. Unfortunately, the Uyghur public in exile, who have been subject to the brainwashing and psychological re-engineering operations of China for decades, have not been sensitive enough to see the danger in these tendencies. Moreover, the disunity among Uyghur diaspora communities, over which there is no unified

political leadership to date, has made it impossible for them to choose the right goal. In particular, the lack of political experiences of the leaders of Uyghur organizations in exile is another contributing factor for not being able to lead the Uyghurs to choose the politically correct path.

I have been aware of the political games being played out by the Chinese government, since I went into exile during 1996 as a staunch Uyghur nationalist and experienced intellectual who aimed desperately to find a proper way to achieve the independence of East Turkistan. For this aim, I wrote a great number of critical political treatises with a focus on ideological issues, principal problems, and strategic shortcomings from which the Uyghur independence movement had been suffering over the past few decades. However, against my intention, these treatises have not drawn the sufficient interests of the public. Since 2017, I have turned to talk about these matters online in short and powerful video clips on YouTube, appealing to the broader public in a simple and persuasive language. These clips have suddenly got huge public attention, thanks to the intelligibility and urgency of the topics that I have addressed to the Uyghur audience in a systematic way with a sense of urgency. In those clips, I have reiterated the central matter in our independence movement with this slogan: “One Goal, One Enemy.”

This slogan makes it a powerful message for the Uyghurs that we have only one goal to achieve, the independence of East Turkistan, and we have only one enemy to defeat, the Chinese colonial government in East Turkistan. By virtue of this slogan, I intended to put an end to the general and prolonged confusion over our goal and over our enemy. Furthermore, it politically rectified the previous mistakes, with an aim of avoiding the interference of the Chinese authorities to show us the wrong enemy and an unrealistic goal.

For example, since the Arab Spring movement in 2011, some Uyghur religious figures carried out a secret task given to them by the Chinese intelligence service to attract naïve Uyghur youth to go to Syria. As a result, tens of thousands of Uyghurs, unbelievably, got out of China, where everything was subject to strict restriction, into South East Asian countries, from where they moved further into Syria through Turkey, under the illusion that they finally escaped the control of the Chinese government. In Syria, they found themselves at the wrong place, at the wrong time, only for China to show them to the world that Uyghurs are terrorists. This dangerous allegation boosted China’s determination to

eliminate Uyghurs in the name of fighting against Uyghur terrorism, leading up to the establishment of hundreds of concentration camps for Uyghurs altogether in 2018.

At the beginning, these Uyghur youth did not question the modus operandi of this heinous plan as they had little to no knowledge about how China’s propaganda worked and how espionage services used some religious forces to lure them into being caught in the line of terrorists. Nor did they question the possibility for them to get out of China, where they would need a travel document going from their village to a next village, into Syria through border areas between China and South East countries, including Vietnam, Laos, Burma, Malaysia and India—the areas that the Chinese patrol forces were highly visible, strict and effective. On the other hand, if we look at some of the terrorist activities that were allegedly committed by Uyghurs, it becomes clear that they were planned by the Chinese intelligence services to put demonize the Uyghurs. Uyghurs cannot even purchase kitchen knives unless the knives are registered and barcoded and the person goes through a lengthy screening process. Under such circumstances, the use of knives for terrorist activities inside China incites deep suspicion. It is more likely that they were used by China to draw a false link between peaceful Uyghur grievances and terrorism. This false link is ultimately to justify the harsh crackdown on Uyghurs. Another example is that it is almost impossible for the Uyghurs to obtain materials to create a bomb since Chinese authorities do not allow Uyghurs to even purchase matches for fear that they will collect the oxidizing agents at the tips of the matches to make bombs. This makes it highly unlikely that Uyghurs could make bombs to carry out attacks on the Chinese.

Therefore, all the terrorism allegations that Chinese government has made against Uyghurs is realistically untrustworthy and politically fabricated.

Currently, the East Turkistan Government in Exile is making great efforts to show Uyghur communities across the globe the right path to the goal of independence from China through the principle of “One Goal, One Enemy.”

Uyghurs have gradually been accepting the fact that the East Turkistan Government in Exile represents the genuine interest of Uyghurs in the re-establishment of East Turkistan with the correct end goal and proper means to attain it. Meanwhile, the Government is also actively promoting grassroots activities among Uyghur communities to be united against China more urgently than ever.

The Greatest Victims of Terrorism In The 21st Century Are East Turkistan And Its People



The Flag of East Turkistan at the World Trade Center - December 1997

WASHINGTON|11 September 2020

The below statement is attributed to Prime Minister Salih Hudayar

Today is 9/11, also known as Patriot Day here in the United States. The terrorists attacks on September 11, 2001 was not just an attack on United States but an attack on all of humanity.

The East Turkistan Government in Exile resolutely opposes terrorism in all forms, including state terrorism that is being perpetrated by China and its forces against East Turkistan and its people.

For over 70 years, China and its Communist Party have been waging a brutal systematic campaign of colonization, genocide, and occupation while terrorizing East Turkistan and its people in the process.

Two weeks prior to the 9/11 Attacks, China claimed everything was peaceful and there was no conflict whatsoever in East Turkistan in an attempt to encourage foreign investment in East Turkistan or what it calls “Xinjiang.”

On November 12, 2001, on the anniversary of East Turkistan’s Independence Day – the day when Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other Turkic peoples of East Turkistan rose up and declared independence as the East Turkistan Republic in 1933 and once more in 1944, China issued a statement at the UN

Security Council highlight what it calls “East Turkistan terrorist forces.” In that statement, China deliberately fabricated the so-called “East Turkistan Islamic Movement (ETIM)” in an effort to confuse the world into thinking that the broad East Turkistan Independence Movement (a national movement that existed since the 1920s) is an “Islamic Movement” in an effort to portray East Turkistan and its people as “terrorists.”

Unfortunately, as a result of aggressive Chinese diplomacy, many nations across the world bought into China’s lies that “Uyghurs are terrorists” and the existence of a terrorist organization called the “ETIM.” There is no evidence whatsoever of a group calling itself the “East Turkistan Islamic Movement,” nor was there any mention of such group prior to November 12, 2001.

Regarding the “ETIM”, the US State Department wrote in it’s ‘Country Report on Terrorism 2019: China

“The PRC government’s CT attention remained on ethnic Uyghur so-called “extremists” whom Beijing ascribes to the the East Turkistan Islamic Movement, despite a lack of evidence that a group by that name is still active.”

However, a terrorist group called the “Turkistan Islamic Party (TIP)” which operates in Syria and Afghanistan does exist. The TIP has direct allegiance to the Taliban who are in turn very close with China, leading many Uyghurs to think that the TIP could be a Chinese intelligence front created to mislead Uyghurs and radicalize them in order to justify China’s claims that Uyghurs are “terrorists.”

Immediately, Following the September 11 Attacks, China which is a perpetrator of state terrorism began to claim itself as being a victim of “terrorism” and began a brutal ‘War of Terror’ against East Turkistan and its people, especially Uyghurs.

Today, at least 3 million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz and other Turkic peoples are locked up in concentration camps, prisons, and labor camps. Our people are being subject to forced indoctrination, sterilization, forced medication, organ harvesting, rape, torture, and even summary execution.

September 11, 2001 marks a day of dark tragedy for all of humanity. Since 9/11, everyday has been a full of tragedy for the Uyghurs as China has been using its state apparatus to engage in state terrorism

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against East Turkistan and its people. The greatest victims of terrorism in the 21st century are East Turkistan and its people.

Many might ask why is China doing all these atrocities, what is China's motive? East Turkistan is a strategically located country comprising of 1,828,418 square kilometers, or roughly 1/5 of what the present territories of the so-called "People's Republic of China." East Turkistan is rich in natural and mineral resources and is a strategic gateway connecting China to Central Asia, South Asia, the Middle East and ultimately Europe. It is the corner stone of China's Belt and Road Initiative for global economic, political, and military domination. East Turkistan is an Occupied Country, hence the Chinese refer to it as "Xinjiang" which means the New Territory in the Chinese language.

China fears losing control of East Turkistan, therefore it has demonized East Turkistan and its people, especially Uyghurs as "terrorists" much like the same way the Nazi demonized the Jews during the Holocaust. China seeks to eradicate East Turkistan and its people, seeing it as a "final solution" to achieve its National Defense Strategy of "preventing the independence of East Turkistan."

In July of this year, the East Turkistan Government in Exile and the East Turkistan National Awakening Movement filed a formal complaint urging the International Criminal Court to investigate and prosecute Chinese officials for genocide and other crimes against humanity. We urge governments, organizations, and individuals across the world to support this case at ICC and we call on member states of the International Criminal Court to file a parallel complaint.

We urge governments to officially recognize the Genocide and pressure the UN to uphold the Genocide Convention.

The world has vowed NEVER AGAIN following the Holocaust of the Jews by the Nazis during the 1930 to mid 1940s. What is happening in East Turkistan today is a 21st Century Holocaust which must be stopped before it is too late. How many millions of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples does China have to kill before the international community intervenes?

The people of East Turkistan are pleading for help, the only way that we can guarantee and ensure the human rights, freedoms, and the very survival of our people is only by restoring East Turkistan's independence. Thus we urge governments across the

world to formally recognize East Turkistan as an Occupied Country and assist East Turkistan and its people to regain their independence.

China's Recent White Paper Whitewashes Genocide and Reveals 8 Million People May Have Been Sent to Concentration Camps



Uyghurs in concentration camp in Lop County, East Turkistan - 2017

WASHINGTON DC | 18 September 2004

The following statement is attributed to the Executive Council of the East Turkistan Government in Exile

On Thursday, the Chinese State Council Information Office issued a white paper titled "Employment and Labor Rights in Xinjiang" to whitewash its brutal campaign of colonization, genocide, and occupation in East Turkistan. The white paper was released in response to international criticism of China's mass internment and forced labor of millions of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other Turkic peoples in Occupied East Turkistan.

The white paper which claimed that China was "protecting human rights through development" was described by the East Turkistan National Awakening Movement (ETNAM) as "an effort to whitewash China's colonization, genocide, and use of slave labor of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in Occupied East Turkistan."

The white paper stated that through "vocational training," which is a sick euphemism for indoctrination in concentration camps, "every year

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from 2014 to 2019 Xinjiang provided training sessions to an average 1.29 million urban and rural workers.”

The East Turkistan Government in Exile’s Prime Minister Salih Hudayar stated,

“this means that an estimated 8 Million Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples were sent to Concentration Camps from 2014 to 2019. This white paper seems to provide evidence of more than double the number of people were interned in concentration camps than the previously estimated 3 million.”

The Sun tabloid newspaper based in the United Kingdom, reported that some 8 million people have been interned China’s “re-education” concentration camps in the past six years as the internment of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan.

The white paper also claims that China is providing “organized employment-oriented training on standard spoke and written Chinese, relevant legal knowledge, general know-how of urban life, and labor skills.” China further claims that its “vocational training” is necessary to move people of out poverty and “backwardness.”

Based on countless testimonies of former victims of China’s concentration camp, credible media reports and investigations, people sent to the concentration camps were forced to undergo political indoctrination, forced starvation, torture, forced medication, rape, organ harvesting, and even execution. There have been countless numbers of deaths in the concentration camps, including the deaths of over 150 Uyghurs over a period of six months in one concentration camp in Kuchar county alone.

The majority of the Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other Turkic people who were sent to the concentration camps were either already employed or retired including artists, clergy, doctors, intellectuals, businessmen and businesswomen, former government employees, and students.”

Prime Minister Salih Hudayar stated:

“There is no need for these people to undergo “vocational training,” majority of them were already highly skilled individuals. In fact, the mass interment of what is now believed to be 8 million people in concentration camps has driven our people into poverty as

the Chinese government as torn families apart, shutdown businesses, and decimated the lives of all of East Turkistan’s people. Furthermore, our people are not “backwards,” in fact prior to Chinese colonization and occupation of East Turkistan, we were much more developed than China and its people.”

Prime Minister Hudayar further stated, “in Occupied East Turkistan, China and tis CCP’s “counter-terrorism” policies are a pretext for eradicating Uyghur and other Turkic peoples in order to achieve China’s national defense goal of preventing East Turkistan’s independence.”

The East Turkistan Government in Exile (ETGE) again urges the international community to formally recognize China’s crimes against humanity against Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples as a genocide while also recognizing East Turkistan as an Occupied Country.

We urge the world uphold its commitments to ‘NEVER AGAIN’ to by taking immediate meaningful action, including humanitarian intervention if necessary, to stop this 21st Century Holocaust.

JPAC Holds Event on East Turkistan at Japanese Parliament



TOKYO | 1 October 2020

On the 71st Anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China, the Japan Parliamentary Alliance on China (JPAC) held an event to highlight China’s atrocities in East Turkistan.

The event was held in Japan’s National Diet from 13:00-15:30 Tokyo Time and Representatives of the East Turkistan Government in Exile (ETGE) in Japan made a presentation on East Turkistan, the genocide,

Japan-East Turkistan relations, and East Turkistan’s case at the International Criminal Court.

Prime Minister Salih Hudayar was unable to attend the event in person and instead sent a video message to the Japanese Parliament.

The contents of the video message are as follows:

Good Afternoon Ladies and Gentleman, Firstly, I apologize that I was not able to make it to this event due to travel restrictions as a result of China and its Communist Party’s coronavirus. I want to thank Mr. Gen Nakatani, Mr. Hiroshi Yamada, Ms. Shiori Yamao and JPAC for organizing this much needed event. I also want to thank all of today’s attendees. As you are all aware, today is the 71st anniversary of the CCP coming to power and establishing the so-called “People’s Republic of China.”

Shortly after the establishment of the PRC, the CCP invaded East Turkistan on October 13th and overthrew the independent East Turkistan Republic on December 22, 1949.

For the past nearly 71 years, due to the international community failing to respond accordingly, China and its Communist Party has been waging a brutal campaign of colonization, genocide and occupation in East Turkistan, Tibet, Manchuria, and South Mongolia.

Today, China and its Communist Party poses an existential threat not only to the countries and peoples under its occupation but also to democracy and freedom all across the world including Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and the United States.

The situation in East Turkistan is unprecedented in the 21st century with what is now estimated to be 8 Million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and others locked up in concentration camps according to China’s latest white paper.

China is eradicating the culture, freedom, identity, and very existence of East Turkistan and its people through forced indoctrination, forced family separation, forced sterilization, organ harvesting, slave labor, forced assimilation, and routine

executions and massacres which is defined as genocide under the UN Genocide convention.

Early this summer on July 6, 2020, the East Turkistan Government in Exile filed a formal complaint to the International Criminal Court, urging them to hold Chinese officials accountable for genocide and other crimes against humanity in East Turkistan.

As you know, we are a dispossessed people, our freedom, our wealth, and our future is being robbed from us and we are struggling to strengthen our democracy in exile and maintain East Turkistan and its peoples’ very existence.

We ask Japan to help us by acknowledging the genocide, acknowledging the name we use for our homeland East Turkistan when referring to what China calls “Xinjiang,” help us expose evidence of the atrocities, help us strengthen our democracy in exile, and support our case at the International Criminal Court and all other efforts to hold the Chinese regime accountable.

Canadian Parliamentary Committee Recognize China’s Atrocities in East Turkistan as a ‘Genocide’



WASHINGTON | 21 October 2020

The Canadian Parliament’s Subcommittee on International Human Rights and International Development has designated the Chinese Government’s atrocities against Uyghur and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan as genocide as defined under the UN Genocide Convention.

Canada's action followed US National Security Advisor Robert O'Brian's statement last week describing China's atrocities in East Turkistan as "something close to a genocide."

The Canadian Parliament's Subcommittee issued a statement earlier today condemning the Chinese Government's persecution of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan. The Subcommittee determined that "the Chinese Communist Party's actions constitute genocide as laid out in the Genocide Convention" following evidence put forward during the Subcommittee hearings in 2018 and 2020.

The Subcommittee's determination was based on evidence and witness testimony of mass detention and inhuman treatment, forced labor, pervasive state surveillance, population control, and control through repression.

Since 2017, more than 3 million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and others have been forced into concentration camps, prisons, and slave labor camps as part of China's brutal colonization campaign, genocide, and occupation in East Turkistan. Hundreds of thousands of Uyghur and Turkic women have been forcibly sterilized, while some 500,000 Uyghur and Turkic children have been forcibly separated from their families. The concentration camps' victims testified of facing psychological and physical torture, forced medication, sexual abuse, and forced starvation.

The Subcommittee urged the Government of Canada to condemn and recognize China's actions against Uyghurs and Turkic peoples in East Turkistan as a genocide, impose sanctions on Chinese officials, and work with allies and multilateral organizations to gain unfettered access to East Turkistan. It also urged the Government of Canada to support civil society organizations who are raising awareness about the persecution of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan.

While the US has been seriously considering recognizing the genocide, the Canadian Parliament is the first government body in the international community to publicly acknowledge China's atrocities in East Turkistan as genocide while bringing much-needed attention to its severity and the urgent need to resolve this humanitarian crisis. Recognizing the genocide would put a moral and humanitarian responsibility on governments to uphold the UN Genocide Convention and take urgent

and substantial action to bring an end to the genocide in East Turkistan.

"We thank the Canadian Parliament and all those who worked tirelessly to get this much-needed recognition of China's atrocities against Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples as a genocide," said Salih Hudayar, the Prime Minister of the East Turkistan Government in Exile. "This is a crucial step towards obtaining justice and bringing an end to China's prolonged campaign of colonization, genocide, and occupation in East Turkistan."

"We urge Prime Minister Trudeau and the Canadian government to enforce the Canadian Parliament's proposals to ensure that Canada will not stand silent to a Holocaust like Genocide taking place in the 21st century," Mr. Hudayar continued. There is no doubt about what China is doing in East Turkistan against Uyghur and other Turkic peoples is a genocide as defined under the UN Genocide Convention.

For years, the East Turkistan Government in Exile has been striving to seek international recognition of China's atrocities as genocide while also recognizing the fact that East Turkistan is an Occupied Country. For 71 years, China and its Communist Party have been waging a systematic campaign of colonization, genocide, and occupation to eradicate East Turkistan and its people.

To more effectively seek justice using international law, the East Turkistan Government in Exile filed a formal complaint this past summer, urging the International Criminal Court to investigate and prosecute Chinese officials for genocide and other crimes against humanity in East Turkistan. We urge the Canadian Government and all Governments worldwide, especially those who are signatories to the Rome Statute, to support our case at the International Criminal Court.

To effectively bring an end to this 21st Century Holocaust-like Genocide, the international community must acknowledge and address the underlying root of the problem: East Turkistan was invaded and occupied by China since 1949. Thus, we urge all governments worldwide to formally recognize China's atrocities against Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples while also recognizing East Turkistan as an Occupied Country and take more decisive and urgent actions to end China's prolonged campaign of colonization, genocide, and occupation in East Turkistan.

Senator Cardin & others introduce resolution to recognize Uyghur genocide



WASHINGTON | 29 October 2020

The below article was published by LocalDVM, photo credit: ETNAM/ETGE

Thousands of Uyghurs, people of mostly Muslim faith, are being held in hundreds of labor camps across East Turkestan in China. This week, U.S. senators, including Senator Ben Cardin of Maryland, introduced a bipartisan resolution to designate the human rights abuses occurring there as genocide.

The legislation was introduced by U.S. senators Robert Menendez (D-N.J.) and John Cornyn (R-Tx.). Senator Cardin and senators James Risch (R-Id.), Marco Rubio (R-Fl.) and Jeff Merkley (D-Or.) joined.

The resolution also includes abuses against ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the region. East Turkestan has been fighting for independence since 1949. Prime Minister Salih Hudayar believes China created the camps to prevent independence and protect the country's oil and natural gas industry.

Hudayar is asking the U.S. Senate to use the term "East Turkestan," not "Xinjiang," as the latter is colonial terminology. "It's despised by our people," he said.

The East Turkestan Government in Exile (ETGE) and Hudayar have been fighting for this resolution for over two years. They're also fighting for a resolution that recognizes East Turkestan as an occupied country. The ETGE has met with over 100 senators and congresspeople.

"After the election in the U.S. I think this will be put on the Senate floor and we're also trying to get the House to introduce a similar legislation to make it a joint resolution," Hudayar said.

If it is recognized as a genocide, the U.S. government will have a moral and legal obligation to combat it. "It will also pressure the U.S. government to raise this issue at the United Nations' level and call on the United Nations to uphold the UN Genocide Convention," Hudayar said.

ETGE Statement on Uzbekistan’s Independence Day



WASHINGTON | 2 September 2020

On behalf of East Turkistan and its people, we would like to wish our fellow Turkic state Uzbekistan and its people a Happy Independence Day.

The people of Uzbekistan and the people of East Turkistan have historical cultural, linguistic, and even blood relations to the the people of East Turkistan. East Turkistan is also home to tens of thousands of Uzbeks, just like Uzbekistan is home to the hundreds of thousands if not millions of Uyghurs.

We kindly urge the government of Uzbekistan to remember its blood ties with the people of East Turkistan when setting its foreign policy agendas. We urge Uzbekistan to support East Turkistan and its people to regain their lost independence and freedom from China.

The ETGE is NOT affiliated with the ETESA (“Maarip”)

WASHINGTON | 5 September 2020

The below statement is attributed to the Executive Council of the East Turkistan Government in Exile

It has come to our notice that an Uyghur organization based in Istanbul, Turkey known as the East Turkistan Education and Solidarity Association (ETESA) or “Maarip” has been recently announced

that it will be publishing a journal copying the title of the official journal of the East Turkistan Government in Exile (ETGE) : *The Voice of East Turkistan*.

In order to prevent any confusion or possible false association or affiliation by others, we would like to make it very clear that the East Turkistan Government in Exile (ETGE) is NOT affiliated with the East Turkistan Education and Solidarity Association (ETESA) in any form.

We kindly urge the ETESA to publish its journal using a different title rather than copying the title of the official journal of the East Turkistan Government in Exile in order to avoid any confusion or false association.

The *Voice of East Turkistan* journal was originally published by the the late East Turkistan independence leader and chairman of the East Turkistan Liberation Committee Yusupbek Mukhlis from April 1979 until his death in August 2004.

The East Turkistan Government in Exile was established in September 14, 2004 and following the ETGE’s 8th General Assembly in Washington, DC, the ETGE decided to re-start the publication as its official journal as of November 2019.

East Turkistan has never been a part of China



NEW DELHI | 5 October 2020

Exclusive Interview of Prime Minister Salih Hudayar by India Talks. Highlights below:

- Many countries are genuinely raising the issue of genocide in the East Turkistan.
- China has been doing organ harvesting for decades with millions of Uyghurs in the concentration camps. China's organ harvesting industry has

skyrocketed Organs of Uyghur Muslims are being sold to other Muslims as 'Halal organs'. China is killing Uyghurs after selling their organs and making huge profits from them, through organ harvesting, the Chinese government is trying to recover the investment it has put in building concentration camps.

- Historically, East Turkistan has never been part of China. East Turkistan was invaded by Manchu dynasty in 1876. By 1933, we declared independence as the East Turkistan Republic. For a decade after declaring independence, Chinese govt brutally suppressed the movement We have never given up our struggle to gain independence.
- East Turkistan is of strategic importance to China, that's why it is doing everything to deny us freedom historically.
- Both Pakistan and Turkey have ignored the sufferings of our people the Erdogan regime has further strengthened its ties with China. Turkey has in some cases even deported Uyghurs back to China occupied East Turkistan. Pakistan has assisted China and deported Uyghurs or in some cases shot them at the borders.
- There's no global Ummah in the world at present. Despite several letters to OIC to seek support, we've not heard anything from them.
- As per the latest reports, the East Turkistan Islamic Movement does not exist. Turkistan Islamic Party was created by Chinese intelligence to hijack our movement.

East Turkistan Commends 39 Countries for Opposing China's Oppression Against Uyghurs

WASHINGTON | 7 October 2020

The below statement is attributed to the Executive Council of the East Turkistan Government in Exile.

Yesterday, Germany's representative to the United Nations issued a statement, on behalf of 39 mostly western countries including the United States, Japan, Australia, UK, France, and others, expressing their stern opposition to China's brutal campaign of oppression against Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan.

Furthermore, representatives of these countries made statements elaborating their government's opposition to the overall oppression while urging China to stop its atrocities.

The East Turkistan Government in Exile thanks all 39 countries for standing with the oppressed Uyghur and other Turkic peoples of East Turkistan us in our most vulnerable time. The opposition against China's atrocities by these 39 countries have given our people great hope that justice will prevail in the near future.

While it is no surprise that repressive countries like Belarus, Cuba, Iran, Pakistan, North Korea, and Venezuela have again sided with China, many others have also sided with China as a result of China's economic and political influence.

The present situation in East Turkistan should in itself serve as a warning for what will happen to those who fall for China's deceptive tactics and false promises. 71 years ago, China promised to help "develop and modernize" East Turkistan, much like the same promises being made to others today, which has only resulted in the colonization of our country and now the Holocaust genocide of our people.

There is no doubt what China is doing in East Turkistan against Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other Turkic peoples is genocide. For some 71 years, China and its Communist Party has been waging a brutal campaign of colonization and genocide as result of Chinese occupation of East Turkistan in late 1949.

Recently, the East Turkistan Government in Exile and East Turkistan National Awakening Movement filed a formal complaint urging the International Criminal Court to investigate and prosecute Chinese officials for genocide and other crimes against humanity.

We urge all 39 nations that spoke out against China's brutal campaign of oppression to support our complaint and assist us in obtaining justice for East Turkistan and its people.

Furthermore, we urge all countries across the world ,especially the 39 countries who opposed China's atrocities against Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples to formally recognize it as a genocide. The world must uphold its promise of 'Never Again' and take stronger actions to bring an end to China's 21st century Holocaust.

Lastly, we urge the United Nations to introduce a resolution acknowledging the genocide and East Turkistan's struggle for independence in accordance with the UN Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

“We Will Achieve Freedom From China”



NEW DELHI | 9 October 2020

The below column was written by Ghulam Osman Yaghma, President of the ETGE, and published by News Vibes of India.

What day is it today? Today is the day when the Chinese government-appointed Chen Quanguo as Party Secretary for our invaded land—East Turkistan. Today is the day that Pandora’s box was fully opened.

The Children of Israel were oppressed by the Pharaoh in the Bronze Age. It was a primitive time. But in this day and age where even the rights of animals are being discussed and passing into law, the Uyghur people, my people are subject to horrific and unprecedented levels of oppression that would shock, or more accurately scare even the Pharaoh.

We are enslaved in our own land through advanced technologies such as facial recognition, DNA profiling, brainwashing facilities, and concentration camps. Inside and outside of these camps, the sale of Uyghur organs has become a lucrative business; Uyghur men, like the Jewish men in Egypt, are slaughtered and Uyghur women are raped and are forced into getting abortions; kids are being separated from their families and are forcibly Sinicized—unable to comprehend what is happening and why it’s happening, their innocent hearts are left scarred for a lifetime. All these atrocities are happening in our time, right before our very eyes and yet, the world stays silent.

If we recall, in WWII, the free world turned a blind eye to the occupation of Austria and Czechoslovakia by Nazi Germany under the illusion that Nazi Germany would halt its expansion efforts into other

parts of Europe. This illusion was shattered very quickly. What price did the free world pay for not putting a stop to the Nazis in the beginning? Millions of innocent lives in Europe and beyond.

This example shows us that any sign of fascism must be stopped from the beginning. If left to thrive and grow, it will always end in great catastrophe and Chinese fascism is no exception to this. Fascist China will not be satisfied with just East Turkistan, they want to rule the world.

Today the world seems to have forgotten this important lesson. It is a mistake to say that history only evolves but does not repeat itself. If any dictator, who oppresses innocent people is not stopped at the beginning, there will be far-reaching consequences.

Consequences that affect more than just the parties involved but the bystanders as well. If anybody thinks that the current genocide is only confined to the Uyghurs, they are mistaken, as the same regime can apply the same inhumane measures to others with more confidence, precision, and efficiency at the right time.

Martin Niemöller famously said: “First they came for the socialists, and I did not speak out—because I was not a socialist. Then they came for the trade unionists, and I did not speak out—because I was not a trade unionist. Then they came for the Jews, and I did not speak out—because I was not a Jew. Then they came for me—and there was no one left to speak for me.”

It is certain that it will be too late for those who lament like Martin Niemöller for keeping their silence regarding the Uyghur genocide. That is why we call upon the US, Canada and other Western democratic nations, the beacons of freedom and hope, to stop China from continually engaging in its inhumane policies and practices in East Turkistan immediately; furthermore, we call upon the free world to speak out against China’s aggressive and inhumane behavior towards the Uyghur people and to officially recognize East Turkistan as an occupied land. Some people may say that this is only for the benefit of the Uyghur people.

However, this is for the betterment of humanity because turning a blind eye to the inhumane actions of a tyrant like the CCP affects the whole world. The existence of the CCP poses a threat to the principles of equality, liberty, and democracy. Standing up for the Uyghurs against China is standing up for yourself and your future.

We Uyghurs as a Turkic nation have been fighting against China for the past three millennia. Our ancestors were the ones that forced China to construct the Great Wall for defense. Although China is subjugating our people to brainwashing, physical torture and assimilation, we have never surrendered. Nor will we ever surrender.

We will never back down from the fight for our freedom and independence. Our weakness today is temporary, and we believe that time will change everything. We also believe that any strong, seemingly invincible power has a weakness. The tyranny of China is not eternal, it will eventually weaken and change drastically. Ultimately, we believe that we will gather the strength to achieve our independence one day. This belief has never changed and will never change in the future!

Condemnation of China's Appointment to the UN Human Rights Council



WASHINGTON | 13 October 2020

The below statement is attributed to the Executive Council of the East Turkistan Government in Exile

The East Turkistan Government in Exile expresses strong disapproval of China's re-election to the UN Human Rights Council.

It has become clear that China has managed to get control and influence over international bodies like the UN to achieve its geopolitical agenda at the expense of freedom, human rights, and democracy across the globe.

The UN Human Rights Council was founded to promote and protect people's human rights worldwide as per the UN Charter. The fact that China has been given a place on the UN Human Rights

Council while actively carrying out a brutal campaign of colonization, genocide, and occupation in East Turkistan erodes both the United Nations and the UN Human Rights Council's credibility. China's election to the UN Human Rights Council will only embolden authoritarian and other despotic regimes to continue violating people's basic human rights across the globe.

The world must acknowledge that China's inclusion in the UN and especially in the UN Security Council and the UN Human Rights Council, has allowed it to spread corruption, authoritarian ideals and prevents the UN from fulfilling the purpose for which it was founded. The UN was created following the defeat of Nazi Germany in World War II to ensure international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, promote social progress, and better the living standards and human rights.

There is no doubt that what China is doing in East Turkistan is a genocide. Millions of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other Turkic peoples are locked up in concentration camps, undergoing forcible sterilization, and are being used as slaves in the 21st century. China and its Communist Party are eradicating the culture, language, and very existence of East Turkistan and its people in a systematic campaign, much like the Holocaust of millions of Jews and others under Nazi Germany.

Commenting on China's appointment on the UN Human Rights Council, the East Turkistan Government in Exile's Prime Minister Salih Hudayar said, "China's election as a member of the UN Human Rights Council is equal to the Nazis being elected. By voting for China, the UN General Assembly is only empowering China to continue its brutal campaign of colonization and genocide in Occupied East Turkistan."

The world cannot maintain international peace and security, while evil actors like China and its Communist Party are allowed to participate in international organizations and institutions. The UN General Assembly must uphold the UN Charter and revoke China's membership in the United Nations, its Security Council, and the UN Human Rights Council. Failure to do so will only delegitimize and weaken the UN's credibility. If the UN and its member states genuinely care about human rights, international peace, and security, they must formally acknowledge the genocide of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples and take action to end the Nazi-like behavior of China and its Communist Party.

Genocide is China's Main Policy

NEW DELHI | 20 October 2020

The below column was written by Ghulam Osman Yaghma, President of the ETGE, and published by News Vibes of India.

Uyghurs in East Turkistan and the Chinese government have always had a relationship of colonialism and anti-colonialism. East Turkistan, a historically independent nation, was first conquered by the Qing Empire in 1759. However, this was not colonization in the usual sense, but one characterized by colonial governance from inside military garrisons.

For the Qing colonial army was not fully confident in colonial governance for fear of massive threats as it was sporadically subject to local resistance movements. During this time, the Qing colonialism inside garrisons was overthrown by local people many times, until it was replaced by the Government of Yettishar in East Turkistan in 1865, otherwise called Kashgaria, under the leadership of Yakub Beg.

After 14 years of Kashgaria rule, in 1879, East Turkistan was once again attacked and reoccupied by the Qing Empire and turned into a new province called Xinjiang, translating to "A New Frontier". The Qing Empire was defeated in 1911, and the Republic of China was established. In Sun Yatsen's nation-building guidance, Uyghur's were not a part of the five key nationalities of the new republic because they did not consider East Turkistan as part of it.

After Sun Yatsen, Chinese militarists, in a bid to politically inherit what was left after the Qing Empire, governed East Turkistan, with strategic support from the former Soviet Union and the Kuomintang Party which was interrupted twice with the establishment of two East Turkistan Republics in 1933 and 1944, respectively. Up until the annexation of East Turkistan by the People's Liberation Army in 1949, the Chinese governance of East Turkistan had been largely symbolic with no significant colonial confidence and competence.

Neither the Qing Empire nor Chinese militarist governments in East Turkistan were able to facilitate a significant influx of Han Chinese from China into East Turkistan. According to a report from Amnesty International, the population of Han Chinese in East Turkistan prior to its annexation by the Chinese Communist armies in 1949 only comprised 5% of its

total population. This 5% was mainly government officials, army personnel, police officers and their families. There were no Chinese farmers or shepherds who settled in East Turkistan at that point in time.

There has been a pattern in China's further suppression of Uyghurs after every occasion of colonialism was successful, China has carried out two types of genocide against the people of East Turkistan in order to prevent them from building up resistance movements. These were the genocide against the people of East Turkistan with the deliberate aim of reducing their numbers and the genocide of intellectuals and prominent public figures, including descendants of aristocratic and royal families who had the potential to organize and lead locals in resistance movements because of their ancestral legitimacy.

It was reported that after the second colonization of East Turkistan in 1878, every Uyghur family in East Turkistan lost at least one male member and large families lost up to three male members to systematic genocide aiming to prevent population growth and to instill deep fear in their minds. Aside from the high number of deaths caused by wars between the local people of East Turkistan and colonial forces, genocide was used as a deliberate policy to achieve these goals. This genocidal policy specifically targeted intellectuals, businesspeople, and heads of Uyghur cities and villages.

The Communist regime in East Turkistan is not a stranger to the oppressive and genocidal policies of the regimes that came before it, they continue to implement the same policies in addition to assisting and encouraging the settlement of Han Chinese in East Turkistan. This deliberate and state-sponsored policy has brought about a massive change in the demographic structure of East Turkistan.

In the long term, China has aimed to increase the population of Han Chinese while decreasing the population of Uyghurs in the region, turning the Uyghurs into a minority in their own homeland. This has been perpetrated historically in the name of fighting against local nationalism in the 1950s, against revisionists and bourgeoisies during the Cultural Revolution, against separatists in 1980s and 1990s. Most recently since 9/11, the oppression and genocide have been branded as the fight against terrorism.

The elimination of Uyghurs had been a long-term policy and a progressive process for the Chinese regime. However, it became a more pressing issue as the political and economic necessity to expand into the Central Asia as part of its historical ambition to rule the whole world grew. To start expanding into Central Asia, the CCP had to eliminate any internal factors that could jeopardize its plans which meant permanently eliminating East Turkistan as a potential risk by implementing radical policies to assimilate or eliminate the Uyghur population.

These radical policies started with the gradual elimination of the Uyghur language at all levels of education in 2000. The next level of elimination was physical elimination through various methods such as deliberately spreading life-threatening drugs or incurable diseases among the Uyghur population. Furthermore, China has implemented policies to prevent Uyghurs from having kids and have even transferred Uyghur girls to inner China under the pretext of employment opportunities.

The Chinese government has perpetrated and staged terrorist attacks to blame and arrest innocent Uyghur men only to torture and kill them inside prisons. These suppressive policies continued until 2017 when Chinese authorities established a network of Nazi-style concentration camps where murder, deliberate retardation of intelligence, organ harvesting, and brainwashing are a norm. This tore families apart and left children orphaned, who were then indoctrinated and sinicized in boarding schools, orphanages, and other institutions.

Several genocide survivors, who fled to Kazakhstan as Kazakh citizens, revealed that these camps are crueler and more inhumane than Nazi concentration camps. There were also reports of food given in prisons and concentration camps containing mysterious chemicals that cause mental retardation in those who consume it. These chemicals turn people into zombie-like creatures that are nothing more than slaves.

It is difficult to guess the levels of oppression that the people of East Turkistan face today because we live in an era where, in the West aside from the discussion of human rights even the issue of animal rights is a topic of debate in parliaments. We live in a world where the atrocities of Nazis against the Jewish people during WWII are displayed in Holocaust museums to warn humanity not to repeat the same mistake ever again. Amid our collective

memory of the Holocaust, genocide against Uyghurs is being carried out before our very eyes.

Previously, people could absolve themselves of their responsibility to stop the Holocaust by saying that they did not know that it was happening. However, the Uyghur genocide is different—nobody could consciously say that they do not know what tragedy is befalling the Uyghurs in East Turkistan. Elders, youth, and kids, none of them are spared from China's cruelty.

We can anticipate that if the free world watches the tragedy befalling Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and others in East Turkistan, the same tragedy can very well befall others because China's ambition for world dominance is built right into their DNA. For China, there is no difference between Uyghurs and non-Uyghurs—whoever stands in its way of global dominance will be eliminated. If you are silent about this genocide today, there will nobody left to defend you tomorrow.

It is still difficult to convince many people in the West of what is truly happening in East Turkistan. China is more authoritarian than many other dictatorships, and the oppression mechanism it utilizes has uniquely been successful to indoctrinate its people to take suffering as pleasure. Moreover, it is a perfectly insular state that no foreign journalists can penetrate its inner circles. Therefore, any crime that China commits, big or small, is hidden from the world.

As Chinese people are ruled by the internalization of fear, it is hard to expect them to tell the truth to the outside world, even if they are completely alone. In the case of Uyghurs, each house is closely monitored which instills fear in the people and forces them watch every little thing they say even around their family members.

This unprecedented repression mechanism is created by a dystopian regime that humanity has never heard of or seen before to the point that it is impossible to convince someone that a regime like this exists today. An intellectual once said "if you are going to oppress others, then oppress them in such an excessive way that the victim is unable to make others believe in their suffering." This is exactly what Chinese authorities are doing to Uyghurs in East Turkistan.

The world must not be silent over the unspeakable tragedies that Uyghurs are facing in East Turkistan.

To recognize that East Turkistan is a nation occupied by China is the first crucial step to stop China from continuing to perpetrate this genocide. The issue of East Turkistan is not just an internal affair within China nor will it ever be. We will not stand by and watch this genocide take place in the modern era.

The perpetrators must be severely punished, and justice must be served. Only then can we brag about the strides we have made in universal human rights. When you fight for the rights of animals who are protected by legislation, please do not forget about the people of East Turkistan who have less rights than those animals.

Indisputably, East Turkistan is an Occupied Territory



Demonstrators led by ETNAM calling on US to Recognize East Turkistan and the Genocide -Aug. 14, 2020 | Chip Somodevilla | Getty Images

NEW DELHI | 27 October 2020

The below column was written by Ghulam Osman Yaghma, President of the ETGE, and published by News Vibes of India.

There are three ways for a territory to be yours, two of which are legal, and one is illegal. First, if the land is inherited from your ancestors, it is yours and legal. Second, if you payed for and bought this land, it is yours and legal. The third one is that you forcibly occupied it, it is yours but illegal and with the possibility that the original owners of the land will take it back someday.

Now, let us look at China's shameless claims about East Turkistan according to these criteria. It should be said that historically, the Chinese are not an ethnic group who have lived in this territory! However, the Chinese, whether nationalists or communists, have been trying to inculcate this myth in the history books as if the land were theirs for "two thousand years".

Furthermore, they have put in considerable effort in to implanting this lie in the subconsciousness of their descendants, guiding them to believe in it as historical fact. As a result of this indoctrination, Chinese authorities have successfully made Chinese people accept that not only East Turkistan but also all of Central Asia is theirs as fact. However, if we put it into practice and examine this "historical fact," everything becomes clear:

According to Amnesty International in 2002, before the communists occupied East Turkestan in 1949, the Chinese population made up only 2 per cent of the population in East Turkestan. This percentage exclusively included the number of the invading army, the police, the colonial government officials, and their family members. There were no Chinese farmers or herdsman living in East Turkistan. So, how can the Chinese, who made up only 5 percent until 1949, claim the land as something they inherited from their ancestors? Where is the homeland of the remaining 95 percent?

Did the Chinese rent the land out to the Uyghurs and other Turkic nations while they returned to China? If so, do they have the rental agreement or contract? To change this historical reality, the Chinese authorities are now selling the myth that "Chinese people have become the majority in East Turkestan. Uyghurs and the other ethnic groups in East Turkistan are the migrants," fabricating a false history and forcing it to be accepted. If China bought the land, is there any contract or document proving it? Obviously, China has never claimed that they have bought this land.

In that case, what remains here is the third possibility, namely, China has occupied East Turkistan by force or other illegal means. If this is the case, respecting this as a historical fact, China or the rest of the world should recognize East Turkistan as an occupied region. In general, morality is very black and white, you are either good or evil. If one ignores injustice and fails to accept the truth, they are truly evil. Putting personal interest above the truth is also immoral.

In light of these reflections, we, the people of East Turkestan who are being brutally oppressed and humiliated in today's civilized world, sincerely urge the whole world to acknowledge, advocate and stand up for the truth, as opposed to taking side of the oppressor, and ignoring historical facts. We expect that the world will recognize East Turkestan as an occupied country. Furthermore, to recognize China as the occupier and aggressor. Fascism is always a catastrophe, and we warn all of humanity of Chinese fascism.

We as the oppressed understand China the most. We understand that the unique Chinese method of expansionism is immigration. Colonialism is “殖民主义” in Chinese, literally meaning “reproduction or growth of the population.” It is the practice of changing the demographic structure of the local population with an influx of immigrants from the colonizers. For example, Singapore, originally part of Malaysia, has an immense majority Chinese population thanks to mass influx of Chinese immigrants. The point is, China has taken over Singapore without even using military forces. Today, Malaysia has a population of more than four million Chinese immigrants, who contribute to more than half of the Malaysian economy.

The demographic structure of far Russian regions such as Siberia and Vladivostok, is completely changing. The Chinese immigrant population there has surpassed the local population. Chinese immigrants in Central Asia, who are settling by marrying natives, are being intentionally encouraged by the Chinese state to create a cooperative force from within for China's expansionism into Central Asia. It is only a matter of time before China starts claiming these lands. Africa was liberated from European colonialism but now is under threat of colonization again as the Chinese immigrant population grows.

Unfortunately, the growing number of Chinese immigrants are increasing also in Latin America and Canada, where their efforts to seize mining rights for the oil industry, and their success in these types of schemes are still not taken seriously by these countries. China will not stop until they get in full control of everything. And until they do, Chinese people will try to be the quietest, friendliest, and gentlest people in the world.

The fact is, we cannot convince anyone other than us to believe in the deceptive nature of the Chinese people. The cruelty is hidden under the hard

working, gentle, soft spoken expressions of the Chinese and is not so easily exposed. By the time their original color is revealed we are already too late (just like in our experience) to rectify our mistakes and change our situation.

Chinese aid given underdeveloped countries today, is the beginning of a catastrophe tomorrow. After this aid gets too difficult for the debtor country to repay, China will claim their land. This is proven by what happened in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, where China succeeded in demanding land in exchange for debts.

We consider it our humanitarian duty to warn you that the same genocide is fast approaching countries indebted to China. Soon the aid they received will become a strangling rope around their neck. We call on the world to respect historical facts and recognize East Turkistan as an occupied country.

Furthermore, we call on the world to fight with the Uyghurs to regain our independence and control of our homeland. If you allow this to happen to the Uyghurs, what's stopping China from doing the same to your country?

How China changed demography of East Turkistan now referred to as 'Xinjiang'

NEW DELHI | 30 October 2020

The below article was published by Zee News

China prefers to call East Turkistan by its colonial name 'Xinjiang' as part of well strategized propaganda.

New Delhi: East Turkistan had fallen into Chinese occupation in the 18th century when the Qing dynasty of the Manchu empire annexed it. Though, it was never fully subdued and was briefly declared as an independent state till Chinese invasion in December 1949.

The Chinese claim East Turkistan as theirs even though they themselves regarded the Manchus as outsiders and barbarians, their claim is based on the invasion of the territory by the Qing dynasty. China now prefers to call the country by its colonial name 'Xinjiang' as part of the country and with well strategized propaganda it has succeeded in making the world almost forget a country roughly half the size of India.

China has been successful in covering up the truth of their occupation of East Turkistan by disconnecting the local populace from the rest of the world and spreading a fable that the land was inherited from their ancestors.

It has also been altering the demographic structure of the region by relocating more and more Chinese population there. With the locals forcibly disconnected from the world, East Turkistan has not only lost its independence, but is also gradually losing its identity.

Though Chinese atrocities and human right violations against the local Turkic populace in the region is a well known fact, the world misses to observe it as oppression by a colonial force. The world rather sees it as an act of ethnic clash and racial discrimination, as portrayed by China. Since the invasion of communist Chinese, the country and its people have been subject to Chinese occupation and colonization for the last 70 years.

Colonialism is written as ‘殖民主义’ in Chinese, which literally means “reproduction or growth of the population”. China has been doing the same in East Turkistan by stationing Chinese immigrants there and in turn changing the demographic structure of the local population.

According to Amnesty International, before the occupation of East Turkistan by China in 1949, Chinese population constituted only 2 per cent of the total populace. Which included the invading army, the police, the colonial government officials and their family members. There were no Chinese farmers or herdsmen living in East Turkistan.

The Chinese government now portrays all supporters of the East Turkistan independence movement as terrorists, extremists and separatists including the World Uyghur Congress, although it has no verifiable links to terrorism. The United States and Germany have supported the position that the World Uyghur Congress is not a terrorist organization. The East Turkistan Government-in-Exile, located in Washington DC, US, was formed in 2004 to further East Turkistan’s struggle of independence.

President of the East Turkistan Government in-Exile Ghulam Osman have been highlighting Chinese atrocities and human right violations against the local Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Uzbeks, Tatars and other Turkic people. He has also been cautioning underdeveloped countries against Chinese aid, citing

that when the aid gets too difficult for the debtor country to repay, China will claim their land.

Osman pointed out other tactics used by China for taking over a territory through mass influx of Chinese immigrants. In this context he gives an example of Singapore and says, “Singapore, originally part of Malaysia, has an majority Chinese population thanks to the mass influx of Chinese immigrants. The point is, China has taken over Singapore without even using military forces.”

Meanwhile, the East Turkistan National Awakening Movement (ETNAM) has also issued a statement noting how Chinese authorities have incarcerated 3 million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Uzbeks, Tatars and other Turkic people in East Turkistan.

In a bid to reach out to the democratic world, ETNAM also stated, “We call on governments across the world to support this effort. We call on member states of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) like Australia, Canada, France, India, Japan, US, UK and others to file a parallel complaint to the ICJ and work to hold China accountable.”

For the past several decades, Chinese occupation has remained synonymous with Tibet. But outside the public glare, China has been occupying an independent country with a much larger land area – East Turkistan.

However, China’s expansionist ideology has been underscored by its aggressive behavior around Asia including unilateral intrusion in Japanese waters and its brazen manifestation along LAC with India. In this context, the world has gradually started to understand the diplomatic efforts of East Turkistan to reach out to the leading democratic powers for making a strong case for its independence. It is about time that the world relates to East Turkistan’s movement for an independent state and comes forward to help it.

Opinion:Gulf States Have Sacrificed Uighur Muslims for Cash From China



Protesters in Hong Kong rally in solidarity with the Uighurs. Credit Dale De La Ray/AFP

TEL AVIV | 01 September 2020

The below article was written by Sebastian Castelier and published by The Haaretz

The human rights of “people of all ethnic groups” living in China’s westernmost region have been “effectively safeguarded.” This was the bold assertion in a July 2020 Joint Statement backed by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and the Sultanate of Oman, among others.

Yet, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the whereabouts of half a million individuals who live in Xinjiang and predominantly belong to the Uighur Muslim minority remain unknown, to date. “Gulf countries, just like Iran, actively participate in supporting China’s policies,” Paris-based president of the European Uighur Institute Dilnur Reyhan told me. Foreign affairs representatives of the four Gulf states signatories of the Joint Statement did not respond to requests for comment.

Since 2016, Chinese authorities have reportedly been cracking down on Xinjiang’s Muslim ethnic minority groups, restricting the right to freedom of religion and forcing over a million Uighurs into government-run “re-education facilities” where they undergo indoctrination programs. The goal, according to the New York Times, is “disavowing devotion to Islam.” Some experts say Beijing is also pursuing a “demographic genocide” as birth rates in Uighur areas reportedly plunged by more than 60 per cent from 2015 to 2018. The analysis of China’s official statistics revealed a campaign of “draconian

measures to slash birth rates among Uighurs and other minorities,” the Associated Press reported earlier this year.

Chinese officials have repeatedly slammed these allegations as “false accusations,” arguing mass surveillance and government-run internment facilities are part of a war on terror aiming at tackling extremism. It follows unrest between mostly Muslim minority Uighurs and majority Han Chinese which caused the death of hundreds of people during several ‘terror attacks.’

The presence of individual Uighurs fighting with ISIS in Syria have fuelled fears among the Chinese population. During his first and only visit to Xinjiang, Chinese President Xi Jinping said during a series of secret speeches, “We must be as harsh as them,” and “show absolutely no mercy.”

A list of “75 behavioral indicators” considered as extremist includes praying in public places outside mosques, abruptly giving up drinking alcohol, growing beards for young and middle-aged men or wearing a niqab for women – a face veil worn, ironically, by millions of women across the Gulf.

Jonathan Fulton, Assistant Professor of Political Science at the UAE’s Zayed University and author of “China’s Relations with the Gulf Monarchies,” told me the situation in Xinjiang “does not capture the imagination in the Gulf the way many in the West would have expected it to do.”

Reports about the Uighurs rarely make the headlines of Gulf’s state-owned local media. Indeed, a Saudi living in his country’s Eastern Province told me, on condition of anonymity, that my inquiry was “the first time” he’d heard about Uighurs or their plight. “There is no focus on them here. Are they Muslims?” he queried.

According to right groups, a key reason Gulf states keep a low profile on Xinjiang is to avoid drawing attention to their own rampant human rights violations. In 2018, Saudi agents killed and dismembered journalist Jamal Khashoggi in Istanbul. Human Rights Watch call the situation in Bahrain “dire” and that there is no possibility of “peaceful dissent” in the UAE. Reyhan said the position of Gulf countries comes as no surprise: “They too oppress ethnic, sexual and religious minorities.”

Why Uighurs don't win Muslim solidarity

Zayed University's Fulton offered another reason: Gulf states remain silent because "Uighurs are not ethnically Arab." Uighurs are a Turkic-speaking ethnic group related to the Turks through religion, ethnicity and language.

Uighurs, in common with all other refugees, are not entitled to seek asylum in the Gulf either, as not one of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries has ratified the United Nations' 1951 Refugee Convention. Some Uighurs reside in the region by virtue of holding work permits, but they are at risk of being deported to China if they lose their job.

The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, the collective voice of the Muslim world, has just once expressed its "deep concern" following reports that Muslim minorities in Xinjiang were denied the right to fast and observe their religious rituals during the month of Ramadan.

But none of the press releases published by the OIC since mass internments have intensified and become a global concern have ever questioned China about the re-education camps or human rights abuses. In the past three years, China built more than 260 new internment camps in Xinjiang to conduct what is "already the largest-scale detention of ethnic and religious minorities since World War II," as a BuzzFeed investigation revealed.

The OIC did not immediately respond to requests for comment.

"The Muslims are silent. Their voice is not heard," Arsenal's star footballer Mesut Özil wrote in a December 2019 tweet criticizing Muslim countries for not speaking up for the Uighurs.

Saudi Arabia, the custodian of Islam's two holiest sites and nominal leader of the Muslim community, or Ummah, has decided to "not jeopardize its relationship with China" over the fate of the Uighurs, Fulton believes. "If somebody were to issue a fatwa [religious ruling] about this issue, he [the scholar] would have to go through state channels before it could be released," the academic added. The inference is clear: There won't be any religious edicts made by Saudi clerics urging the welfare of the Uighurs.

Indeed, in recent years, Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman has silenced Islamic religious figures, accusing them of promoting "extremist ideas" and opposing social reforms. In neighbouring Kuwait, the Islamist parliament member Mohammad Hayef Al-Mutairi stressed to me that Muslim-majority countries should not bear sole blame for the lack of pressure on China. "Countries that praise freedom, democracy and human rights should have a role too," Al-Mutairi said.

\$50 billion worth of investments

A Gulf citizen married to a Uighur told me regretfully his home region was sacrificing the Uighur cause on the altar of economic benefits. "Gulf states are now very weak economically, so they can't say anything about China," he said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Since the oil bust of 2014, hydrocarbon-dependent Gulf economies have been on the decline and increasingly dependent on China's growing global role as part of a broader economic pivot towards the East. Just one example: about 80 percent of the oil exported by Oman is shipped to China.

The Gulf's economic diversification plans have also aligned with Xi Jinping's Belt and Road Initiative, a massive network of land and maritime infrastructures to connect Europe, Africa and Asia. According to the China Global Investment Tracker, a data set covering China's global investment, China invested more than \$50 billion in GCC countries between 2016 and 2020.

Going forward, the People's Republic wishes to "cooperate more deeply" with the Gulf, Wang Jin, Associate Professor at Northwest University in China's Xi'an told me. "The Chinese are very disappointed against Israel's selfish activities over ties with China, while the Gulf Arab states still maintain positive ties with China even against pressure from Washington," Jin said.

The academic views the Belt and Road Initiative as "a game-changer from the political philosophy dimension." China, unlike most western economic partners, including the United States, follows a foreign policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

"The fact that China does not try to push kind of ideological agendas is very much appreciated,"

Fulton said, adding the COVID-19 pandemic and the U.S. disengagement from the Middle East brings Gulf states closer to China, “economically, politically, strategically.”

Furthermore, the authoritarian stability praised by Xi Jinping aligned with the priorities of Gulf rulers who have long fear separatist movements and more recently, political Islam.

U.S. presidential election: A voice for the Uighurs?

Abandoned by most Muslim-majority countries (Qatar and Kuwait did not sign the July 2020 Joint Statement but still remained silent) the Uighur community is left to rely on support from Turkey, with which it shares historical, cultural and linguistic ties. In 2009, then Turkey’s Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan said: “a genocide” was being committed.

But Turkey signed in the Belt and Road Initiative and became an “inevitable” transit point on the China-Europe road, the Commercial Attache of Chinese Embassy to Turkey said. Last year, China called on Turkey to support its “efforts to combat terrorist forces” in Xinjiang.

“Turkey did not take a pro-Chinese position thanks to the pressure of the Turkish public opinion that is overwhelmingly pro-Uighurs,” said Reyhan, the President of the Paris-based Uighur Institute of Europe, one of the leading Uighur organizations in France.

Uighurs living in Turkey interviewed for this report, like Ahemaiti Ailijiang who resides in Ankara on a temporary residence permit since 2016, expressed a willingness to migrate to western and northern European countries, whom she viewed as safer and more stable in the long term.

A June 2020 Joint Declaration signed by European countries, Canada, New Zealand and Australia urged China to “allow the High Commissioner meaningful access to Xinjiang.”

In the U.S., presidential election candidate Joe Biden spokesperson referred to the treatment of Uighur as a “genocide.”

Donald Trump, who previously acknowledged he’d put speaking up for the Uighurs on the backburner because he was negotiating a major trade deal with

Beijing, and who, according to John Bolton’s book, told China’s President Xi Jinping himself that mass

detention camps for Uighurs was “exactly the right thing to do” has signed a bill that condemned “gross human rights violations” in Xinjiang and allowed the imposition of sanctions on “foreign persons.”

The dispiriting conduct of the Gulf states regarding the Uighurs is a stain that won’t easily be erased. As footballer Mesut Özil concluded: History will remember not “the torture by tyrants” but, rather, “the silence of their Muslim brothers.”

Sebastian Castelier is a journalist who covers Gulf Arab states and labor migration. His work has appeared in several Middle Eastern and international media outlets. Twitter: @SCastelier

Uighurs will not get help from Muslim countries, says their PM-in-exile



NEW DELHI | 4 September 2020

The below article was written by Rahul Kumar and published by India Narrative

In a discussion organized, ‘Under the Dragon’s Shadow,’ by news portal Lokmaanya and the Pune-based think tank Centre for Advanced Strategic Studies (CASS), Salih Hudayar, Prime Minister of East Turkistan, Government-in-Exile, said the Uighur movement has become a solitary struggle for independence as even radical Islamic nations like Pakistan have not shown solidarity. In fact, most Muslim countries have sided with China and even support it in the UN over human rights atrocities and other violations.

The discussion was facilitated by Jayadeva Ranade, President of the New Delhi-based Centre for China Analysis and Strategy (CCAS), who said that the path for China was laid down by President Xi Jinping at the 19th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) when he spoke about the 'China dream' to be achieved during the 100th year of the founding of the CCP—2021. "The most ominous part was to bring about the rejuvenation of the 'great Chinese nation,' which means recovery of territory lost due to the imposition of unequal treaties by hostile foreign powers," added Ranade. It is due to these ideas that China has been making repressive policies for Xinjiang and Hong Kong and curtailing the rights of various ethnic groups.

Elaborating on how China can be restrained, Hudayar said the international community has to stop China's expansionism by stopping the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) as it is the path to colonizing other countries. The Chinese have renamed East Turkistan—the home of the Uighurs—as Xinjiang, which means new territories.

Scuttling the BRI should be a priority for all countries that promote democracy and advancement of human rights, Hudayar said, adding that: "the BRI is China's tool to become the world's most powerful economic and military power. It is a conduit towards neo-colonialism and to spread totalitarian ideas across the world. It is not just about trade. It is China's way of spreading its influence and army across the world."

Highlighting how the BRI is a tool of occupation, Hudayar said: "It is crucial that governments, organizations and individuals push back against it. Originally, this was the way China invaded and occupied East Turkistan. They promised us they will help us develop the country. They have given the same promises to countries in Central Asia, to Pakistan and to many others across the world. They will initially build a few roads, then start bringing Chinese suppliers and workers. Then these Chinese start to inter-marry in the local population and begin to undermine the economic and social system of that country."

The PM of East Turkistan Government-in-Exile added that weak-minded leaders serve as puppets to China. Utilizing this situation, the Chinese Communist Party then sends party leaders to coach and guide leaders of such countries "to the right path," which then leads to a country becoming another East Turkistan or a Tibet—where millions of

people are locked up in concentration camps and their identity is eroded. He added that the international community will have to ensure that the communist party does not become such an enormous monster that it threatens the existence of the global community.

Highlighting the role of the CCP in the ethnic cleansing of various communities, Hudayar said the party, on the pretext of promoting ethnic unity, is actually promoting Han Chinese domination. "They have eroded our culture, language and identity. Now they are engaging in a genocide after locking up three million people in concentration camps and labor camps. They are destroying our mosques and have sent half a million children to boarding schools and orphanages," said Hudayar.

Talking about his low expectations from Muslim countries, the PM-in-exile said that, even historically, the Uighur Prime Minister had warned them about a poor show from Muslim nations.

Hudayar said that Turkey has become close to China and has remained silent on the plight of the Uighurs. "In some cases, Turkey has deported people to China. In 2019 a woman and two of her children were sent back and she was subsequently put in a concentration camp," he added.

Emphasizing that there are no Muslim countries supporting the Uighur independence movement, Hudayar said: "The Uighur Prime Minister had stated publicly in 1933 that there will be no support to us from the Muslim world. This is a reality that we must accept. So, we must turn to powers like India and the European Union and ask them for help. The only support to us in the UN has come from Western countries. In fact, when we fled post-1949, our people came to India because we have a long history of cultural and economic exchange with India—which was the first country to open its doors and arms to us. When our people fled to Pakistan, we were captured and sent back to China."

Under policies dictated by Xi, Chinese repression continues on the Uighur Muslims with only a few democratic nations supporting their cause. In a white paper, the CCP even branded the Uighurs as settlers in East Turkistan and dismissed them as an indigenous population. China has been working hard to erase their history and ethnic identity and merge it with that of the Han Chinese.

The PM-in-exile and activist said that the recent excavations of mummies and other historical artifacts prove that Uighurs have a presence in East Turkistan for thousands of years. Quoting Turghun Almas, Uighur historian and poet, Hudayar said: “We have a history of well over 6,000 years in East Turkistan. Our dream for independence has existed since 1884, when the Manchu Qing dynasty occupied East Turkistan and renamed it Xinjiang. In fact, in the 1920s we were inspired by the Indian independence movement. Our students were studying its impact and the first Prime Minister of the East Turkistan republic visited India.”

Adding a historical perspective, Hudayar said the Uighurs had declared independence briefly in 1933, but China crushed them with Soviet help. “We declared independence again in 1944 but in 1949, our country was occupied by Mao’s China. We have not given up fighting for independence and that is why China is locking up millions of people in concentration camps. In its national defence strategy, China’s top goal is to prevent the independence of East Turkistan and also that of Tibet,” Hudayar explained.

Disastrous Mistake Not To Stay In India, Delhi Opened Doors To Uyghurs Fleeing China: East Turkistan PM In Exile



NEW DELHI | 8 September 2020

Below is the summary of PM Hudayar’s interview with StrateNews Global

“If we don’t get any help, the Chinese government will wipe us out,” says Salih Hudayar, the democratically elected Prime Minister of East Turkistan (Xinjiang). The Chinese Communist

party (CCP) has “eliminated over 130,000 enemies, prevented the births of 3.7 million babies by forced abortion and sterilisation, killed between 190,000 and 750,000 people with the aftereffects of nuclear tests, brutally crushed peaceful demonstrations and carried out ethnic cleansing campaigns” of Uyghur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and other Turkic people, he alleges.”

India was the first country to open its doors and its arms to us when we were fleeing Chinese occupation from 1949, Hudayar told StratNews Global Associate Editor Amitabh P. Revi, adding, “unfortunately, many of our people then moved to Turkey, which we now recognise as a disastrous mistake. We should have stayed put in India, given that it was our neighbour, like the Tibetan government in exile.”

In contrast, Pakistan, Turkey, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and other Muslim majority countries have “completely buried their heads in the sand and turned a blind eye” because for them “Chinese money is much more important,” Hudayar admitted. President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan has not

kept the promise of giving citizenship and is holding people in detention camps as a “trump card” to negotiate with Beijing, which is demanding their extradition, the founder of the East Turkistan National Awakening Movement said.

His democratically elected but “unrecognised by any country” government in exile, Salih Hudayar said, has filed a case of genocide and crimes against humanity against Xi Jinping and top officials at the International Criminal Court (ICC) in the Hague. The legal case, he said, has precedence in the Rohingya issue, as even if China is not party to the Rome statute, Cambodia and Tajikistan are, and are complicit in the deportation of Uyghurs and other Turkic people.

The youth are fed up with internal and external silence, Hudayar warned, adding that violence without external support will just justify the CCP’s campaign to what it says is fighting terrorism. Beijing, he pointed out, has confused the world with the (UN blacklisted terrorist group) ETIM (East Turkistan Islamic Movement) which has the same acronym as the East Turkistan Independence Movement.

Uighurs Accuse China Of Mass Detention, Torture In Landmark Complaint

THE HAGUE | 9 September 2020

The below contains parts of an article published by NBC News.

On July 6, 2020, the East Turkistan Government in Exile and the East Turkistan National Awakening Movement filed a formal complaint urging the International Criminal Court to investigate and prosecute Chinese officials for genocide and other crimes against humanity against Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples. Below is part of a detailed report recently published by NBC News.

The team of human rights attorneys based in London and The Hague, where the ICC is seated, are pushing for the prosecutor to launch an investigation into the Chinese president and more than 30 other named senior members of the Chinese Communist Party. Lawyers have submitted the 80-page complaint on behalf of two Washington-based Uighur organizations, the self-described “East Turkistan Government in Exile,” and the “East Turkistan National Awakening Movement.”

East Turkistan — sometimes written Turkestan — is the historical name for an area roughly equivalent to the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region that forms part of modern China. But in recent decades, the label has also been a rallying cry for Uighurs and other Turkic ethnic minorities, like the Kazakhs, who advocate for separatism, independence or a greater degree of autonomy.

Twice in the 20th century, it was also the name for a short-lived independent Uighur-ruled state that emerged during the tumultuous decades of modern China’s early border confrontations with the Soviet Union in the 1930s and the 1940s.

Based on the ICC jurisdiction established on the Rohingya Genocide via Bangladesh being a member state, lawyers for the East Turkistan Government in Exile and the East Turkistan National Awakening Movement believe the ICC has jurisdiction as East Turkistan’s neighboring state Tajikistan is a signatory of the Rome Statute.

“The deterrent effect of having charges against you and knowing that there are consequences for your

actions is a very important one under international law,” attorney Rodney Dixon said.

The lawyers argue that some of the alleged crimes against Uighurs and other ethnic minorities in Xinjiang similarly began in countries that are in fact signatories to the ICC’s governing treaties. Their complaint states that individuals were captured and transported to China from countries that recognize the court’s jurisdiction, including Cambodia and Tajikistan; and that this forced deportation should grant the court the right to investigate other alleged crimes, including a reported program to sterilize Uighur individuals as a method of controlling the group’s population.

Rodney Dixon, a London-based attorney who is overseeing the complaint, said that international pressure on China from other countries — including the U.S. — could help hasten an investigation. And although the court would be unable to actually prosecute Chinese officials in the current circumstances, Dixon said a successful case could prevent the accused from traveling to other countries that recognize the ICC’s jurisdiction, which would limit their movements and international reach.

“The deterrent effect of having charges against you and knowing that there are consequences for your actions is a very important one under international law,” he said outside his London offices.

Omir BekAli, a survivor of China’s concentration camp gave a witness testimony regarding China’s genocide of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan.

In his witness testimony that was lodged with the ICC, Bekali stated that “the death of one person in the United States shakes up the entire world, however in East Turkistan, thousands of innocent Uighur and Kazakh youths are being chained up with black bags over their heads.”

As he continues to seek asylum, Bekali said he wanted to speak out to publicize the existence of these publicly inaccessible camps inside China, and to prevent the kinds of crimes against humanity that are alleged in the complaint filed to the ICC.

“I would expect that this legal case will stop these genocides,” he said. “Otherwise, the Uighurs and Kazakhs will be eliminated altogether.”

Uyghur Activist Group Calls On World To Boycott ‘Disney’s Propaganda Movie Mulan’



TAIPEI | 9 September 2020

The below article was published by Taiwan News, Photo credit: ETNAM

Evidence has surfaced showing that scenes from the controversial Disney film “Mulan” were shot near at least 10 internment camps and five prisons in China’s Xinjiang Autonomous Region, prompting Uyghur activists to call for a worldwide ban on “Disney’s propaganda movie.”

On Monday (Sept. 7) Hong Kong-born British novelist Jeannette Ng (吳志麗) posted a screenshot of the film’s closing credits in which Disney thanks a number of Chinese Communist Party (CCP) entities in Xinjiang, where part of the movie was filmed. Among these were two publicity departments in the city of Turpan and one in Shanshan County, indicating that filming took place in both areas.

The makers of the film even saw fit to thank the Turpan Municipal Bureau of Public Security, which the U.S. Commerce Department last October placed on its Entity List for engaging in “human rights violations and abuses in the implementation of China’s campaign of repression, mass arbitrary detention, and high-technology surveillance against Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other members of Muslim minority groups in the XUAR.”

According to Vogue, the Xinjiang segments of the film were shot in the “singing dunes of the Mingsha Shan Desert” and a “clay-and-earth Mazar village in the Tuyuk Valley.” Not to be confused with the “Singing Sand Dunes of Dunhuang in neighboring

Gansu Province, desert scenes in the Shanshan Desert appear to have been shot in the region’s Shanshan County.

Medium journalist Shawn Zhang, who claims to have mapped out the numerous camps in Xinjiang, wrote that if the “Mulan” film crew landed at the Turpan airport and traveled along highway G312 to the Shanshan Desert, “They could see at least seven re-education camps.” Zhang told Taiwan News that “Re-education Camp No. 87” is located in Shanshan County a mere seven kilometers away from where the Shanshan Desert scenes were shot.

The camp is officially called the Shanshan County Vocational Skill Education Center. Zhang said it is a stone material factory, based on satellite imagery. The village referenced in the Vogue article appears to be Mazar Village in Turpan Tuyugou, which based on Zhang’s map of internment camps is 46.9 km by car from “Re-education Camps No. 76, 77, 78.” It is also 47.7 kilometers by car from “Re-education Camp No. 36.”

On Tuesday (Sept. 8), the East Turkestan National Awakening Movement (ETNAM) cited a report from 2019 that gave the coordinates for a total of 182 “concentration camps,” 209 prisons, and 74 labor camps in Xinjiang, which it refers to as East Turkestan. The group then announced it had discovered that ten internment camps and five prisons were within a 130-km radius of Turpan. The group then pointed out that there are at least four internment camps and two prisons in the city itself. It added that there are four internment camps and two prisons in Turpan’s Pichan County, while the prefecture-level city’s Toksun County has one internment camp and a single prison. This means there are at least ten internment camps and five prisons in the same city area as the “Mulan” shoot. The activists refuted the Chinese government’s claim that internees in the “re-education” camps had “graduated” by citing satellite imagery from March to July of 2020 that shows the camps still in operation.

In response to the credit the Disney film gave to CCP authorities in Xinjiang, the report cited ETNAM President Salih Hudayar:

“By filming the movie in Turpan, East Turkistan, where there are possibly hundreds of thousands of Uyghurs being detained in concentration camps and prisons, Disney is not only helping promote Chinese government propaganda but it is also helping

the CCP whitewash the genocide faced by Uyghurs and demonizing the Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples of East Turkistan as “barbarians” and as enemies of China and the Chinese people.”

The organization then called on people across the globe to boycott “Disney’s propaganda movie ‘Mulan.’” The ETNAM demanded that Disney immediately cancel all screenings of the film and issue a formal apology to Uyghurs and “other Turkic peoples of East Turkestan,” adding that the entertainment conglomerate should not be “complicit in the ongoing genocide.”

An ETNAM representative told Taiwan News that based on the various government entities thanked in the closing credits, filming also took place at the “Flaming Mountains” in the Kumtag Desert, which is situated in Turpan’s Gaochang District. They estimated that the nearest internment camp is within a 16-to 24-kilometer radius to the area that “Mulan” was filmed in.

The spokesperson then emphasized that to get to the area where the filming took place, the Disney crew would have passed “several concentration camps,” some of which are visible from the highway. The ETNAM estimates that in some villages in Turpan, up to 80 percent of the Uyghur population has been

detained.

Citing Uighur mistreatment, U.S. restricts imports from China-Occupied East Turkistan

WASHINGTON | 15 September 2020

The below article was written by Julia Ainsley and Anna Schechter and published by NBC News

U.S. Customs and Border Protection issued orders on Monday that will block certain products from the Xinjiang region of China from entering the U.S. due to allegations of forced labor involved in their production.

The move comes as part of the Trump administration’s efforts to crack down on China for its persecution of the Uighur Muslim minority group. More than 1 million Uighurs from the western Xinjiang province are believed to be held in

internment camps where they are forced to study Marxism, renounce their religion, work in factories

and face abuse, according to human rights groups and first-hand accounts from Uighurs. Beijing refers to the centers as “re-education camps” and says they provide vocational training and are necessary to fight extremism.

The bans, called “withhold release orders,” will block goods such as cotton, computer parts, hair products and apparel made by certain Chinese producers in Xinjiang suspected to use Uighur forced labor. The order also bans all products made in a particular “re-education” camp in Xinjiang, the Lop County No. 4 Vocational Skills Education and Training Center, that Ken Cuccinelli, the official performing the duties of deputy Homeland Security Secretary, said practiced “modern day slavery,” likening it to a concentration camp.

“Communist Chinese China needs to close its concentration camps, set its captives free and end its state-sponsored forced labor program immediately,” Cuccinelli said. “Until they do, DHS will continue to block illicit goods and prosecute those who profit from them.”

Reached for comment Monday, a Chinese embassy spokesperson referred to comments made last week by foreign ministry spokesperson Zhao Lijian. “Lately China has shown with facts and numbers that issues relating to Xinjiang are by no means about human rights, ethnicity or religion, but about counter-terrorism and anti-separatism,” Zhao said. “What the U.S. truly cares about is never human rights. It is just using human rights as a cover to suppress Chinese companies, undermine stability in Xinjiang and vilify China’s Xinjiang policy,” he added.

It’s unclear which American or international brands might be affected by the orders, but big name brands like Tommy Hilfiger were affected by a previous withhold release order issued against another Chinese company earlier this year.

One of the orders blocks goods from a Xinjiang factory that used to supply garments to Lacoste and was highlighted in a March report by the Workers’ Rights Consortium, a non-profit that tracks supply chains. Lacoste has since ceased sourcing from the company.

The specific products banned are as follows: Hair products made in the Lop County Hair Product

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

Industrial Park, apparel produced by Yili Zhuowan Garment Manufacturing Co. Ltd. and Baoding

LYSZD Trade and Business Co., Ltd, cotton produced and processed by Xinjiang Junggar Cotton and Linen Co. and computer parts made by Hefei Bitland Information Technology Co.

The order does not go as far as to initiate a region-wide ban on goods, particularly cotton and tomatoes from Xinjiang.

Acting CBP Commissioner Mark Morgan and Cuccinelli told reporters that a regional withhold release order is still being considered. Morgan said CBP continues to “compile evidence on (tomato and cotton products) while determining if that evidence meets the legal standard for a withhold release order on a region wide basis.”

Goods produced in Xinjiang are often sold to intermediary vendors who supply big name brands, so tracking the supply chain is a challenge. The orders issued Monday are likely to heighten already strained tensions over trade between the U.S. and China.

Robert Daly, director of the Kissinger Institute on China and the United States at the Wilson Center, applauded the order but said he doubts it will affect Beijing’s policies in Xinjiang unless a large number of other nations impose similar boycotts. “It will simply reinforce the Chinese Communist Party’s belief that the U.S. determined to smear China on every front in a futile attempt to thwart its rise,” he said.

Why Are Central Asian Countries Silent About Uyghurs?



The U.S. secretary of state at the C5+1 ministerial summit in Tashkent | Credit @SecPompeo

The below article was written by Bruce Pannier and published by RadioFreeEurope/RadioFreeLiberty

ASTANA | 22 September 2020

The Central Asian governments have tried to stay out of Beijing’s ruthless campaign against Uyghurs and other minorities in China’s western region of Xinjiang, officially known as the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

But not getting involved in that situation has proven impossible for Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan and likely will continue to be.

The area China now calls Xinjiang and the countries on the other side of the Tien-Shan Mountains known as Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan have been linked for millennia by trade and culture.

Significant events cannot happen in one without it affecting the other.

Locked Up In China: The Plight Of Xinjiang’s Muslims

Radio Free Radio/Radio Liberty is partnering with its sister organization, Radio Free Asia, to highlight the plight of Muslims living in China’s western province of Xinjiang.

This was clear again in the first years after the Soviet Union collapsed in late 1991 and the five Central Asian republics became independent countries. On July 29, 1992, the Russian daily Nezavisimaya gazeta reported about a meeting of the For a Free Uyghuristan party in the Kyrgyz capital, Bishkek. There were some 270 delegates there, most from Kyrgyzstan but also some from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkey.

The party’s goal was to establish an independent state of Uyghuristan on the territory of Xinjiang Province, but they vowed that they intended to do so exclusively within the norms of international law, though they were sparse on details about what they considered those “norms” to be.

At that time, it had been barely six months since China had established diplomatic relations with the Central Asian countries. Moreover, the Soviet Union had portrayed China as an enemy for more than 20 years, and the Central Asians did not recall their relations with China during the hundreds of years

prior to the arrival of the Russians with much fondness.

There were at that time about a quarter-million Uyghurs living in Kazakhstan and some 50,000 more in Kyrgyzstan.

The For a Free Uyghuristan party was not the only Uyghur organization active in Kyrgyzstan. There was also Ittipak (Union) and the Uyghur Association of Kyrgyzstan.

In Kazakhstan, there was the Association of Uyghurs based in Almaty along with other Uyghur groups. These groups regularly demonstrated and called press conferences in Bishkek and Almaty when there

were problems and the mistreatment of Uyghurs in Xinjiang by Chinese officials.

Separatist Fears

In July 1996, Uyghur groups in Kazakhstan reported fighting between Chinese security forces and a group called the United Revolutionary Front of East Turkestan (URFET), an Uyghur separatist group that claimed it killed some 450 Chinese troops and security forces during those clashes.

The leader of URFET, Yusupbek Mukhlisi, had lived in Almaty since fleeing there in 1960.

In February 1997, Chinese troops opened fire on Uyghur protesters in the city of Ghulja (Yining in Chinese) who were demonstrating against the execution of 30 Uyghur activists who had called for independence from China.

Officially, nine Uyghurs were killed but some activists say the number of dead was more than 100. That spurred protests outside the Chinese embassies in Bishkek and Almaty in March 1997.

On March 25, 1997, Beksultan Sarsekov, who was then the secretary of Kazakhstan's Security Council, said at a press conference in Almaty that "we are concerned by events" and by the "harsh measures" used by the Chinese government against the Uyghurs.

But Sarsekov added that under an agreement signed between Kazakhstan and China in 1996, the two sides promised not to help separatist movements in the other country and therefore the problems in Xinjiang were not the business of Kazakhstan.

It is worth remembering that at the time, the Kazakh government had its own worries about Cossack separatists in northern parts of the country near the Russian border.

The agreement Sarsekov referred to were actually the border treaties signed in April 1996 in Shanghai between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Russia, and China that replaced the previous Soviet-Sino border treaty. The group called itself the Shanghai Five and would later become the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Uyghur groups in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan reported that following the signing of that agreement, China started a wave of arrests in Xinjiang.

Authorities in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan were bound by the border treaties not to help Uyghur separatists in Xinjiang, but they did little to stop Uyghur protests against China in their own countries.

Small groups of Uyghurs continued to protest outside the Chinese Embassy in Almaty, in April and July 1997. In January 1998, the opposition Azat movement and Azamat party held a press conference to condemn the execution of 13 more Uyghur activists in December 1997.

In early November 1999, dozens of Uyghurs rallied outside Uzbekistan's embassy in Almaty, calling for Uzbek President Islam Karimov to raise the issue of the plight of Uyghurs during an upcoming visit to China.

The Problem Crosses The Border

The problems in Xinjiang inevitably spilled over into Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

In September 2000, two policemen were killed and four wounded in an attack in Almaty. Four suspects were killed shortly after and then-Kazakh Foreign Minister Qasym-Zhomart Toqaev — now the president — said the four were Uyghurs from China. The Chinese Embassy in Kazakhstan expressed its full support for the operation that led to the killing of the Uyghurs.

Kazakhstan had already begun sending Uyghurs back to China by that time despite international criticism. Kyrgyzstan also became an extension of the conflict in Xinjiang. In March 2000, the leader of Ittipak,

Nigmatulla Bazakov, was shot dead outside his home in Bishkek. One Uyghur community leader had already been killed in 1998 and another was killed in 2001.

In May 2000, a member of an official delegation from Xinjiang was gunned down and two other delegation members wounded outside the Dostuk Hotel in Bishkek, about the same time that a fire broke out at a Bishkek wholesale market where the majority of merchants came from Xinjiang. In late June 2002, a senior Chinese diplomat was shot dead in Bishkek.

On March 27, 2003, a bus going from Bishkek to Xinjiang with 21 Chinese citizens on it was attacked. The passengers were shot dead and the bus was torched.

By that time, Chinese money had started to flow into Central Asia and, after the 2008 global financial crisis, China was so entrenched financially in Central Asia that the governments there had become dependent on Beijing to keep their economies afloat. This facility in the Kunshan Industrial Park in Artux is one of a growing number of internment camps in the Xinjiang region.

Problems Spilling Over Again

When reports started to emerge from Xinjiang a few years ago about a new campaign against Uyghurs, the governments in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan turned a blind eye.

The first instances mentioned discrimination against Uyghurs — their clothes, their beards — but then became increasingly harsh as reports came of forced internment in so-called reeducation camps, intermarriage with Han Chinese, rape, torture, forced sterilizations, and resettlement away from Xinjiang to other areas of China.

When the crackdown was broadened to include other Turkic Muslims, namely among the 1.5 million Kazakhs and more than 200,000 Kyrgyz who inhabit Xinjiang, some of the people in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan started asking why their governments were not raising this issue more forcefully in meetings with Chinese officials.

People such as Serikzhan Bilash, an ethnic Kazakh originally from Xinjiang who is now a Kazakh citizen, founded Atajurt (Fatherland), a group dedicated to

exposing Chinese abuses against Kazakhs and other minorities in Xinjiang.

Kazakh authorities pressured Bilash to be quiet. He was arrested and put on trial for fomenting ethnic hatred against Chinese, but public sentiment was on Bilash's side and eventually he was fined and released after promising to refrain from political activism for seven years.

The Kazakh government then registered a different Atajurt Eriktileri (Volunteers of the Fatherland) that was controlled by defectors from Bilash's group and takes a much softer line on events in Xinjiang. This year, when Bilash started posting a program on YouTube, Kazakh authorities again came and fined him.

But there are still a dozen or more ethnic Kazakhs who have escaped from Xinjiang into Kazakhstan

and the authorities have bowed to public pressure not to send them back to China.

And there are dozens more ethnic Kazakhs and Kyrgyz originally from Xinjiang who received citizenship in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan but unfortunately returned to Xinjiang for brief visits only to be caught in the crackdown.

Their stories repeatedly come up in the media in both countries.

The horrific treatment that more than an estimated 1 million Uyghurs in the camps in Xinjiang are undergoing on a daily basis — reports denied by Beijing despite the shocking amount of testimony — is almost surely happening as well to the ethnic Kazakhs and Kyrgyz also confined in these camps and it is only a matter of time before the stories are heard in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

Omirbek Bikaly shows a photo of his parents, whom he believes have been detained in China. The governments in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan will then be under greater pressure to take a stronger stand against China's campaign in Xinjiang.

Once again it is clear that when something major happens on one side of the Tien-Shan, it affects what happens on the other side of those majestic mountains.

Thousands of mosques destroyed or damaged in East Turkistan



Mosque in Urumchi following Urumchi protests - July 2009 | Reuters

TAIPEI | 26 September 2020

The below article was written by Eric Chang and published by Taiwan News

TAIPEI (Taiwan News) — China has carried out a systematic campaign against mosques, destroying or damaging thousands of them throughout [East Turkistan] the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (XUAR), according to a report from the Australian Strategy Policy Institute (ASPI) released on Thursday (Sept. 24).

The think tank said that despite Beijing’s repeated claims that Xinjiang has more than 24,000 mosques, they estimated there were fewer than 15,500 mosques. “This is the lowest number since the Cultural Revolution, when fewer than 3,000 mosques remained,” the report said.

ASPI analysis found that since 2017, approximately 8,450 mosques were destroyed across Xinjiang, and another estimated 7,550 mosques were damaged or had Islamic-style architecture and symbols removed. The report found an additional 30 percent of Islamic sacred sites, including shrines, cemeteries, and pilgrimage routes have been demolished in the region, and another 28 percent have been damaged or altered.

A majority of the sites remained empty, others were turned into roads or parking lots or used for agriculture, while some sites were leveled and rebuilt on a smaller scale, according to the report. The only

areas where mosques remained primarily intact were in tourist areas like Urumqi and Kashgar.

To collect the data, ASPI found the precise coordinates of more than 900 sites before 2017, including 533 mosques and 382 shrines and other holy sites. These sites were then compared to recent satellite photos and cross-referenced with census data to make “statistically robust estimates,” according to *the Guardian*.

According to Reuters, China’s foreign ministry denied the claims made in the ASPI report, and said there are over 24,000 mosques in Xinjiang, “more mosques per capita than many Muslim countries.”

Before Trying to Get into Eastern Ladakh, China Built itself Forcefully Occupying 45% of Land. Here’s How

NEW DELHI | 4 October 2020

The below article was written by Santosh Chaubey and published by News 18.com

Uyghur Muslims’ government-in-exile is US based, the East Turkistan Government in Exile. They call “Xinjiang” East Turkistan based on their Turkic origin. Uyghur Muslims had brief periods of independence twice during the China’s civil war with an independent Republic of East Turkistan. Uyghur activists celebrate independency day on November 12.

Thirty one per cent of China is forcefully occupied. That is when we go with the official Chinese record. China forcefully occupied East Turkistan (Xinjiang) in 1949 and Tibet in 1950. As per the official Chinese record, the vast portion of East Turkistan, the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region has an area of 1.66 million square kilometers, that is 17.68% of total land area of China, i.e., 93,88,210 square kilometers, as per the World Bank Databank.

The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) has an area of 1.22 million square kilometre, i.e., 13% of the total land area of China — that makes 31% of the total land area of China. And 44.31% if we take into account the claims made by Tibetan Government in Exile in India or Central Tibetan Administration.

The Central Tibetan Administration claims historical Greater Tibet has a land area of 2.5 million square kilometers and the bulk of historical Tibet lies outside the Tibet Autonomous Region. China had already merged more than half of the Greater Tibet in other Chinese provinces before it announced the formation of TAR in 1965.

China also occupies two pieces of Indian territories. It includes Aksai Chin, a 38,000 square kilometre border area in Ladakh that China occupied in 1962 India-China war while Pakistan ceded to China 5,180 square kilometre of occupied Indian territory in 1963 under Sino-Pakistan boundary agreement.

Though 43,180 square kilometre of occupied Indian territories only makes for a slight increase, from 44.31% to 44.77%, it very well tells about the expansionist designs of the Chinese government. China is currently involved in territorial disputes with over 20 countries including India, Nepal, Bhutan and Japan.

CALLS FOR INDEPENDENCE

The native population of East Turkistan (Xinjiang) is Uyghur and other Turkic Muslims while Tibetans are followers of Buddhism. They have always been fiercely patriotic, throughout the history, struggling to make their homeland free from the Chinese and Mongol dynasties earlier and the People's Republic of China now.

Uyghur Muslims' government-in-exile is US based, the East Turkistan Government in Exile. They call "Xinjiang" East Turkistan based on their Turkic origin. Uyghur Muslims had brief periods of independence twice during the China's civil war with an independent Islamic Republic of East Turkistan. Uyghur activists celebrate independency day on November 12.

Tibetan government-in-exile is located in India. It is headed by a democratically elected President in Exile. Earlier, the Dalai Lama, a globally respected figure, Nobel Laureate and the most important Tibetan monk, was used to be the supreme spiritual and political authority of Tibet but he decided to hand over the political structure to a democratically elected system in 2011.

Tibetans celebrate their Independence Day on February 13 and Tibet Uprising Day on March 10. Tibet was declared an independent nation on February 13, 1913.

On March 10, 1959, Tibetans revolted against Chinese suppression. Tibetans suspected China planned to kidnap the Dalai Lama and start a new scale of violence and suppression. 300,000 Tibetans surrounded the Dalai Lama's palace and he was evacuated to India. Violence broke out in Tibetan capital Lhasa and in other parts of Greater Tibet against the Chinese rule. In response, China destroyed the Dalai Lama's palace and thousands of Tibetan monasteries and killed tens of thousands of people to crush the uprising according to different human rights reports.

How China occupied these two independent territories with different culture and religions?

EAST TURKISTAN (XINJIANG)

Historically, the region was inhabited by tribal alliances and small kingdom of Turkic origin people and was ruled by several dynasties. Around 60 BCE, it came under control of the Han Dynasty of China. Local Uyghur leaders against retook the area in 3rd Century. Tang Dynasty of China tried to increase its influence the region but Arabs got the better head start. Islam arrived in the region in 8th century and soon became the main religion.

Tribes in the region always opposed a foreign rule, be it Mongol king Genghis Khan's victory in 13th century or China's Qing Dynasty assertion later on that created the Xinjiang Province in 1884. With China's prolonged civil war in the first half of the 20th century, Uyghur Muslims declared independence twice. First was during 1933-34 when they declared the Republic of East Turkistan. The East Turkistan Republic fell soon after Soviet help to the Chinese government. The second independent East Turkistan Republic state existed from 1944 to 1949.

TIBET

China claims to rule Tibet historically but Tibet has had an independent history since 7th century. China and Tibet, in fact, signed a peace treaty in 822 A.D. But 13th century onwards, the peace-loving Buddhists in Tibet were ruled by foreigners, first by Mongols, then by Chinese.

Mongols conquered Tibet in 1244. Next centuries saw prolonged wars between Chinese and Mongol dynasties. In 1720, Chinese emperor Kangxi defeated Mongols finally after over two centuries of war. British East India set its foot in Tibet in 1774. The

next centuries saw Britain and China trying to control the Tibetan territory.

In 1913, Tibet declared independence and remain independent till 1949. China, with its internal problems like military revolt, end of royal rule and Japanese invasion was not in a position to assert its control. But the communist rule in China saw otherwise. In 1949, Mao Zedong threatened Tibet, calling it a Chinese territory and invaded it in 1950. In 1951, China established civil and military headquarter at Tibetan capital Lhasa.

HISTORICAL SOVEREIGNTY CLAIMS?

Different dynasties ruling China, from time to time, tried to colonize independent East Turkistan (Xinjiang) and Tibet territories in their expansionist mode. In fact ancient, medieval and recent history is replete with such examples from across the world, like India being colonized by Britain and China by Japan in recent past.

But after two world wars in 20th century, the world history saw an overturn, with an end of the colonial superpowers and a beginning of the independent free nations from the grip of colonial suppression, like India got its independent from the British rule and China seized it from the Japanese expansionism in the Chinese territory.

But while that may be the global norm as of now, some of the countries are still living in that colonial past and China is its prime example. The Chinese Communist Party that rules China since 1949 occupied East Turkistan (Xinjiang) and Tibet seven decades ago and is still having expansionist designs to occupy independent nations like Nepal and Bhutan and Indian territories Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, something that People's Republic of China founder Mao Zedong referred to as the five fingers of Tibet.

When Iraq invaded and occupied Kuwait in August 1990, we saw a huge military operation sanctioned by the United Nations and led by the US, the 'Operation Desert Storm', to free Kuwait. Kuwait was liberated in February 1991. But the major powers of the world and the United Nations so far have avoided taking any stand when it comes to the Chinese occupation and atrocities in East Turkistan (Xinjiang) and Tibet. To suppress the struggles of ethnic minorities China has cultivated a policy of mass genocide in East Turkistan (Xinjiang) and Tibet, both at demographical and cultural levels.

The country has forced measures like coercive birth prevention, has banned religious practices, has mass interned the ethnic minority population and at the same time, has mass-migrated the Han Chinese population from other parts of mainland China to Xinjiang and Tibet.

Disclaimer: The explainer article is focused on how China has forced its imperialism in these two independent nations. As China is an opaque country with strict control on information flow to the outside world, the articles in this series rely on data and information obtained from credible research articles by different China experts and scholars.

US Needs To Recognise 'genocide', Take Strong Action Against China: Uyghur Leader



NEW DELHI | 12 October 2020

The below article was written by Kunal Gauray and published by Republic World

Prime Minister of East Turkistan Government in Exile, Salih Hudayar, said that the US needs to recognise the human rights abuses in East Turkistan ("Xinjiang") as "genocide".

Prime Minister of East Turkistan Government in Exile, Salih Hudayar, said that the United States needs to recognise the human rights abuses in Xinjiang as "genocide". Hudayar reacted to a tweet from the US State Department in which it shared a video regarding the alleged ongoing human rights abuses against Uyghurs and members of other minority groups, which include coercive population control, forced labour, and repression of cultural and religious expression.

The State Department released a new webpage on September 13 to illustrate the targeted campaign against Uyghur Muslims in the Xinjiang region. Uyghurs are Turkic-speaking Muslims in the Xinjiang province, also known as East Turkestan, who have been facing persecution in the name of “re-education” camps.

China rubbishes claims as ‘rumours and slanders’ Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Wang Wenbin had rubbished the claims at a regular news conference, saying those are nothing but “rumours and slanders.” Wang said that the rights of ethnic minority workers from Xinjiang are protected by China’s Labor Law and Labor Contract Law. He added that the Uyghur population in Xinjiang grew from 5.55 million to over 12 million in the past four decades.

“The US Department of State’s webpage on Xinjiang is full of lies and rumours,” he told the press briefing, without providing the rate of population growth in the past four years.

The spokesperson said that the counter-terrorism and “de-radicalisation measures” taken by the Xinjiang local governments in recent years have produced “remarkable results”. However, he failed to provide details on the so-called de-radicalisation measures which has been at the centre of controversy. Wang blamed the US for turning a deaf ear to “facts and truth”, adding that the State Department is trying its best to vilify the image of Xinjiang.

However, various investigative reports have suggested that China has been using mass surveillance programme to control every aspect of the life of Uyghur Muslims in the Xinjiang region. According to the latest report by Noema magazine, published by a US-based think tank, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has intensified the surveillance through data policing.

“‘Never Again’ Is Happening In The 21st Century”: Uyghurs Fight China’s Concentration Camps

WASHINGTON | 14 October 2020

The below article was written by Rebecca Burnett and published by the WDM

Two weeks ago, the House passed Congresswoman Jennifer Wexton’s bill that discourages manufacturing in China’s Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. The area is also known as East Turkistan.

East Turkistan is a Chinese occupied region in the northwestern part of the country. It’s also home to the Uyghurs, people of mostly Muslim faith, with a 6,000-year history in the region. They’ve been fighting for independence since 1949—a threat to China’s oil and natural gas industry.

“Especially given that Central Asian countries, formerly West Turkistan, has already gained its independence, China has started to take out this ‘final solution,’” said East Turkistan’s Prime Minister Salih Hidayar. He followed his father to the U.S. in the early 2000’s. His father fled East Turkistan in the 1990’s.

Stateside, Hidayar is fighting for the Uyghurs’ independence. Since 2014, he’s also been fighting for their freedom. Millions of people are locked up in concentration camps across the region. Satellite imagery has identified hundreds of camps. “By the end of 2019, I had over 100 relatives that were detained in the concentration camps or the prisons. Four have died as the most up to date information that I have is from April of 2019,” Hidayar said. “I believe a lot of us have insomnia. We can’t sleep. We constantly worry about our family members in East Turkistan. But we have to do everything that we can here in the free world to exert pressure and call on governments and organizations to take some form of action.”

According to China’s leaked National Defense Strategy, firsthand accounts from escapees, and prisoners’ family members, Uyghurs are being tortured and starved. They’re dying of the disease. Women are being sterilized. Organs are being harvested and purchased outside of the country. Children are being sent to orphanages and boarding schools. They’re also manufacturing parts of Apple’s iPhones and materials in Nike apparel.

Prince William County resident Subi Yuksel is a Uyghur searching for her father. He was arrested in 2017 in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and Yuksel hasn’t heard from him since. “CCP was threatened by his talent and knowledge and his experience in leadership,” Yuksel said. They also arrested her uncle.

Yuksel says her father is “giving and loving.” He always put his family’s happiness first.

“I am a mother of three—a newborn and two toddlers—who are struggling to fulfill my duties as a loving and caring mother due to this injustice of my father’s imprisonment,” Yuksel said. “Every day this has been a challenge. Sleepless nights, panic attacks, and utter feeling of helplessness for my brother and me. My family and I feel like we have lost our happiness forever.” She doesn’t know where her father is or how he is faring. The 71-year-old cancer survivor has diabetes and high blood pressure.

Wexton’s bill is one step in the right direction. If passed in the Senate, U.S. publicly listed companies would be required to review and actively audit supply chains for forced labor. Hudayar is also asking Congress and other governments around the globe to formally recognize what’s happening in China as a genocide.

“We’re a so-called ‘autonomous region,’ but we’ve never had any rights,” Hudayar said. “The only autonomy we’ve had is to be sent to concentration camps, to be assimilated, to be used as slave labor in the 21st century.”

Yuksel wants the American government to help her locate and free her father. She’s started a petition online. Meanwhile, she wants consumers to avoid spending money at Amazon, Burberry, Burlington, Costco, Foot Locker, Guess, Zara, Kohl’s, Macy’s, Target, TJ Maxx, Walmart, and Walt Disney, all of which she says are using labor from Uyghur concentration camps.

“I won’t stop until my last breath until I see my father free,” she vowed.

White House condemns Uighur ‘concentration camps’ in escalation of rhetoric against China

WASHINGTON | 23 October 2020

The below article was published by the Washington Examiner

The White House on Friday condemned China’s internment centers, in which the communist regime

has imprisoned more than 1 million Uighur Muslims, as “concentration camps.”

“There is no credible justification I can find in Chinese philosophy, religion, or moral law for the concentration camps inside your borders,” said Matt Pottinger, Trump’s deputy national security adviser, who has been guiding the administration’s policy toward China, in a speech at a British think tank. The speech, which Pottinger delivered in Mandarin, was directed at Chinese leaders.

The remarks came as the Trump administration ramped up its rhetoric toward China. Last week, national security adviser Robert O’Brien said that “if not a genocide, something close to it [is] going on in Xinjiang,” the province where the majority of China’s Uighur population lives.

The language of genocide, which many Republicans and Democrats in Congress have used for the past several years in describing the situation in Xinjiang, has made its way slowly to the White House. Trump in June signed the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act, as he faced criticism for reportedly telling Chinese President Xi Jinping that building the internment centers was “the right thing to do.”

Trump denied the accusations, leveled by former national security adviser John Bolton, and instead said that he held off on bringing up the subject because of his efforts to secure a trade deal. The Trump administration, however, has taken active steps to condemn the Chinese government’s treatment of Uighurs.

Most recently, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo urged the Vatican to take a “bold” stance against China and not renew a 2018 diplomatic deal. The Vatican renewed the deal, but not before Pompeo made the case that they reject it based in part on China’s treatment of Uighurs, as well as other religious minorities.

Lawmakers Urge Trump Administration to Expedite Visas, Refugee Status For Uighurs

WASHINGTON | 26 October 2020

The below article was published by Radio Free Asia

Dozens of lawmakers called on the Trump administration Monday to expedite the visa

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

applications, grant refugee status, and ensure the protection of Uyghurs already in the U.S., noting that

the ethnic group faces “heightened risk from persecution” by the Chinese government. House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and International Terrorism Chairman Ted Deutch and Ranking Member Joe Wilson led a group of 31 Members of Congress in urging U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and Acting U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security Chad Wolf to speed up visa applications and consideration of Priority One (P-1) refugee referrals, raise overall refugee limits, and provide protection for U.S.-based Uyghurs.

At the hand of the Chinese government, the Uyghur population is “at risk of coercive population control, forced labor, arbitrary detention in internment camps, torture, physical and sexual abuse, mass surveillance, family separation, and repression of cultural and religious expression around the world,” the bipartisan group of lawmakers wrote in a letter.

The secretaries should “consider the lessons of history when U.S. policymakers failed to do everything in their power to assist refugees and those facing persecution, state oppression, and concentration camps” during the Second World War. Authorities in northwest China’s Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) are believed to have held up to 1.8 million Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities in a vast network of internment camps since early 2017.

Beginning in October 2018, Beijing acknowledged the existence of the camps, but described them as voluntary “vocational centers,” despite reporting by RFA’s Uyghur Service which has found that detainees are mostly held against their will in poor conditions, where they are forced to endure inhumane treatment and political indoctrination.

Urged to expedite

Monday’s letter noted that the Chinese government is accused of torturing Uyghurs, implementing forced sterilization and forced abortions by Uyghur women, and destroying the culture of the Uyghurs, including by demolishing mosques and compelling denunciations of Islam.

Additionally, it said, the Chinese government has confiscated the passports of most Uyghurs, making it extremely difficult for them to leave China. Beijing

also uses extensive surveillance technology to track Uyghurs in China and reportedly to harass and

intimidate Uyghurs living outside of the country, it added.

With a backlog of around 3.6 million visa applicants waiting to enter the U.S. and wait times for certain visas at between five and 18 years, and in light of the ongoing state persecution of Uyghurs, the lawmakers urged the secretaries to “consider expedited consideration of applications for both family, educational, and employment-based visas” for members of the ethnic group deemed at-risk.

“We also ask you to consider aggressive use of P-1 status to prioritize refugee referrals for Uyghurs, while encouraging efforts to raise the presidential determination for refugee admittance,” they said. Under P-1, American diplomats can identify those in need and directly recommend them to U.S. refugee authorities without a referral from the United Nations. Such referrals would benefit Uyghurs located in Southeast Asia, Central Asia, and Turkey who face a heightened risk of Chinese persecution, the lawmakers said.

Lastly, the letter called on the two secretaries to assist Uyghurs already in the U.S. through both Deferred Enforcement Departure (DED) and humanitarian parole to ensure they remain in the country and safe from China.

Implementing greater protections for Uyghurs “would represent a continuation of the best traditions of U.S. foreign policy and humanitarianism and uphold America’s image as a beacon of refuge, hope, and liberty to millions worldwide,” it said.



Secretary Mike Pompeo | U.S. State Department

Pakistan has no problem with genocide against us?, asks top Uyghur Muslim leader

NEW DELHI | 29 October 2020

The below article was published by News Vibes of India

Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan is fully aware of the “genocide” being carried out by China against Uyghur Muslims but he is “trying to run away from the reality”, according to top Uyghur leader and Prime Minister of East Turkistan Government-in-Exile Salih Hudayar.

Uyghurs are the ethnic natives of Xinjiang region, which they call as East Turkistan under China’s illegal occupation since 1949.

Slamming Pakistan, Hudayar says it keeps raising the issue of Kashmir and other places but is “satisfied with the genocide of 30 million Turkic Muslims in East Turkestan” by China.

He appeals to India to raise its voice for Uyghur Muslims, saying it will help New Delhi avert the continuous threat from China like the one posed on the Ladakh border at present. He noted that the India government has not yet made any official statement on the issue of Uyghurs, except for signing up with US and other countries against China.

“Right now, India has got a lot of issues with China. East Turkistan issue is most sensitive for China. But now they (India) need to publicly come out and speak out against the Chinese atrocities,” he said. Asked whether it is the right time for India to speak up for Uyghurs since China has undertaken aggression on the Ladakh border, Hudayar agreed, saying the “threat of China is not going to disappear so long as China occupies East Turkistan and Tibet. So to remove the strategic threat posed by China, India should support East Turkistan and Tibet.”

Contending that India does not share any border with China but with East Turkistan and Tibet, he said, “For its own strategic interests, India needs to support East Turkistan cause. It is in India’s own strategic interest in short term and long term also.” The PM of the East Turkistan Government-in-Exile said he would love to reach out to the Indian government and raise this issue. “East Turkistan and India have a long history and cultural exchange for thousands of years,” he said.

“The Indian Parliament should pass a resolution on this issue, like the Canadian Parliamentary Committee which recognised the developments in East Turkistan as genocide,” he suggested. Referring to Pakistan, Hudayar said, it is “satisfied with the genocide of 30 million Turkic Muslims in East Turkistan”.

He said the Islamic world has been “corrupted by Chinese money and Chinese economic and political influence” and “there is hypocrisy, especially, when we see Pakistan raising issue of Kashmir and other places but ignores East Turkistan issue.” The Uyghur leader pointed out that Pakistan’s National Security Advisor recently said that “they are 100 percent satisfied with what China is doing in East Turkistan.”

When pointed out that Pakistan PM Imran Khan has claimed he does not know what is happening to Uyghurs, Hudayar said, “He is fully aware of what’s happening. His NSA said he is fully aware of what is happening. He (Khan) is trying to run away from the reality. He knows China is engaging in genocide.”

He added that there are also Pakistani citizens who have families or relatives in East Turkistan locked up in concentration camps by the Chinese authorities. “Pakistan has gone down the wrong path by thinking it can use China’s investments. They (Pakistani leaders) are playing with Pakistan’s future. This is how China occupied East Turkistan 71 years ago by corrupting leaders and now we are facing genocide,” the Uyghur leader said.

Asked whether he thinks China would use same tactics against Pakistan as applied against East Turkistan to occupy it, he said, “Absolutely, China will use same tactics against any of these countries where China is investing now. Right now they might be all nice but at the end of day they are engaging in colonisation. We are already seeing that happening in Africa. Many countries are unable to pay back (Chinese) loans.”

Talking about the situation in Xinjiang, he said over a million Uyghurs are locked up in concentration camps and prisons where many are dying, men are being forcibly sterilized and there is constant surveillance and harassment outside the concentration camps.

He said the international community is slowly recognising that atrocities against Uyghurs are equal to genocide but wants UN-led investigation to expose the exact situation to the world.



The East Turkistan Government-in-Exile (ETGE) is the democratically elected body which represents the interests of East Turkistan and its people. Therefore, it is the voice of East Turkistan and its people.

The *Voice of East Turkistan* is the official bi-monthly journal of the East Turkistan Government-in- Exile, which seeks to inform governments across the globe world along with organizations, think tanks, researchers, and the public masses about the truth regarding the situation in East Turkistan. The *Voice of East Turkistan* seeks to provide the best information regarding East Turkistan, the activities of the East Turkistan Government-in-Exile, and the East Turkistani diaspora.

East Turkistan Government in Exile

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