



THE VOICE OF EAST TURKISTAN

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Uyghurs demonstrate in front of the U.S. State Department on December 29, 2020 and call on the U.S. to recognize China's atrocities in East Turkistan as genocide. See page 4 to learn more.

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THE VOICE OF EAST TURKISTAN

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Editor
Tursun Shamseddin

Assistant Editor
Haider Jan

The Voice of East Turkistan is published by:

Ministry of Communications & Media,
East Turkistan Government-in-Exile
1325 G Street NW, Suite 500
Washington, DC USA 20005
Tel: +1 202 599-2244 (Ext: 1)

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January - February 2021

Statement on International Holocaust Day



Concentration Camps: Uyghurs (2017) and Jewish (1934) detainees | Photo credit: Commons

WASHINGTON | 27 January 2021

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

January 27th marks International Holocaust Remembrance Day, designated by the United Nations General Assembly as a day to honor the memory of the six million Jews and millions of other victims of Nazism. The date also coincides with the anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau, a complex of three camps near Oswiecim, Poland, where 1.1 million people, including nearly 1 million Jews, were sent to their death through gas chambers or forced labor.

This Holocaust Remembrance Day, we again call on the international community to uphold their promise of 'NEVER AGAIN' and act to end ongoing China's 21st Century-Holocaust-like Genocide in Occupied East Turkistan.

The U.S. State Department declared last week that the Chinese government is committing Genocide and crimes against humanity through its wide-scale repression of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan, including in its use of concentration camps and forced sterilization.

In recent years, Millions of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other Turkic peoples have been sent to concentration camps. They have been forcibly indoctrinated, subjected to forced medication, sterilization, slave labor, starvation, rape, organ harvesting, torture, and even death in the same way that millions of Jews and others were sent to concentration camps, tortured, and killed.

On behalf of East Turkistan and its people, we want to express our gratitude to the U.S. Government for formally recognizing the Genocide in East Turkistan.

We urge the Biden Administration to bring this 21st-century Genocide to the UN Security Council's agenda and take strong, meaningful actions to end China's Genocide of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples.

We urge Australia, Canada, the EU Council, India, Israel, Japan, the United Kingdom, Turkey, and all freedom-loving nations across the globe to follow the example of the U.S. and formally recognize the Genocide occurring in East Turkistan.

Lastly, we express our gratitude to the countless individuals and organizations, especially Jewish individuals and organizations, across the world for standing in solidarity with the victims of China's ongoing 21st Century Holocaust-like Genocide in Occupied East Turkistan.

Statement on the 24th Anniversary of the 1997 Ghulja Revolution

EDMONTON | 5 February 2021

The following statement is attributed to Mr. Ghulam Osman Yaghma, President of the East Turkistan Government in Exile.

Greetings and Peace be upon you, my fellow brothers and sisters living in exile. Today, February 5th, 2021, is a day of importance in East Turkistan's history while a tragic one.

Twenty-four years ago today, the people of East Turkistan, unable to bear Chinese oppression no longer, rose up to show their grievances against China's assimilationist genocidal policies.

Since the day China invaded our country East Turkistan, East Turkistan's people have been subject to unbearable oppression. The Chinese invaders massacred East Turkistan's people using every available opportunity. They killed our political leaders

and replaced them with puppets that look Uyghur in appearance but are Chinese in spirit.

The Chinese invaders also killed our religious scholars, our intellectuals, our wealthy men and women, our artists and musicians, and our people from all classes under all types of pretexts. By doing this, the Chinese sought to instill fear upon our people and subjugate us. While killing our people, they also sought to deceive them with false promises and crush our people's conscience under a fascist dictatorial style of governance unique to China.

Despite this challenging situation, our national heroes, our beloved martyrs, led the East Turkistan people and organized a peaceful demonstration against the Chinese occupation forces in Ghulja on February 5th, 1997.

1997. Unfortunately, this just and peaceful demonstration was brutally crushed by the Chinese occupation forces, showing the world how brutal and wicked they indeed were. Instead of listening to our people's peaceful grievances, the Chinese occupation forces brutally massacred thousands of our people.

Thousands were killed, while thousands more were imprisoned as part of China's campaign of state terrorism against East Turkistan and its people.

Even though the Chinese occupation forces brutally crushed the Ghulja Revolution, it played a crucial role in awakening East Turkistan and its people. It showed the world that East Turkistan's people were willing to rise up and strive for freedom and independence at every opportunity.

Oh beloved East Turkistani people, let us remember this important day. Let us learn from our martyrs; let us respect our heroes, not the "heroes" that China and its occupation forces dictate for us. All the calamities that have befallen us result from China's invasion and occupation of our country. Thus all of us must strive to restore our independence. Our existence, our very future, depends on this.

Fellow brothers and sisters, we are the people of East Turkistan! We need to take responsibility and strive to restore our country East Turkistan's independence. We need to be wary of those who look Uyghur in

appearance but act to portray our national issue as if it were a "part of China's internal affairs."

We need to look onto our heroes, past national leaders, and revolutionaries as role models such as Abdulkadir Damolla, Sabit Abdulbaqi Damolla, Elihan Tore, Zeydin Yusup, among others. We need to respect and honor our national heroes and national leaders; we need to be loyal and vigilant.

Uyghurs to incoming and outgoing Administrations: Remember China's atrocities and genocide



Uyghurs demonstrate in front of the U.S. State Department on December 29, 2020 and call on the U.S. to recognize China's atrocities in East Turkistan as genocide. Photo credit: ETNAM / ETGE

WASHINGTON | 11 January 2021

The following is a Press Release by the East Turkistan Government in Exile

As the Trump Administration is coming toward the end of its term, the East Turkistan Government in Exile and many Uyghurs across the global diaspora are urging the U.S. State Department to designate China's atrocities against Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan as genocide.

"We thank the U.S. Government under the Trump Administration for everything they have done for East Turkistan and its people," said Salih Hidayar, Prime Minister of the East Turkistan Government in Exile. "We especially thank Secretary Mike Pompeo and urge him to seal his legacy by doing one final kindness for our oppressed people and formally recognizing the genocide before January 20th."

The East Turkistan Government in Exile and many in the global East Turkistani – Uyghur diaspora have high expectations for the incoming Biden Administration to uphold their campaign promises to the Uyghurs but also to continue the tougher stance on China, especially over human rights and the atrocities happening in East Turkistan, initiated by the Trump Administration.

"We strongly encourage the incoming Biden Administration to urge U.S. allies across the world to recognize China's atrocities in East Turkistan, and to Boycott the Beijing 2022 Olympics," Prime Minister Hidayar said. "The U.S. Government must take a more active approach to resolve the East Turkistan issue by formally recognizing East Turkistan as an Occupied Country and by treating it on par with Tibet."

In late December, the outgoing Secretary of State Mike Pompeo ordered a review to determine if China's atrocities against Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan (what Beijing calls "Xinjiang") constitute genocide.

China has denied the atrocities and has even shamelessly responded with a tweet from the Chinese Embassy in Washington, DC, that defended its genocide and dehumanized the Uyghurs.

The Twitter post was linked to an article by state mouthpiece China Daily and said: "Study shows that in the process of eradicating extremism, the minds of Uyghur women in Xinjiang were emancipated and gender equality and reproductive health were promoted, making them no longer baby-making machines. They are more confident and independent." Since China invaded and occupied East Turkistan in late 1949, it has been waging a brutal colonization, genocide, and occupation campaign.

In recent years millions of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples have been sent to concentration camps, prisons, and forced labor camps where they have been subjected to forced indoctrination, forced medication, rape, torture, organ harvesting, slave labor, and even death. Hundreds of thousands of Uyghur and Turkic women have been forcibly sterilized. Over 3.7 million babies were forcibly aborted since 1979 due to China's campaign to eradicate the Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan.

The U.S. designation of China's atrocities against Uyghur and other Turkic peoples in Occupied East Turkistan could be the Trump Administration's most meaningful China policy.

As the U.S. changes its leadership, the East Turkistan Government in Exile hopes this leadership change will bring positive developments on the East Turkistan issue.

East Turkistan welcomes U.S. Government designation of China's Atrocities against Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples as 'Genocide'



Uyghur demonstrators gather in front of the U.S. State Department in Washington, D.C., Aug. 28, 2020. (Photo courtesy of ETNAM / ETGE)

WASHINGTON | 19 January 2021

The following is a Press Release by the East Turkistan Government in Exile

The State Department declared on Tuesday that the Chinese government is committing genocide and crimes against humanity through its wide-scale repression of Uyghurs and other mostly Muslim ethnic minorities in its northwestern region of East Turkistan (renamed Xinjiang by China), including in its use of internment camps and forced sterilization, American officials said.

The move is expected to be the Trump administration's final action on China, made on its last full day. It is the culmination of a years-long debate over how to punish what many consider Beijing's worst human rights abuses in decades. Relations between the countries have deteriorated over the past four years, and the new finding adds to a long list of tension points. Foreign policy officials and experts across the political spectrum in the United States say China will be the greatest challenge for any administration for years or decades to come, reports the *New York Times* on Tuesday.

"We thank the US Government, especially Secretary Pompeo for designating China's atrocities against

Uyghur and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan as genocide," said Salih Hudayar, Prime Minister of the East Turkistan Government in Exile. "We are hopeful that this will lead to strong actions to end the genocide. We are hopeful that this will be the first significant step toward ending China's occupation of East Turkistan and bringing justice and freedom to its people."

"We continue to urge all governments across the world to follow suit and take action against China's genocide," Mr. Hudayar said.

The East Turkistan Government in Exile and many in the global East Turkistani – Uyghur diaspora have high expectations for the incoming Biden Administration to uphold their campaign promises to the Uyghurs but also to continue the tougher stance on China, especially over human rights and the atrocities happening in East Turkistan, initiated by the Trump Administration.

"We strongly encourage the incoming Biden Administration to urge U.S. allies across the world to recognize China's atrocities in East Turkistan, and to Boycott the Beijing 2022 Olympics," Mr. Hudayar said. "The U.S. Government must take a more active approach to resolve the East Turkistan issue by formally recognizing East Turkistan as an Occupied Country and by treating it on par with Tibet." In late December, the outgoing Secretary of State Mike Pompeo ordered a review to determine if China's atrocities against Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan (what Beijing calls "Xinjiang") constitute genocide.

Since China invaded and occupied East Turkistan in late 1949, it has been waging brutal colonization, genocide, and occupation campaign, said Mr. Hudayar. In recent years millions of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples have been sent to concentration camps, prisons, and forced labor camps where they have been subjected to forced indoctrination, forced medication, rape, torture, organ harvesting, slave labor, and even death.

Hundreds of thousands of Uyghur and Turkic women have been forcibly sterilized. Over 3.7 million babies were forcibly aborted since 1979 due to China's campaign to eradicate the Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan.

East Turkistanis urge Biden to ACT against China's Genocide

WASHINGTON | 29 January 2021

The following is a Press Release by the East Turkistan Government in Exile

Newly confirmed Secretary of State Antony Blinken did not hesitate to express his agreement with a determination made on the last day of the Trump administration that China's treatment of its Uyghur and Turkic peoples is genocide.

The genocide determination presents a massive parting shot at China's Communist Party (CCP) leaders, as the U.S. is the first country to make the designation, reports *CBS News*.

"President Joe Biden's administration must uphold their campaign promises and commitment to Human Rights," said Salih Hudayar, Prime Minister of the East Turkistan Government in Exile, the democratically elected official body representing East Turkistan.

In a rare show of exasperation, spokesman for China's Foreign Ministry Zhao Lijian told reporters on Thursday: "China has no genocide; China has no genocide; China has no genocide, period. The most important thing should be repeated three times."

The East Turkistan Government in Exile (ETGE) requests the following of the Biden Administration.

1. The U.S. and its allies should support ETGE's ongoing case against China at the International Criminal Court, (See *NY Times* article).
2. Boycott the Beijing 2022 Olympics.
3. Introduce the US declaration of genocide as an agenda for the UN Security Council
4. Prosecute China's diplomats in the U.S., including its Ambassador Cui Tianki, for genocide under US Code 1091
5. Acknowledge East Turkistan as an Occupied Country. (East Turkistan was renamed "Xinjiang" after the CCP Occupation in 1949)

Beijing had previously expressed outrage at then-Secretary of State Mike Pompeo's determination days before President Joe Biden's inauguration that "China is committing genocide and crimes against humanity in Xinjiang, China, targeting Uyghur Muslims and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups."

"China's shameless denial of its ongoing genocide against Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples shouldn't be left unanswered," ETGE responded to China in a tweet on Thursday. "The U.S. should bring the genocide to the agenda of the UN Security Council and ACT to end it."

On January 19, outgoing Secretary of State Mike Pompeo said the CCP was guilty of "arbitrary imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty of more than one million civilians, forced sterilization, torture of a large number of those arbitrarily detained, forced labor, and the imposition of draconian restrictions on freedom of religion or belief, freedom of expression, and freedom of movement."

Those acts fit within the United Nation's definition of genocide. According to the U.N. convention on the subject, qualifying acts include an intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group.

The threshold isn't the killing of members of a targeted group, but rather any acts causing serious bodily or mental harm, the institution of measures intended to prevent births or forcible transfer of one group's children to another.

There have been widespread allegations of forced sterilization and mandated birth control used by the CCP against Uyghurs.

In early January, the Chinese Embassy in the U.S. tweeted outlandish claims that such policies "emancipated" the group's women and freed them from being 'baby-making machines.'

The next day Twitter labeled the tweet as violating its rules and subsequently removed it.

China is engaging in systematic rape, sexual abuse, and torture in East Turkistan



Tursunay Ziawudun, a survivor and victim of China's concentration camps, spoke to BBC News about the sexual violence and rape Uyghur women are subjected to | Photo credit: BBC News

WASHINGTON | 3 February 2021

The following is a Press Release by the East Turkistan Government in Exile

Several former detainees of China's concentration camps in East Turkistan and a guard have told the BBC they experienced or saw evidence of an organized system of mass rape, sexual abuse, and torture.

The East Turkistan Government in Exile urges governments, international bodies like UN Women, women rights organizations and activists to speak out and at against these crimes against Uyghur and other Turkic women in East Turkistan.

"For decades Uyghur and other Turkic women in East Turkistan have been victims of sexual violence, rape, forced sterilization, forced abortion, forced marriages, and other crimes perpetrated by the Chinese Communist Party," said Salih Hudayar, Prime Minister of the East Turkistan Government in Exile.

"The systematic rape of Uyghur and other Turkic women are part of China's ongoing genocide against East Turkistan's people. We urge the international community to support our case against China at the International Criminal Court. Our complaint also

highlights the systematic rape and other sexual violence against Uyghur and other Turkic women." Mr. Hudayar said.

Testimonies by victims described how the China and its Communist Party's security forces are also profiting by selling Uyghur and other Turkic women as temporary sex slaves to Chinese men.

"I have a mother, a wife, sisters, aunts, and grandmothers. The rape of any woman breaks my heart and makes my blood boil," Mr. Hudayar continued.

"While the world talks about Human Rights, Women's Rights, and MeToo, it ignores the rape of Uyghur and Turkic women in East Turkistan."

"The rape, sexual abuse, and genocide of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan is not new nor is it unique to the CCP. From the Qing to the current PRC, China's forces have continuously raped our land and our people. Restoring East Turkistan's independence is the only way to end this vicious cycle of genocide," added Prime Minister Hudayar.

The East Turkistan Government in Exile and the East Turkistan National Awakening Movement filed a complaint with the International Criminal Court on July 6, 2020, that provides detailed and extensive evidence that the Chinese government is committing crimes amounting to genocide and other crimes against humanity against the Uyghur and other Turkic peoples.

The East Turkistan Government in Exile urges the U.S., UK, EU, India, Japan, and other countries in the Free World to bring China's genocide to the agenda of the UN Security Council and act immediately to end this ongoing genocide.

The ETGE thanks Canada's Parliament for recognizing China's atrocities in East Turkistan as genocide

WASHINGTON | 22 February 2021

The following is a Press Release by the East Turkistan Government in Exile

Today is another historic day for East Turkistan and its people. The Canadian Parliament's recognition of genocide with a vote of 266-0 has given us great hope that Canada will not stand idle to this ongoing genocide.

Canada has become the second country in the world to describe China's treatment of Uyghur and other Turkic peoples as a genocide, following a contentious parliamentary vote which is likely to further raise diplomatic tensions between the two nations.

"We thank Canada's Parliament for officially recognizing China's atrocities against Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan as genocide," said Salih Hudayar, Prime Minister of the East Turkistan Government in Exile. The East Turkistan Government in Exile calls on Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Canada's Foreign Policy—Global Affairs Canada to also recognize the genocide and urgently act to end it.

"We thank all the members of Canada's Parliament, especially MPs Garnett Genuis and Erin O'Toole, for their unwavering efforts and help," Prime Minister Hudayar said.

Lawmakers approved the non-binding motion, brought forward by opposition Conservatives, to recognize China's actions in East Turkistan as genocide against Muslim Uyghurs, *The Guardian* reported on Monday.

The East Turkistan Government in Exile urges the international community to support our ongoing case against China at the International Criminal Court and pressure the International Olympics Committee to relocate the upcoming Winter 2022 Olympics from Beijing, China, to another country not engaged in genocide.

The East Turkistan Government in Exile also calls on countries across the world including Australia, the EU, India, Japan, the UK and others to recognize the genocide and act urgently to end it.

The ETGE thanks The Dutch Parliament for recognizing China's atrocities in East Turkistan as Genocide

WASHINGTON | 22 February 2021

The following is a Press Release by the East Turkistan Government in Exile

The Netherlands' parliament on Thursday passed a non-binding motion saying the treatment of the Uyghur Muslims in China amounts to genocide. According to Reuters, the Netherlands is the first European country to make such a statement.

"We thank the Dutch Parliament for officially recognizing China's atrocities against Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan as genocide," said Salih Hudayar, Prime Minister of the East Turkistan Government in Exile.

Canada recently became the second country in the world to describe China's treatment of its Uyghur population as genocide, following a contentious parliamentary vote which is likely to further raise diplomatic tensions between the two nations, reported *The Guardian*.

"We urge all countries across the world, especially democratic nations, to follow suit and recognize China's genocide in Occupied East Turkistan," said Mr. Hudayar.

The Dutch motion said that the Chinese government's actions, such as "measures intended to prevent births" and "having punishment camps," fell under United Nations Resolution 260, generally known as the genocide convention.

Op-Ed: Difference Between Chinese And Other Colonizers

NEW DELHI | 5 January 2021

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

When European or Western nations colonized parts of Asia and Africa, some of them had a sense of justice and sympathized with the colonized natives. There was a clear difference in attitude between the dominant group representing their government and the ordinary masses. Some people felt ashamed of the colonial behavior of their government and tried to stop it as much as they could.

Since the political system of these countries was predominantly monarchies back then, instead of the symbolic monarchy nowadays, the implementation of the political will of the politically dominant group occurred, despite the political views and expectations of the majority who opposed the invasion of other nations.

In 1939, one of the puppet Uyghur leaders Mr Isa Yusuf Alptekin, went on a mission overseas to gather public opinions of Islamic countries for the then Nationalist Government in Nanjing. He came to India, where he saw that the Indian independence movement was on the rise and strong political parties could openly rally thousands of people to attend big gatherings and conferences. In one such conference, surprisingly, he saw many English people as organizers of the event.

Surprised, he praised their conscientious and humanistic spirit while stating he thought it would be unbelievable to see a similar scene in the Chinese nation. Actually, whenever Alptekin mentioned Zhu Jiahua, the Minister of Communications for the Nationalist Government in Nanjing, he always praised Jiahua with gratitude saying “he is our friend and ally who understands our pain better than anybody else.” However, despite being a close friend for more than a half century, he never heard Jiahua say, “your case is genuine, but it is beyond my capacity to resolve” even for the sake of paying lip service.

Movies created in the West portray the atrocities committed against Indians, Africans, and others

truthfully. Even the cruel punishment and painful death of some white people as traitors for showing sympathy towards locals and the colonized, is also portrayed truthfully. Reflecting on these topics through movies shows an acceptance of the consequences of their actions, and their sense of remorse and shame for committing those heinous acts.

When it comes to Han Chinese, they never admit the persecution and massacres that their ancestors inflicted upon colonized people. For them, they were the cruel rulers, suppressors, or an improper infrastructure to be overthrown, or an enemy to be eliminated.

Therefore, all the resistance movements of the people against all governments were considered as rightful and just and were called people’s uprising against tyranny. But when the non-Chinese ethnic groups rose against Chinese rulers, it was categorized as wrong, unjust, and revisionary, unilaterally, and categorically being defined by the Chinese media as a “riot.”

The action of the rulers, who cracked down on the uprising in a brutal way, was described as “suppression of a riot.” They are not ashamed of the double standard that they have created.

Throughout history there is not a single example of a Han Chinese, whether it is a noble or a garbage collector, showing sympathy towards another ethnic group. A Uyghur and Han Chinese, for instance, can complain together about the Chinese regime or an oppressed person can express a grudge against the same regime with Han Chinese person. However, the basis of these complaints and grudges must be based on a principle of “three inseparables” to oppose the existing political system and government.

If a Uyghur complainant expresses the goals of independence, the Chinese person, who has just opposed the same government, immediately takes side with their government, and refutes such goals, and even may turn this Uyghur person in to punish him.

We have borne witness to Han Chinese in the free world, in democratic countries, showing the same inherent colonial mindset. It is an observed fact that even if they can see the undistorted and uncensored evidence in the West, thanks to the availability of free

information, they avoid the attitude that this land was occupied by their ancestors. Even Chinese dissidents pretending to be Chinese democrats do not hide their colonial mentality. It is evidence that Han Chinese, even in the West, lack a conscience and a sense of justice.

In movies about WW2, we can see some German soldiers showing sympathy for prisoners of war and even Jews, helping them out. Given these movies are made to criticize the inhumane policies of Nazis, we cannot help but imagine the possibility that there might have been more soldiers who helped detainees than was portrayed. Even some movies made by China about the anti-Japanese resistance show some Japanese who stand with Han Chinese and oppose their government's inhumane policies against them.

However, in our entire colonial history, we have never heard of a Han Chinese who sympathized or felt sorry for Uyghurs or assisted them in any form.

Even today, we have not heard of a Han Chinese helping or showing their heart-felt sympathy for Uyghurs locked up in camps worse than the camps created by Nazis during WW2. They have no sympathy for Uyghurs subjected to inhumane torture, Uyghur children being taken to somewhere unknown – separated indefinitely from their parents—or for poor Uyghurs who lose their inner organs forcibly on sedative tables as lucrative trade goods.

There is no criticism of their government who send them into Uyghur families without a husband (who is absent due to being forced into a camp), as a “relative” as part of China’s “Pair Up and Become Family” program.

Some of the Han Chinese, who escaped from the suppression of communists to the free world, may have partially admitted the atrocities, to which Uyghurs are being subject. However, they will immediately become the devil’s advocate when the true extent of the inhumanity of these atrocities is exposed. Even those who sympathize with Uyghurs based on their apposition of the communist regime, paradoxically share the perspective with their ancestors that East Turkistan is not an occupied land. Furthermore, they are oversensitive to utilizing the name East Turkistan.

Living with Han Chinese in the same building and sharing a gate for thirty years, you never get along with them well at a deeper level. They become friendlier at a time when they want something from you. At other times, they show their excessive arrogance, without responding to your greetings. Still worse, there is no friendship, simple and not attached to any interests and strings, between Uyghurs and their Chinese colleagues and neighbors, no matter how long they have lived or worked together. They never interact with your children out of kindness, say nice words to them out of courtesy and carry them as a sign of care.

Then how can we compare them with Russians? As part of political unity, Russians were perceived as invaders and hence enemies, but as individuals they were, like others, ordinary human beings, with whom you could communicate and befriend, and who had feelings of love and hatred. However, even as individuals, the Han Chinese are racists, full of totalitarian colonial ambitions, and it is hard to form a close personal relationship with them, perhaps the reason China is implementing “Pair Up and Become Family” program.

In addition, some Russians learned the language of the locals out of admiration and curiosity and studied their culture. Whereas Han Chinese look down on Uyghurs, finding out their weak points to rule them more easily and effectively, with no genuine interest in either their language or in their culture. There are some faculties and departments at few universities in China for Han Chinese students to learn Uyghur literature. Those who studied there do not like speaking Uyghur, and some of them learn Uyghur in a clandestine way, as if they did a shameful thing, concealing the fact that they know the Uyghur language.

This can be understood in two ways—either they disdain the Uyghur language from their guts, or they hide their proficiency of the Uyghur language to hide their identity as secret Chinese agents monitoring Uyghurs.

I came to Canada after having been subject to Chinese propaganda for over half a century, propagating that white people abuse black people. I was provided with accommodation by the Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Canada, where I saw to my surprise the white women were playing with children of refugees

from Africa by putting them on their laps. You would not see this from a Chinese neighbor, colleague or even “friend” of 40 years. This scene also refuted the false communist propaganda that whites and blacks could only be equal under the rule of socialism.

To ignore the fundamental difference between Europeans and Westerners in comparison to Han Chinese in terms of their colonial mindset led not only us, but also the whole world in the wrong direction. It is important to understand the Chinese mindset prior to making any policies on China.

Some politicians and political analysts have said that “The USA tries to only spread its culture all around the world, whereas China tries only to do the business with the world well with no intention to impose its culture upon others.” I was shocked to read these words. This is a dangerous mindset that will mislead people. Our life experiences refute it vehemently. China never reveals its true intentions until it is sure to rule everything.

The USA may impose its own way of life and values of freedom and democracy upon others. However, China imposes only two options upon others—assimilation or elimination.

Around 2000s, China published a book entitled “National interest is above anything: observations and thoughts about the stability issue of Xinjiang (国家利益高于一切: 新疆稳定问题的观察与思考)” written by Ma Dazheng, endorsing what we have described above.

In some parts of the book, the author expressed his shock over the way Uyghurs recognized Han Chinese as invaders, and he mentioned this as unacceptable slander. What is surprising to me is that they are surprised that we recognize them as invaders as if they did not invade our nation. For the Chinese, it is unthinkable for ethnic groups under their occupation to want independence under their own rule.

For them, to be under Chinese rule is better than being independent, attempting to break away from their rule is foreign to their mind—it is almost a sign of a psychological disorder.

Another “shocking” point expressed in this book was Uyghurs considering their fellow Uyghurs who sacrificed their life for the independence of East

Turkistan as heroes, instead of hating them. For the Chinese, Uyghurs should have showed their hatred against these “rioters and enemies of the people!” as Han Chinese do. China is imposing this absurd and sick mindset upon the Uyghurs.

Uyghurs and the Long March for Justice



A “re-education” concentration camp in Atush, East Turkistan | Photo credit: Greg Baker/AFP

JUSTICE INFO.NET | 15 January 2021

The below article was written by Suzanne Adner and published by [JusticeInfo.Net](https://www.justiceinfo.net)

On December 14, 2020, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court declared inadmissible or insufficient the request for an investigation filed by organizations of the Muslim minority Uyghurs. They accuse the Chinese government of genocide and crimes against humanity. Their lawyers still hope that the Court’s jurisprudence on the Rohingya of Myanmar, another Muslim minority, can work in favour of the Uyghurs.

In March 2018 Zumrat Dawut, a Uighur businesswoman, was at home in Urumqi, capital of China’s Xinjiang province, when she got a call from the police. “I was called to a police station and was interrogated about phone calls made to and from my cell phone and my business transactions regarding my import and export company,” she recounts. “I was held in a dark room with my hands and arms cuffed to the chair for 24 hours. Afterwards, I was sent to a concentration camp where I spent 62 days and faced psychological and physical torture.”

She says she was freed thanks to pressure from her Pakistani husband and diplomatic contacts, but had to sign a promise of confidentiality and pay a fine equivalent to \$2,500 for having violated China’s birth control law and had three children. She was informed

of a sterilisation offered by the Chinese government that was “free” and which she says she could not refuse for fear of being sent back into detention. Escorted by the police, she therefore went to a clinic in October 2018 to get her tubes tied.

Now a refugee in the United States, Zumrat Dawut tells her story to anyone who wants to listen. “I genuinely believe that the Chinese government is trying to eradicate us,” she warns.

Omer Bekali was arrested in Urumqi in March 2017 and sent to one of the detention camps described by Dawut. Born in the Turpan region, Bekali has been living for several years across the border in Kazakhstan and was in Urumqi on business. “For eight months, I had chains cuffed to my arms and legs,” says Bekali. “Out of a family of eight, six of us faced brutal oppression in the concentration camps. My father died there.” Omer Bekali now lives in exile in Europe.

Many Reports And Testimonies

The testimonies of Zumrat Dawut and Omer Bekali are among dozens of others in a thick file that sits in the drawers of the International Criminal Court (ICC) Prosecutor. Last July, two Uighur organizations in exile – the East Turkestan National Awakening Movement and the East Turkestan Government in Exile (the Uyghurs’ name for their land) – filed a request with the ICC for an investigation against senior Chinese officials, including President Xi Jinping, for genocide and crimes against humanity. (The East Turkestan Government in Exile is a Uighur pro-independence organization, unlike the Uighur World Congress, another organization in exile which advocates autonomy instead).

At the heart of this complaint are testimonies, internal documents and other evidence of mass detentions, torture, disappearances and forced sterilizations, forced removal of children from their families, targeted surveillance of certain ethnic populations, and bans on religious and cultural practices.

“Mass detentions, torture, disappearances and forced sterilizations, forced removal of children from their families, targeted surveillance of certain ethnic populations, and bans on religious and cultural practices.”

While repression of Turkish-speaking ethnic groups in the Xinjiang region is not new, multiple reports from international organizations, investigations and testimonies have in recent years pointed to an unprecedented stepping up of the coercive policy carried out by Beijing. This includes the detention in internment camps of more than a million people, accused of “suspicious” behavior, ranging from contacts with foreigners to religious and cultural practices such as wearing a veil, beard or refusing to eat pork.

Beijing’s official line is that it is to fight Uighur separatism and terrorism by “re-educating people contaminated by extremist religious ideologies” in “education and vocational training centres”. But the testimonies of survivors and internal Chinese documents revealed by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists tell of a programme of indoctrination through learning the thoughts of Xi Jinping and writing self-criticism under torture.

Various sources, including official documents, allege that many of the prisoners are also subjected to forced labour. Their children are said to be taken from their families and into state care in ultra-secure boarding schools, in a programme not limited to the children of detainees and exiles. A report by German researcher Adrian Zenz examines several local policies that force minority children to enter these boarding schools and separate them from their families. Zenz as well as several testimonies – including that of Zumrat Dawut – accuse China of pursuing a birth control policy on the Uighur population.

According to Adrian Zenz’s survey, published last July, contraception and sterilization campaigns are being carried out on a large scale in the predominantly Uighur prefectures of southern Xinjiang province.

Applying The Rohingya Jurisprudence

“We have wanted for some time to mobilize international justice,” says Salih Hudayar, “Prime Minister” of the East Turkestan government-in-exile, with regard to the ICC complaint. According to him, the international community has not realized the scale of what is happening to the Uighurs. “When we talk about genocide, we are not taken seriously. Yet we have evidence that a policy of birth control is being

pursued, as well as the forced removal of children from their families, both of which constitute the crime of genocide. (...) For us, it was a question of putting this firmly on the table by deferring to international justice,” he explains.

In his view, this path was cleared by the ICC’s decision in 2019 to investigate the crimes committed against the Rohingya of Myanmar.

“As long as part of the criminal conduct occurs on the territory of a State Party, the ICC has jurisdiction over the whole conduct”

Like China, Myanmar has never recognized the jurisdiction of the international Court, preventing it from investigating crimes committed on its territory. But the ICC judges ruled that the Court could exercise jurisdiction over Myanmar crimes partially committed on the neighbouring territory of Bangladesh – an ICC State Party – including acts that could be characterized as crimes of deportation and persecution on ethnic and religious grounds. “As long as part of the criminal conduct occurs on the territory of a State Party, even if another part of the same conduct occurs on the territory of a non-State Party, the ICC has jurisdiction over the whole conduct,” says lawyer Anne Coulon of the London-based law firm Temple Garden Chambers, which is handling the Uighur organizations’ request for an investigation.

“There is credible evidence to show that Uighurs and other Turkic people are facing a similar situation to the Rohingya: they are forced into crossing the Chinese border, fleeing persecution to other countries such as Tajikistan – which is a party to the ICC,” continues her colleague Rodney Dixon. “That can constitute deportation. But we have elements showing that, when they actually manage to flee to these other countries, Chinese officials arrange for them to be arrested, rounded up in these foreign territories to be brought back to China, where they are sent into detention. That also constitutes deportation, and forms part of the alleged genocide and crimes against humanity.”

First ICC Rejection

However, on December 14, the ICC Prosecutor’s Office considered that the “precondition for the exercise of the Court’s territorial jurisdiction did not seem to be established with regard to the majority of the cases

presented” in the request for investigation by Uighur organizations – namely, acts committed within Chinese territory. With regard to the alleged acts of forced transfers from Tajikistan, which could have been considered a precondition for crimes committed on the other side of the border, ICC Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda’s office felt that they did not have enough evidence to launch an investigation.

The acts “occurring on the territory of the States Parties do not appear, on the basis of the information available, to meet the material elements of the crime of deportation,” the ICC argued in its report.

Is that the end of it? “The process is ongoing and we are continuing with our case,” replies Dixon, who says new evidence is being gathered to be presented to the ICC early in the year as part of a request for review of its decision. “The OTP didn’t question the evidence we have provided,” he says. “But in order to establish territorial jurisdiction, the Prosecutor needs further evidence of the part of the crimes committed in ICC member States.”

“In order to establish territorial jurisdiction, the Prosecutor needs further evidence of the part of the crimes committed in ICC member States.”

While the deportations of Rohingya were already widely documented, notably by international organizations, at the time of the request for investigation, this is not the case for deportations of Uighur and other Turkish-speaking ethnic groups from Tajikistan to China, Dickson argues. “In our case, although these deportations are known, there is limited information in the public domain. People haven’t been investigating this situation on the ground as extensively. So we have to do that work ourselves.”

“All International Justice Seems Far Away At First”

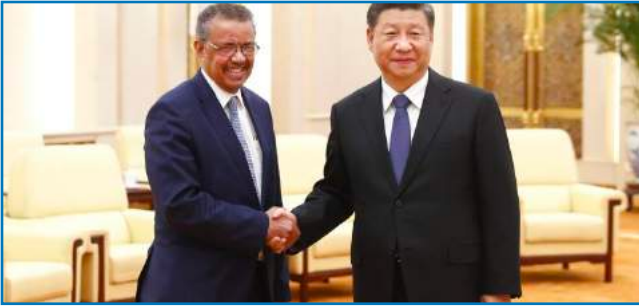
Collecting evidence is further complicated by the Covid-19 pandemic that hit the planet in 2020, say the lawyers. “We have evidence that Chinese officials are present in these countries and have arrested these people themselves or put pressure on the local authorities to send them back,” says Coulon. “We are now gathering evidence to show that these are not just isolated arrests,” adds Dixon. “These arrests and transfers of people to China are done unlawfully, in a

coercive and widespread way. According to our sources, we are talking about thousands of people affected. We have evidence indicating this is happening in other countries as well, such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia, with the same pattern. It is a general policy.”

Despite this initial setback, London lawyers assure us that the ICC Prosecutor’s office is open to a review of the situation. For Salih Hudayar, the request for an investigation, linked to the many reports and testimonies, has already had an effect. “More and more media and organizations talk about genocide today.

This is already a step forward,” he says. “We knew when we made this request to the Court that the road to justice would be long. Any international justice seems far away at first. But it is now that the steps must be taken in order to succeed one day.”

Op-Ed: How China Is Using The Who To Undermine India's Territorial Sovereignty



WHO Director General Tedros Adhanom with Chinese leader Xi Jinping | Photo credit: The Atlantic

THE KOOTNEETI | 17 January 2021

The below article was written by Prime Minister Salih Hidayar of the East Turkistan Government in Exile and published by The Kootneeti

Using its economic and political influence, China has incited the World Health Organization to publish distorted maps undermining India's territorial sovereignty. While anger aimed at the World Health Organization is justified, India must address the roots of these deliberate and calculated attacks to prevent further attacks and protect its territorial sovereignty.

On January 14, 2021, the World Health Organization (WHO) made it to international headlines unrelated to health. The World Health Organization published a distorted map of countries showing the latest pandemic numbers across the globe.

The distorted map raised anger from India, which is justified, as the map showed India's Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh regions as being separate from India. It has been noted that this isn't the first time the WHO has published distorted maps undermining India's territorial sovereignty. Indian's envoy to the UN, Indramani Pandey, condemned the WHO's distorted maps and called on the WHO to remove the map and replace them with accurate maps.

Many might ask why an international institution such as the World Health Organization would interfere and undermine a specific nation's territorial sovereignty, what are its vested interests? The answer is quite simple: China. It's evident from the way World Health

Organization's responded to the coronavirus pandemic, which stemmed from China, that China's influence has corrupted international institutions.

India and the international community should recognize that the World Health Organization's publication of these distorted maps undermining India's territorial sovereignty is part of China's calculated ongoing attacks on India's national sovereignty.

China is not a modern nation, it is an evil revisionist empire that has failed to embrace liberal democracy due to its expansionist nature. China's expansionist nature has pushed it to expand beyond its true boundaries behind the Great Wall and conquer foreign lands and subjugate foreign nations. Even long before 1949, China created distorted maps of the Nine-Dash-Line illegally claiming much of the Southeast Asia Sea, commonly known as the "South China Sea," as "part of China". Pointing to past conquests by non-Chinese peoples like the Manchus, Mongols, Tibetans, and even Uyghurs, China has been publishing distorted maps claiming parts of Mongolia, Russia Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, India, Nepal, and other surrounding countries as being "a part of China."

China's attacks on India's territorial sovereignty have been ongoing since the founding of the People's Republic of China and its subsequent invasion of the independent countries of East Turkistan and Tibet that border India. In 1954 China shut down the Indian Consulate in Kashgar to prevent India from monitoring China's building of roads connecting East Turkistan and Tibet through Eastern Ladakh, also known as 'Aksai Chin.'

Not stopping there, China launched an invasion of India in 1962 and occupied Eastern Ladakh. It has since ignored historical facts by falsely claimed Eastern Ladakh as "a part of China." More recently, during the summer of 2020, China launched further invasions of India's sovereign territory and intruded beyond Eastern Ladakh, killing 20 and injuring over 76 Indian soldiers.

The conflict is ongoing as we speak, and there are no indications that China will cease its constant attacks against India's sovereignty. Using its economic and

political influence, China has incited the World Health Organization to publish distorted maps undermining

India's territorial sovereignty. While anger aimed at the World Health Organization is justified, India must address the roots of these deliberate and calculated attacks to prevent further attacks and protect its territorial sovereignty.

India should take a more active approach to end these attacks and fully resolve the conflict with China by formally acknowledging these crucial facts: Firstly, when India regained its independence from the British Empire as the Republic of India in 1947, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh's territories were primarily recognized by the international community as a part of the sovereign Republic of India. Even before establishing the modern Republic of India, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have historically been an integral part of India for millennia.

Secondly, India has historically never shared a border with China. It wasn't until China's occupation of East Turkistan in 1949 and Tibet in 1950 that India would have any "border issues" with China. Furthermore, China violated international law and launched an aggressive attack against India in 1962 and has been illegally occupying India's sovereign territory of Eastern Ladakh since then.

Thirdly, India's Government must recognize that India will never be safe from further attacks from China so long as its northern neighbors, East Turkistan and Tibet, remain under Chinese occupation. Thus in this context, India being the world's largest democracy, must play a more active role in the international fora by supporting East Turkistan and Tibet's struggle to end the Chinese occupation of their countries and regain their independence.

India must utilize the [Tibet Act passed by the United States](#) and initiate similar bills on Tibet and East Turkistan in India's Parliament. India should formally recognize China's atrocities in East Turkistan as genocide while also recognizing East Turkistan and Tibet as Occupied Countries and urge other countries in the Free World, especially in the Quad, to do the same. A democratic and independent East Turkistan and Tibet is the solution to addressing the China problem that India and many countries face. India will

no longer have border conflicts with China, but it will also avoid a foreseeable water war with China.

India must utilize its unique position as the world's largest democracy and a rising economic powerhouse to create new international institutions and cooperations to lead the world in addressing China's

ever-increasing threat to humanity. ASEAN states being lower riparian states of the Mekong River similar to the Brahmaputra River for India and Bangladesh, where China has also been diverting water from, are also in grave danger. India must form a consortium with ASEAN nations and prevent China from cutting off access to much-needed natural water supplies that would have a devastating effect on humanity.

American Uyghurs Look Forward To Biden's Tough Stance On China



Uyghurs led by the East Turkistan Government in Exile demonstrate in front of the U.S. Capitol on December 10, 2020 | Photo credit: WDVM / Rebecca Burnett

WDVM | 21 January 2021

The below article was written by Rebecca Burnett and published by the WDVM.

Just hours before the U.S. presidential transition of power, former U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo hit China with new sanctions by declaring China's treatment of Uyghurs as "genocide."

The East Turkistan Government in Exile has been advocating for the designation for years. Its prime

minister, and hundreds of its members, have families who are locked in concentration camps in China. Over 1 million people are imprisoned, tortured, forcefully sterilized, and forced to work.

Last week, the Trump administration announced it would halt imports of cotton and tomatoes from the region if suspected of being produced with forced labor. The Trump administration also blocked imports from individual companies linked to forced labor.

Prime Minister Salih Hudayar says the Government in Exile was concerned about President Joe Biden's stance on China until his nominee, Antony Blinken, testified at his confirmation hearing.

"He actually supported the genocide designation and some of the policymakers that have been nominated f

for key National Security Council positions, they hold a pretty tough stance on China," Hudayar said.

The U.S. has a long way to go, says Hudayar. The Government in Exile is calling on the Department of Justice to implement its genocide code and prosecute China's U.S. diplomats. Hudayar is urging President Biden to encourage U.S. allies to make the designation, too.

He also wants the Biden administration to take "a more proactive approach" in understanding why the genocide is happening in the first place.

"Simply it's because China has been occupying East Turkistan," Hudayar said. "We want the U.S. government to recognize East Turkistan as an occupied country and to at least treat our issue on par with the Tibetan issue."

Hudayar is inviting Biden to meet with the Government in Exile. The Trump administration met with the Tibetan Government in Exile, or the Central Tibetan Administration, in November.

East Turkistan Prime Minister Compares China's Treatment Of Uyghurs To The Holocaust

THE DAILY CALLER | 26 January 2021

The following article was published by The Daily Caller

The Prime Minister of the East Turkistan Government in Exile compared the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) treatment of the Uighur people to what the Jewish people suffered during the Holocaust.

"The CCP demonized the Uyghurs, labeling them as 'enemies of the people and the state,' as people with an 'ideological virus,' and 'weeds that needed to be sprayed and killed,' much like the ways that the Nazis demonized the Jews and other victims of the Holocaust," Prime Minister of the East Turkistan Government in Exile Salih Hudayar told the *Daily Caller News Foundation*.

Hudayar said the Uighur's have been "forcibly indoctrinated, subjected to forced medication, starvation, rape, organ harvesting, torture, and even death in the same way that millions of Jews and others were sent to concentration camps, tortured, and killed."

Hudayar described the CCP as a fascist regime that uses force and terror to govern its people, saying, "both the CCP and the Nazis emphasized 'national rejuvenation' and extreme fascist ideologies of supremacy as a basis to legitimize its atrocities, including genocide against ethnic and religious groups that are not Chinese in the case of the CCP, and non-German in the case of the Nazi."

Former Secretary of State Mike Pompeo said that the State Department confirmed that the CCP committed crimes against humanity including genocide against Uighur Muslims and other ethnic and religious minorities in the Xinjiang Province, according to a Jan. 19 press release.

"It is the CCP's deliberate and calculated policy to assimilate and eradicate Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples to transform East Turkistan's population into a homogenous Han region. Unfortunately, in both the case of the Holocaust and the present genocide of Uyghurs, the world largely failed to act in time to

prevent the atrocities despite credible evidence of it occurring,” Hudayar told the DCNF

Hudayar said that countries need to recognize the CCP’s genocide in East Turkistan, also referred to as the Xinjiang Province. He added that the U.S. should raise the issue with the United Nations and that the world should boycott the 2022 Beijing Olympics. (RELATED: China Legalizes Re-Education Camps For Uyghur Muslims)

The CCP has cremated bodies in an attempt to hide evidence and the prime minister expected hundreds of thousands of Uighur and other minorities have been killed since 2017, Hudayar told the DCNF

- to harm their families, protesters told the *Daily Caller News Foundation*.
- The only way to end the Chinese genocide against the Uighur’s will be to restore independence to Eastern Turkistan, the Prime Minister of the East Turkistan Government in Exile told the DCNF

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Uighurs protested outside the State Department on Friday asking that the U.S. government boycott the 2022 Beijing Olympics and to prosecute Chinese ambassadors for genocide.

Around 30 demonstrators thanked the U.S. government for helping the Uighur people and asked that it declare China’s actions of genocide against the Uighurs to the United Nations Security Council. The protesters asked the U.S. government to allow Uighurs to seek asylum in the U.S.

They said between 2,000 and 3,000 Uighurs are still waiting on their asylum applications to be approved despite living in the U.S. for many years and asked that they receive permanent resident status.

“Right now, under the genocide designation, the U.S. has a moral and legal obligation to act,” Prime Minister of the East Turkistan Government in Exile Salih Hudayar told the Daily Caller News Foundation.

Chinese government occupied East Turkistan in December 1949 and renamed the region Xinjiang, an “offensive” term that means “new territory,” according to the East Turkistan Government in Exile’s website. Uighurs protested against the upcoming Beijing Olympics and asked the U.S. government to continue helping the Uighur people in Xinjiang, Chia, outside the State Department in Washington, D.C. on Feb. 5, 2020.

“China is a threat to America. We hope that the U.S. implements its own laws and punishes Chinese officials,” a woman named Mahira told the DCNF. She did not give her last name because she feared repercussions.

“We don’t want what is happening to us today to be what will happen to America tomorrow,” Mahira said. Most of the Uighurs in the U.S. aren’t able to contact their families who are stuck in concentration camps in Xinjiang, she told the DCNF

‘Fascist China, Nazi China’: Uighurs Demand Us Prosecute Chinese Ambassadors For Genocide, Boycott Beijing Olympics



Uyghurs protest in front of the U.S. State Department on February 5th, 2021 | Photo credit: (Kaylee Greenlee – Daily Caller News Foundation)

THE DAILY CALLER | 5 February 2021

The below article was published by The Daily Caller, photo credit: Kaylee Greenlee – Daily Caller News Foundation

- Uighur gathered to lobby the U.S. government to boycott the 2022 Beijing Olympics and to prosecute Chinese ambassadors for genocide.
- Most young Uighurs are afraid to participate in demonstrations in the U.S. because the Chinese government will send them messages threatening

“A lot of kids are afraid to show up to protests because they are scared of what will happen to their families,” Mahira’s daughter, Sarah, told the DCNF. She broke down in tears as she spoke.

“They’re just so scared to speak in public because the Chinese government will send them threatening messages, threatening their families over social media,” Sarah said. “They’re all wanting to speak about what is really happening to them, but they’re afraid of what will happen to their families. So, the U.S. government needs to help these kids.”

Millions of people, including Uighur Muslims, were sent to concentration camps in 2014 and were faced with forced sterilization, labor, and other forms of torture under Chinese occupation, Hudayar said. Over one million people in the region have been detained by the Chinese government, according to the Council on Foreign Relations.

“Time is running out for East Turkistan and its people,” Hudayar told the DCNF. “Our women are being systematically raped and sexually abused by Chinese forces in East Turkistan. Men are being killed, organs are being harvested and our children have been forcibly taken away from us and sent to state-run orphanages to be raised as loyal Chinese citizens.”

Hudayar was born in East Turkistan before seeking political refuge in the U.S. with his family in 2000, according to the East Turkistan Government in Exile’s website. He was elected prime minister in November 2019 and also founded the East Turkistan National Awakening Movement.

Hudayar said that boycotting the 2022 Olympics would be more significant than a diplomatic statement and that it would affect China’s political and economic standing with other countries.

“The Olympics would be one thing China uses to show off its prestige. So this would be hitting back against China prestige saying ‘we’re boycotting this because you are engaging in genocide,’” Hudayar told the DCNF. The East Turkistan region, known as the Xinjiang Chinese autonomous region, has been under the control of several different empires and dynasties over

the last 100 years, according to Hudayar. If the U.S. declares East Turkistan an occupied country, then it would be subject to international law and the Chinese control over the region would be considered illegal, he said.

“The only way we can truly end this genocide in East Turkestan is if we restore our country’s independence because over the past 100 years we have had multiple Chinese administrations, not just the [Communist Party of China] today. All of them have engaged in the same atrocities, except in the CCP is much worse on a much larger scale,” Hudayar told the DCNF.

Secretary of State Antony Blinken agreed in January with former Secretary of State Mike Pompeo that China committed genocide against Muslims in the Xinjiang province.

“My judgment remains that genocide was committed against the Uighurs and that hasn’t changed,” Blinken said.

The CCP has labeled Uighur Muslims as enemies of the state and forces them into camps where they are given medication, tortured and forced into labor, according to Hudayar.

Azat Mahmut Kashgari said he attended the demonstration in remembrance of the people who were killed in the Ghulja Massacre, which he said he witnessed.

He said young people participated in peaceful demonstrations on Feb. 5, 1997, and the Chinese government responded by spraying people with cold water causing over 400 deaths. Between 300 and 400 people were arrested and hosed down with icy water and kept in an open amidst freezing temperatures for around two hours, according to Amnesty International. Kashgari told the DCNF that he fled to America shortly after to provide a better life for his children. He said 78 members of his family have been jailed since 2016, and many of them received 20-year sentences for telling other Uighur’s about how amazing America was after visiting for a wedding.

A private security guard with Intercon told Hudayar that there was no one inside the State Department building who could respond to the concerns of the group.

'Genocide' in East Turkistan (Xinjiang) - What can the world do?

NEW DELHI | 12 February 2021

The below article was published by the Vivekananda International Foundation

Introduction

In one of its last acts before demitting office, the Trump administration declared that China was engaged in perpetrating genocide against the minority Uighurs and other Muslim groups in East Turkestan (Xinjiang). Secretary of State Mike Pompeo's declaration on the final full day of the Trump Presidency to this effect is the most damning criticism yet of Beijing's crackdown on its Uighur minority.

Several exiled Uighurs and their organizations warmly welcomed this unexpected announcement as a long-cherished acknowledgement of the extent of persecution in Xinjiang. It was however criticized by some as a decision which had been delayed for far too long and had been diminished somewhat by the Trump administration's loss of trust due to its myriad acts of commission and omission.

Days later an official from China's Xinjiang region accused Mike Pompeo of trying to sabotage Beijing's relations with the forthcoming administration of President Joe Biden. He termed this accusation as being the worst falsehood of the century.

The newly installed Biden administration has asserted its concurrence with the designation. The new US Secretary of State Antony Blinken on his first day in office reiterated that as stated by him earlier, in his assessment, genocide was being carried out against the Uighurs.

In October, 2020 a parliamentary body of Canada's House of Commons had declared that China's ill-treatment of Uighurs amounted to systematic genocide. The report said that China's persecution of the Uighur Muslim minority through their large scale incarceration in fortified camp sites, mandatory and involuntary work, close control and supervision by the

state and attempts to control their population were clear violations of human rights and were designed to

wipe out Uighur culture, language, traditions and religion. China however hit back calling it a falsehood and a lie created by some forces opposed to China to denigrate it.

Recent accounts of systemic rape, abuse, and torture of Muslim women which have been brought to light by the BBC in its interviews with some women who escaped the prison camps have prompted horror and outrage around the world. The Chinese foreign ministry has however charged that some of the women making the claims were "actors spreading false information."

Detailed first-hand accounts that surfaced a few days ago lend credence to the earlier circulating reports that rapes, including gang rapes, are commonplace in Xinjiang.

Historical Background

'Xinjiang,' a Mandarin word which was used for the region by the Chinese in the 1880s after the Qing Dynasty attacked and conquered the region, translates to "New Territory." After the defeat of the Qing Dynasty in 1911, the area continued to be ruled by the former Qing officials. But the Uighurs kept fighting for independence, and in 1933, established their first republic.

Chinese army invaded the Uighurs from the south and the east. The Soviets extended assistance from the north and the west as they were afraid that if the Uighurs attained independence, it would encourage Turkic-speaking Soviet states like Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan to also rise up and demand freedom from Moscow. The Uighur republic was hence short-lived and was annihilated a bare six months after it was founded.

In 1944, just around the end of the Second World War, the Uighurs made a fresh bid for independence and succeeded in establishing a second and considerably more powerful Republic of East Turkestan. Soon thereafter however, the Chinese Communist Party emerged victorious in the Chinese Civil War in 1949 and changed their focus to the west of the country. The Chinese Communists assassinated the top 30 leaders

of the Uighur republic, and crushed the comparatively fragile newly independent state of East Turkestan.

Since that time, the region has officially been ruled and dominated by the Chinese Communist Party. It has however continued to remain a bone of contention between the Uighurs, who are mainly Turkic speaking Sunni Muslims, and the Han Chinese people, who are principally Mandarin-speaking and atheists professing no religion. Over the years the Communist Party has

encouraged large-scale influx of Han Chinese to the region whose numbers have increased from 7% to 40% today. About 45% of the population is Uyghurs who have continued to fear that the demographic invasion is designed to throttle their traditional language and culture.

After the Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991, the Uighurs watched with fond hope the other neighbouring Turkic nations, such as Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, declare freedom. But the Chinese regime was relentless in cracking down ferociously on the Uighurs. Several Uighur families managed to escape to USA in the 1990s forming a several thousand strong diaspora in America. Established in 2004, the East Turkestan Government-in-Exile (ETGE) emerged as the official body representing the interests of East Turkestan and its people. Mandate of ETGE is to restore East Turkestan's independence and ensure that it emerges as a democracy that is secular and pluralistic and which ensure human rights and liberty for all.

Over the years, friction between the Uighurs and Chinese continued to intensify. Starting from 2008, Chinese authorities claimed that Uighur terrorists were involved in carrying out a number of attacks, principally with the use of knives. China claimed that Uighurs killed hundreds of mainly Han people. These charges were strongly rejected by the Uighurs. Uighurs appear to be convinced that these vicious attacks were in fact perpetrated by the Chinese government and were then projected to having been carried out by Uyghur extremists. Uighurs claim that it was a part of the Chinese game-plan to profile the Uighurs as terrorists. With this in mind, such false flag operations were conducted.

Notwithstanding who was responsible for the atrocities, or whether they did occur at all, China employed them

as pretext for positioning several thousands of troops and security forces in Xinjiang.

Current Status

By the middle of the second decade, Xinjiang had been converted by the Chinese Communist Party into an intensely monitored surveillance region. Security personnel were equipped with facilities to monitor the everyday movements of the Uyghurs through countless surveillance cameras. Uighurs were tracked when they walked or drove to the market, for sports, to the park,

university, office or just for leisurely walks with their families. The South China Morning Post (SCMP) reported in 2019 that in the city of Urumqi, there are 360,000 known cameras—12 per 1,000 people—and the plan was to increase that number to “one public camera for every two persons.” According to SCMP, “All Uighurs are forced to submit to fingerprinting, facial photography, voice recording, iris scans and even blood sampling. The authorities want to identify everyone, they want to watch them continuously, and want them to be aware that they are constantly under surveillance.”

It would appear that even more frightening than the intense security structure created by the Chinese state are the innumerable fortified compounds which are inaccurately described as “vocational training facilities” and “reeducation centers” by the Chinese authorities. The U.S. Department of Defense decided in May 2019 to characterize these formidable, high-walled complexes as concentration camps, partly because “people are being sent without any charges.”

According to the US Department of Defense, Chinese agents employ all types of psychological and physical force to brainwash the occupants so that they “denounce their ethnic and religious identity and embrace the Chinese state.” According to Salih Hudayar who was elected as the Prime Minister of the East Turkestan Government-in-Exile in 2019, communism denies the existence of God. So the Uighur victims are forced to think and look upon the Communist Party and the Chinese State as the most exalted institution.

It is reported that the Chinese Communist Party has incarcerated above one million of Xinjiang's Uighurs, out of the total of 10 million population into these

concentration camps. Hidayar claims that the true figure is closer to 3 million. According to him, the victims in these camps are starved and women occupants are subjected to the worst violence including rape, and gang rape, by the security personnel whenever they choose to.

Hidayar adds that if the occupants of these camps try to oppose the indoctrination or the torture, a Chinese prison guard can certify them as being incurable or hopeless and kill them. They can then move ahead to sell their organs. These organs are highly priced and in good demand in Islamic countries as they are thought

to be 'halal.' Instead of opposing China or criticizing it for its inhuman treatment of its Muslim minorities, countries of Middle East/West Asia, Pakistan etc. have praised China for the action it is taking to contain and quell terrorism and extremism. To make matters worse, it is the Muslim population of these countries which puts a high price on these organs for transplants.

In 2018, the Chinese authorities dispatched 1.1 million government agents to live in the homes of Uighurs. Hidayar states that officially the Chinese state claimed that this action was being taken to unite these people through friendship, enhance inter-ethnic cooperation and make the Uighurs feel closer to the government. But the reality was that most of the Chinese officials who were sent out to Xinjiang lived in those homes from where the men had been sent out to the concentration camps. Considerable evidence in photos and video recordings has appeared which testifies that these men slept in the same beds as the Uighur wives of the imprisoned men. These government agents are reported to have raped these women, repeatedly. Many women who could not withstand this violence and violation of their dignity resorted to suicide. Numerous reports have appeared which confirm that China is sterilizing the Uighur women as they don't want the Uighur population to increase. An all-out effort is being made by China to change the demography of the region and substitute the Uighurs with Han people.

In addition to the above mentioned persecution and violence against the persons of Uighur men and women in barricaded fortress like structures, several accounts have surfaced of use of forced labour even by several global brands and MNCs in Xinjiang and other parts of China. Forced labour appears to be a key

component in the government's efforts to "re-educate" Muslim minorities by 'reforming' their minds and breaking their cultural and religious ties. A Report from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute has conducted an investigation according to which several global brands like Nike, Lacoste, Alstom, BAIC Motor, BMW, Bombardier, Bosch and many more, either directly or indirectly, obtain advantage from the forced labor of Uighur workers from Xinjiang through unethical and inappropriate practices.

Matters have dipped to such a low that a public toilet was constructed in 2020 at the place where a mosque stood in the past and was broken down in 2018.

Uyghurs' claim that this is an attempt to break their spirit. Uighurs are not allowed to keep beards or wear veils in public places. Chinese authorities claim that these measures are designed to curb terrorism and extremism.

Beijing has charged that large numbers of people have died over the last few years in Xinjiang in the unrest blamed by it on Islamist militants and separatists. Rights groups however, maintain that the violence is more a reaction to repressive Chinese policies. Hidayar claims that the Chinese repression of the Uighurs is a significant element of its plan for global domination.

What Can The World Do?

In July, 2019, 22 countries predominantly from the West initiated the first global move to challenge China's inhuman oppression of its Uighur and other minority communities. In a joint communication to the High Commissioner of the United Nations Human Rights Council, these countries castigated China for what they described as "disturbing reports of large-scale arbitrary detentions" and "widespread surveillance and restrictions."

As if on cue, a day after, 37 countries rose up with alacrity to provide defence to China with their own communication extolling China's human rights record, and rejecting the inaccurate report of incarceration of around two million Muslims in the Xinjiang region. About fifty percent of the countries who signed this Declaration were Muslim-majority nations, including UAE, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Qatar, Syria and many others. The letter claimed that China was confronting

serious challenges of extremism and terrorism as a result of which it had been forced to undertake a number of de-radicalization and counter-terrorism steps in Xinjiang. Setting up several vocational education and training centers was a step in this direction. These countries claimed that the region had not witnessed any terrorist action over the last 3 years and the people were feeling secure, prosperous and satisfied.

From the above it is clear that a number of countries who are either invested heavily in China's economic growth or in economic partnership with China including the Belt and Road Initiative feel compelled to support it although they can see the writing

regarding the torture and oppression of the Uighur and other minorities like the Tibetans, Mongolians etc., on the wall.

Xinjiang plays an important part in the early, efficient functioning of global supply chains. It is one of the largest producers of cotton and poly-silicon, which is a vital ingredient in solar panels, and is also a considerable manufacturer of cashmere, producer of tomatoes, and other goods. Multinational companies are under increasing and loud public and political pressure to sever their linkages with the region on account of charges about forced labour.

Decoupling and moving out supply chains from Xinjiang would be a significant step to apply pressure on China but is not likely to be adequate on its own to change China's domestic policy.

The United States has taken several steps and measures on its own without engaging its allies so as to pressurize China to improve the human rights situation in the region. Some of these measures are export controls, sanctions and confiscation of goods imported from Xinjiang. It is also working towards removing Xinjiang-linked products from global supply chains. These are critical instruments but not adequate, and would have much greater impact if implemented multilaterally. There is increasing recognition in EU member states that they must take action against multinational companies for human rights violations of the nature witnessed in Xinjiang.

There is growing pressure for boycott of the Winter Olympics scheduled to be held in China in 2022. In

addition, USA and Australia have demanded an independent, international probe into reports of torture and called for an unfettered access to the region for this investigation.

The United States, European Union, and individual EU member states have singly and collectively several instruments to take advantage of in political and economic space and promote better human rights observance in Xinjiang and elsewhere in China.

Conclusion

The world needs to come together if it wishes to push back against China for its human rights violations in Xinjiang or for its other acts of commission and

omission in the South China Sea, East China Sea, in Hong Kong and elsewhere. The mistake Donald Trump made was that he followed the policy of 'Go It Alone.' President Joe Biden is a multilateralist who has already started reaching out to his allies in Europe as well as in East Asia. All these countries will need to come together to strongly push back against China in political, economic, security and strategic domains if the world wishes to see any change in China's behaviour in Xinjiang and other areas.

GOP leaders press State Department to designate China's treatment of Uighurs as Genocide

WASHINGTON FREE BEACON | 13 January 2021

The below article was written by Adam Kredo and published on the Washington Free Beacon

Republican members of the House Armed Services Committee are pressing the State Department to formally designate China's suppression of its Uighur minority population as a genocide, according to a copy of the congressional communication obtained by the Washington Free Beacon.

Reps. Jim Banks (R., Ind.) and Joe Wilson (R., S.C.) say that mounting evidence indicates the Chinese government is committing genocide by forcing the country's Uighur Muslim minority into concentration camps and using them as slave labor. The State Department is currently examining whether to classify China's actions as genocide.

"The CCP has engaged in a systematic and widespread campaign of violence, torture, detention, forced sterilization, and enslavement of the Uighur Muslim people in [China's Xinjiang province]," the lawmakers wrote, according to a copy of the letter sent Wednesday to the State Department. "Its actions reflect an intent to destroy, whether in whole or in part, this population."

With its final days in office, the Trump administration could escalate tensions with Beijing by labeling its treatment of the Uighurs as genocide, a label that is rarely applied to global human rights situations and could compel U.S. intervention. Activist groups and lawmakers from both parties have pressed the outgoing administration to move forward with the designation for months, citing evidence that China is forcing the vulnerable population into work camps and worse, including reports of torture and forced abortions. Incoming president Joe Biden described the genocidal situation while on the campaign trail and could instruct his State Department to pick up the deliberations if President Donald Trump's team fails to act.

"Our next move must be to condemn the CCP's treatment of Muslims in Xinjiang as genocide, because

that's the word that accurately describes what has been going on there," Banks, the Republican Study Committee chairman, told the Free Beacon. "If the world turns a blind eye to what's going on in Xinjiang, it will embolden the CCP to do it again somewhere else." The issue has received bipartisan attention, with a group of senators from both parties introducing legislation late last year designating China's treatment of Uighurs as genocide. Banks and Wilson are just the latest lawmakers to raise the issue and press for greater action. The United States has only applied the genocide label twice in its history, most recently in 2016 when the Obama administration classified ISIS as committing genocide against Christians, Yazidis, and Shia Muslims in the Middle East. The designation in China's case would likely spark a wholesale rethinking about the U.S. economic relationship with the country.

Public reporting indicates that as many as one million Uighurs are imprisoned in labor camps and forced to work in Chinese factories, claims that have been elevated by senior members of the Trump administration, including National Security Adviser Robert O'Brien, who accused China in 2019 of operating "concentration camps."

Banks and Wilson maintain there is more than enough evidence for the State Department to move forward with a genocide classification, arguing China "has deliberately killed, tortured, detained, and inflicted harm against the Uighur people and created conditions calculated to bring about the destruction of the Uighurs in whole or in part."

The letter also notes a 2019 New York Times report outlining official Communist Party declarations to systematically target the Uighur community. This includes CCP government documents issuing orders to "break [Uighurs'] lineage, break their roots, break their connections, and break their origins." Human rights groups have claimed that Uighur women are subject to forced sterilization and often have their children taken away from them and placed into labor camps.

China has "imposed measures intended to prevent births in the Uighur community, forcibly transferred the children of the people outside of the community, and actively worked to systematically destroy the Uighur culture and religion," Banks and Wilson wrote.

Wilson, chair of the House RSC's National Security and Foreign Affairs Task Force, told the Free Beacon, "It is time that we call out the CCP for what it really is: a genocidal organization that will stop at nothing to wipe out the Uighur population."

As it contemplates a genocide label, the United States is taking steps to restrict the importation of products produced in the Xinjiang region. On Wednesday, Customs and Border Protection put into place a policy to detain cotton and tomato products produced in the region with Uighur labor. The United States "will prevent goods made by forced labor from entering our country, and we demand the Chinese close their camps and stop their human rights violations," acting homeland security deputy secretary Ken Cuccinelli said in a statement.

A spokesman said the State Department would not discuss internal deliberations on potential policy decisions. The spokesman, however, said officials are "deeply concerned" about China's "appalling campaign of repression in Xinjiang against Uighurs and members of other predominantly Muslim minority groups." The U.S. government will continue efforts to hold human rights violators in the country accountable and "impose costs on the individuals and entities that enable abuses," the official said.

Chinese Spies Tried To Create False "Uyghur Terrorists" In Afghanistan

BITTER WINTER | 14 January 2021

The below article was written by Massimo Introvigne and originally published by Bitter Winter Magazine.

Ten Chinese agents were arrested and quietly expelled after trying to establish a false branch of the defunct East Turkestan Islamic Movement.

Last week, a chartered plane left Kabul airport to an unknown destination in China. Aboard were ten Chinese nationals, who had been arrested in Afghanistan on December 10, some in the house of one Li Yangyang, believed to be a high-profile

intelligence agent, where weapons, ammunitions, and drugs had also been found.

Initially, the ten were accused of terrorism and of colluding with the Haqqani Network, a military arm of the Taliban. Afghanistan asked Chinese ambassador Wang Yu for a formal apology to have the agents expelled, and told him that without it, they will be tried by a local criminal court.

The Afghans, however, had it wrong. As the investigation proceeded, it came out that the Chinese spies were not trying to support a real terrorist organization but to create a fake one. The East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM) did exist in the past as a group of radical Uyghur Muslims, founded in 1989. What he did, or did not do, is another matter. The group consisted of small groups of Uyghur expatriates in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan. They fought together with the Taliban in different phases of the Afghan conflicts. In 2002, the United States listed ETIM as a terrorist organization connected with al-Qa'ida. In 2003, ETIM leader Hassan Makhdum was shot dead by the Pakistani Army. To his last day, he denied any connection with al-Qa'ida, although he admitted he supported the Taliban.

Not much was heard of ETIM in subsequent years. In 2008, something called the Turkistan Islamic Party (TIM) started manifesting itself as yet another small-scale ally of the Taliban, with suspected al-Qa'ida connections. It issued threats against the 2008 Beijing Olympics, some of which might have been real, and others created by the Chinese intelligence, not followed by real-life attacks. In February 2010, its leader Abdul Haq al-Turkistani was killed by a missile launched by a CIA UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle) in Pakistan. China claimed that ETIM and TIM were one and the same, but others doubted it. True or false? CCP's China Central Television shows images of alleged ETIM militants.

Most scholars of terrorism believe there is no evidence that ETIM, or even TIM, was responsible for terrorist attacks in Xinjiang, although more than 200 were attributed to them by Chinese authorities. There were some terrorist attacks in Xinjiang, but ETIM or TIM did not claim responsibility for them. Some were real, others may have been invented by Chinese propaganda. In 2020, the U.S. eliminated ETIM from the

list of terrorist organizations, claiming there was no evidence it still existed. The UN Security Council and several countries, on the other hand, still lists ETIM as a terrorist group.

But, if ETIM no longer existed, its trademark was up for grab. It is believed the Chinese agents were in Afghanistan to create a false ETIM, hopefully attract some Uyghur expatriates, perform terrorist attacks, and blame the Uyghur community, thus justifying repression in Xinjiang.

The plot was fooled by the Afghan intelligence, and to avoid problems with China the agents were quietly sent back home. But there is no reason to believe Beijing will not start such games again.

US becomes first nation to designate Communist China's treatment of Uyghurs as 'Genocide'



Supporters and members of the East Turkistan National Awakening Movement rally outside the White House - August 14, 2020 in Washington, DC | Photo credit: Chip Somodevilla/Getty Images

THE FEDERALIST | 19 January 2021

The below article was published by The Federalist

In a historic decision, the United States officially declared on Tuesday that the Chinese Communist Party is committing genocide against the

Uighurs, a minority Muslim population located in the Xinjiang province in China.

Following investigations into the CCP's use of mass imprisonment of more than 1 million people, forced labor, forced sterilization, torture, and limits on religious freedom, freedom of expression, and freedom of movement, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo declared that the United States has definitively evaluated and labeled these actions by the CCP as "crimes against humanity."

"After careful examination of the available facts, I have determined that since at least March 2017, the People's Republic of China (PRC), under the direction and control of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), has committed crimes against humanity against the predominantly Muslim Uyghurs and other members of ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang," Pompeo said in a statement.

According to another senior State Department official, "these designations are very rare" and are "not taken lightly" by the government, but required action after the treatment of the Uighurs demonstrated "an affront to the Chinese people and the civilized world." One official also noted that while China tries to "portray itself as a normal rule-abiding state while doing everything on the ground to the opposite of that, whether it's Hong Kong, the South China Sea, or you name it," this designation tells a different story.

In light of the designation, Pompeo called for China "immediately to release all arbitrarily detained persons" as well as "abolish ... all torture and abuse" of the Uighurs. The outgoing secretary also requested the assistance of other countries to "promote accountability for those responsible for these atrocities."

The "bipartisan" resolution, announced just one day before President Donald Trump leaves office, follows years of debate about how to label and address China's actions in the Xinjiang province. Most of the information, State Department officials noted, came from "open-source information," with "extra steps" taken to verify it.

Pompeo also signaled the department's intent to "continue to investigate and collect relevant information regarding the ongoing atrocities occurring

in Xinjiang, and to make this evidence available to appropriate authorities and the international community to the extent allowable by law.”

Salih Hidayar, Prime Minister of the East Turkistan Government in Exile, praised the announcement, also urging other governments and the incoming Biden administration to join in taking action against China. While CCP officials and Chinese propaganda outlets continue to deny that they are targeting the Muslim minority group, the United States already took action against the communist regime, previously banning the importation of certain products originating from Xinjiang and even blacklisting certain Chinese companies for enabling the violations.

Certain American companies such as Nike, Coca-Cola, and Apple recently came under fire after using their lobbying power to oppose the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, a bill prohibiting product imports manufactured in China using forced labor. The bill passed in the House with bipartisan support 406-3 and awaits approval from the Senate.

Biden Agrees With Trump State Department On One Issue: China Committed Genocide Against Uyghurs



President Joe Biden speaks at the White House - 21 January 2021 | Photo credit: AP photo / Alex Brandon

FOX NEWS | 23 January 2021

The following article was written by Elvan Katmer and published by Fox News

In a rare agreement on foreign policy, President Biden and the former Trump administration both accuse the Chinese government of genocide against ethnic Uyghurs.

On his last day on the job, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo released determinations that China committed crimes against humanity and “genocide against the predominantly Muslim Uyghurs.”

Within hours, Pompeo’s likely successor, Antony Blinken, was asked if he agreed with the State Department’s declaration during his nomination hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

“That would be my judgment as well,” he said. “Forcing men, women and children into concentration camps, trying to in effect re-educate them to be adherents to the Chinese Communist Party – all of that speaks to an effort to commit genocide.”

White House Press Secretary Jen Psaki dodged the question about the administration’s stance on the issue Friday, but referred to Biden’s previous comments calling China’s treatment of the Uyghurs “horrific.” During the presidential campaign in late August, the Biden campaign said in statement: “The unspeakable oppression that Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities have suffered at the hands of China’s authoritarian government is genocide and Joe Biden stands against it in the strongest terms.”

The same day Pompeo declared incidents in the Xinjiang region genocide, a Department of Homeland Security official told Fox News that the department’s general counsel’s office has come to the same conclusion as the State Department, and will take appropriate measures.

A Chinese embassy spokesperson in Washington called the U.S. accusations “a gross interference in China’s internal affairs and a serious violation of international law.”

The embassy claimed the actions by China in Xinjiang “are not about ethnicity, religion or human rights, but about anti-violence, anti-terrorism, anti-separatism and de-radicalization.”

The Chinese Foreign Ministry responded by announcing sanctions on Pompeo and several other former Trump administration officials. Video of several Biden cabinet members have already publicly denounced China's actions against the Uyghurs. Treasury Secretary designee Janet Yellen called China "our most important strategic competitor," while also accusing the country of "horrendous human rights abuses."

As the Chinese government continues its damage-control operation by attacking former Trump officials, it has reserved judgment on the Biden administration so far.

A former senior administration official told Fox News that the Trump State Department prepared potential sanctions against about a half-dozen senior Chinese Communist Party officials for the incoming Biden administration.

It's not clear if the Biden administration favors taking such action.

Organizations fighting for the freedom of people in Xinjiang, as well as establishing an independent state, welcome the move by the previous administration, and expect Biden to continue the same policy.

The East Turkistan Government in Exile, an organization claiming to represent the people of the region, called the decision by the outgoing State Department "the culmination of a years-long debate over how to punish what many consider Beijing's worst human rights abuses in decades." The leader of the organization, Prime Minister Salih Hudayar, called on other countries to follow the U.S. and respond firmly to the genocide.

The land the Uyghurs have historically called East Turkistan has been occupied by China since 1949, and renamed Xinjiang.

"We firmly believe that without restoring East Turkistan's independence, there is no way that we can safeguard the human rights [and] freedoms, yet alone the very survival of our people," Hudayar said. "We have filed a formal complaint to the International Criminal Court over this genocide. The evidence that we have submitted include killings of people, historically, in the past, and even killings of people recently."

Sairagul Sautbay told Fox News she was "forcibly taken to a concentration camp, where I was forced to work as a Chinese language teacher for inmates." "I saw all the horrors there," she said via a note that was translated. "In order to exterminate the Kazakh, Uyghur, Kyrgyz, and other indigenous peoples of East Turkestan [sic], who had lived in their homeland since the time of their ancestors, the CCP imprisoned men and women, young and old, from all walks of life."

She added: "Genocidal policy of the CCP destroyed millions of families and turned East Turkestan into a

large open-roof prison. This crime is a genocide committed by the CCP against humanity after World War II. In this concentration camp, I witnessed the horrors of countless innocent people. Their hopes were dashed, and they were greatly weakened by hunger, insomnia, and torture."

Experts say the issue will be a key test of the Biden administration.

Scott Kennedy, senior adviser and trustee chair in Chinese Business & Economics at the Center for Strategic & International Studies, predicts Biden will raise concerns but won't attack China's interests directly.

"We will see the president speak up on human rights, and the U.S. will engage with allies to come up with joint approaches to these issues," he said. "This applies to Xinjiang, Hong Kong, China's surveillance state and other human rights issues."

Gordon Chang, an expert in U.S.-China relations, believes the U.S. is obligated to take action. "Biden, who said he would be tough on Beijing's human rights violations, will have to act against Chinese genocide or pay a political cost for not doing so," Chang said. "Everyone will be watching."

Behind The Camps' Gates: Rape And Sexual Violence Against Uyghur Women



This photo taken on May 31, 2019 shows a watchtower on a concentration camp in Atush, East Turkistan | Photo credit: Greg Baker / AFP via Getty Images

FORBES | 3 February 2021

The below article was written by Ewelina U. Ochab and published by Forbes

Over the recent years, several news outlets reported on the dire situation of the Uyghur Muslims in China who were being detained in camps for “re-education purposes.”

This was followed by in-depth research suggesting that these minority communities are subjected to violence and abuse, modern day slavery and women are subjected to forced sterilization. Chinese Communist Party (CCP) continues to deny these allegations. Despite some international focus, the alleged atrocities did not stop, and did not stop at mass incarceration, forced labor, forced sterilizations and forced abortions. Reports of rape and sexual violence followed. According to a new report by the BBC, “Women in China’s ‘re-education’ camps for Uyghurs have been systematically raped, sexually abused, and tortured.”

Among the testimonies obtained by the BBC, Tursunay Ziawudun, who fled Xinjiang to the U.S., stated that “women were removed from the cells ‘every night’ and raped by one or more masked Chinese men.” She added that she was tortured and gang-raped three times in the camp. There are more stories like that. Indeed, Qelbinur Sedik, an Uzbek woman from

Xinjiang who was teaching Chinese in the camp, recalled one Uyghur woman saying that “The rape has become a culture. It is gang rape and the Chinese police not only rape them but also electrocute them. They are subject to horrific torture.” Another teacher, Sayragul Sauytbay, said that guards “picked the girls and young women they wanted and took them away”

Another woman, Gulzira Auelkhan, testified that the very job she was forced to do was to “remove their clothes (...) and handcuff them so they cannot move. Then I would leave the women in the room and a man would enter – some Chinese man from outside or policeman. I sat silently next to the door, and when the man left the room I took the woman for a shower.” She added that these men “would pay money to have their pick of the prettiest young inmates.”

Torture and physical abuse were also common. Ziawudun, a 42 year-old Uyghur woman testified how she was subjected to abuse: “They had an electric stick, I didn’t know what it was, and it was pushed inside my genital tract, torturing me with an electric shock.”

The CCP has not commented on the BBC reporting yet. However, it is expected that the allegations will be denied. Indeed, in a recent statement challenging allegations of forced sterilization and forced abortions, the Chinese Embassy in the U.S. tweeted that a “study shows that in the process of eradicating extremism, the minds of Uyghur women in Xinjiang were emancipated and gender equality and reproductive health were promoted, making them no longer baby-making machines. They were more confident and independent.” The tweet aims to portray the forced sterilizations and forced abortions as emancipation of women. The post was since removed by Twitter for violating Twitter’s rules.

Despite these severe allegations that point towards international crimes, as genocide or crimes against humanity, the international community has done little to ensure that the alleged atrocities are investigated and those responsible brought to justice. International bodies, such as the United Nations, have been greatly silent, with a few meaningless statements that do not follow with decisive actions to change the fate of the targeted communities.

What other evidence needs to be brought to light before the international community wakes up and acts?

Xi Jinping's Communism Inspired By Adolf Hitler's 'National Socialism'

ZEE NEWS | 6 February 2021

The below article was published by Zee News

Chinese scholars have been using the writings of German legal theorist Carl Schmitt about the primacy of the state to defend China's heavy-handed tactics in Hong Kong. Carl Schmitt is also known as Adolf Hitler's "Crown Jurist".

BEIJING: The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has been curtailing the freedoms of its citizens and viciously clamping dissent. Chinese citizens have had their freedom of speech and right to protest taken away. Chinese state media has also kept the average Chinese citizen in the dark.

Any deviation from the CCP narrative is severely punished, such as the recent sentencing of citizen journalist Zhang Zhan. In previous years, the CCP tolerated slight criticism from Chinese scholars, but its patience towards all forms of dissent have dissipated, including for those emerging from the academic and civil sectors.

China's anti-democratic stance finds its shadow in the occupied regions of Hong Kong, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Tibet and Macao as well. This is especially true for Hong Kong, a city which in 2020 was gripped by popular pro-democracy protests against the overbearing influence of Beijing on the cities policies. Beijing came down hard on the pro-democracy protesters, and despite popular opposition, passed the national security law that essentially stifled any form of meaningful dissent.

China has been highly criticized for its actions. However, CCP has erected a line of Chinese scholars to defend Beijing's actions. The consistent, coordinated and clear arguments in legal jargon by the Chinese scholars defending China's abhorrent actions in Hong Kong is one such recent example.

Chinese scholars have been using the writings of German legal theorist Carl Schmitt about the primacy of the state to defend China's heavy-handed tactics in Hong Kong. Carl Schmitt is also known as Adolf Hitler's "Crown Jurist".

As per a report in The Atlantic titled 'The Nazi inspiring China's communists', Schmitt through his writings used to defend Nazi Germany and justify Hitler's extrajudicial killings of Jews and political opponents. Schmitt also claimed through his writing that 'the sovereign' should always have the final say in value conflicts, instead of rule of law having the final say. This is what the Chinese scholars have been using to defend CCP's unlawful and unethical actions. According to Schmitt, a state's commitment to the rule of law only diminishes the state's decision-making power and renders it unable to protect its citizens from external threats.

These thoughts and ideas have been shared by many Chinese scholars. China's obsession with the German Nazi thinker's works began around the early-2000s when his major works were translated into Chinese by Liu Xiaofeng.

As per *The New York Times*, Chen Duanhong, a law professor at Peking University has served as an adviser to CCP in the past on the issue of Hong Kong and back in 2018 cited the Nazi thinker in his defence of China's national security law.

Chen in his writings has stated that when the state is in peril (referring to the pro-democracy protests in Hong Kong that were largely peaceful), it has the right to suspend civil liberties of the people and do away with constitutional norms and limitations.

A colleague of Chen's, Jiang Shigong has made a similar case while trying to defend China's actions in Hong Kong. Shigong, who is a law professor at Peking University has previously worked at Beijing's Liaison Office in Hong Kong from 2004-2008. He is also credited with authoring China's 2014 government white paper in which Schmitt's ideas are widely used. As per the paper, the preservation of the state and its sovereignty takes absolute precedence over the civil liberties enjoyed by the citizens. Chen and Jiang are the "vanguard" of a breed of Chinese scholars known as 'statists'.

Academics like Chen and Jiang believe in an expansive idea of the state, they opine that 'stability overrides all else' and, therefore, justify the state to take away civil liberties like freedom of speech and protest from the people.

Chen and Jiang are not the only Chinese scholars to have adopted the teachings of Carl Schmitt. The Nazi thinker has in recent years become popular in China because Schmitt's teachings serve the very purpose of the CCP for justifying its actions as well as reinforcing its legitimacy.

The forced occupation of Hong Kong is not the only place where the CCP has been accused of taking play-by-play help from an authoritarian regime of the past. The CCP's genocide in East Turkistan against minority ethnic Muslims has also been compared to the genocide undertaken by Nazi Germany against the Jewish community during World War-2. Reports surfaced last year with chilling accounts of systematic discrimination and repression of Uighur Muslims in occupied East Turkistan (Xinjiang in China).

The first report documented the forced sterilization of Uighur women while the second detailed the seizure of 13 tons of products made from human hair by US Customs and Border Protection. It is suspected that the products were made of unethically collected human hair from imprisoned Uighur Muslims.

Parallels for both these events can be found in the atrocities of the past German regime. As per a report in *The Foreign Policy*, both these events are reminiscent of the atrocities committed in Nazi detention camps such as Auschwitz.

The East Turkistan Government in exile has also likened the CCP's atrocities against Uighur Muslims to the actions of Nazi Germany. East Turkistan's government in exile's Prime Minister Salih Hudayar stated that the CCP was committing a German Holocaust like genocide in the 21 century against Uighurs and other minorities in occupied East Turkistan.

Several other scholars have been able to find similarities between Xi's China and Hitler's Germany. One of these instances is how China seems to be in a hurry to achieve its global ambitions, in a way very similar way to Nazi Germany.

Before and during World War 2, Hitler believed that Germany had to move fast and conquer more lands before its adversaries became too powerful. Chinese strategists have also expressed similar tendencies, they seem to believe that China must act with haste before

the Chinese population and economy go into decline/ stagnation or the disarrayed western democracies clip it down.

They fear missing out on the opportunity to achieve their domestic and international goals. Given the fact that China's scholars are borrowing teachings from Nazi scholars as well as other parallels between German Nazis and Chinese Communists, the comparison between Adolf Hitler and Xi Jinping has merit.

Xi Jinping's ascension within the CCP has drastically changed the Party's Modus-Operandi. China under his leadership has become more authoritarian and less open to criticism or even feedback. Any threat to CCP's authority and primacy is now viewed as an irritant to be removed.

China's actions in the past few years have marked the CCP's U- turn from graduating to an open and liberal state under Hu Jintao to the authoritarian and expansionist regime of Mao Zedong. Some even claim that Xi has surpassed Mao and Hitler.

The Uyghurs as victims of Chinese National Socialism

WASHINGTON | 9 February 2021

The below article was published by The American Institute for Economic Research

News outlets in the United States and in Europe have again been drawing attention to the oppression and persecution being suffered by the Uyghurs in the western region of China known as Xinjiang.

Somewhere between one and two million of them have been rounded up and placed in "reeducation" camps by the Chinese government, with smuggled out stories telling of beatings, torture, organ-transplant harvesting, gang rape, and ideological indoctrination sessions, along with executions.

The Uyghurs are a combination of Muslim Turkic groups who number between 12 and 20 million. After

at least two short lived attempts in the 1930s and 1940s to gain national independence from the Chinese governments that replaced the Manchu Dynasty after its fall in 1911, Xinjiang was once more politically joined to China following the coming to power of the Chinese communists under Mao Zedong in 1949.

The Uyghurs, like the Tibetans, and other minority groups in China, have been the victims of Chinese political and ethnic imperialism. The Chinese government has attempted to assure the political unification and integration of, especially, Tibet and Xinjiang by a policy of ethnic and cultural “sterilization.”

For decades, the Chinese authorities in Beijing have instigated Han Chinese population migrations to these two areas to “dilute” and reduce to a demographic minority the Uyghur and Tibetan peoples within their own lands.

The Chinese government has attempted to persecute and eradicate the practice of Islam and Buddhism, respectively, among these peoples. The Chinese military has desecrated religious temples and places of worship, murdered and imprisoned religious leaders, forced women of both groups to marry Han Chinese to genetically “cleanse” Xinjiang and Tibet of their indigenous populations, and have restricted or prohibited the learning and speaking of the distinct local languages and practicing of cultural customs. Though, of course, never said officially or publicly, the Chinese government’s policy, to guarantee political solidarity and unity throughout each and every corner of the territory of China is to make the country one racially single group, the Han Chinese. A similar fate would mostly likely face the people of Taiwan, if the Chinese government succeeds in imposing unification on what it considers to be a “renegade” island-province of the People’s Republic of China.

The government of Taiwan officially counts 95 percent of the island’s population to be ethnically Han Chinese, with a handful of indigenous minority groups. However, in a variety of public opinion polls over the last decade, anywhere from 40 to 60 percent of those participating in the surveys considered themselves as “Taiwanese” rather than Chinese. So even if the ethnic divide does not distinguish the mainland Chinese from the nearly 24 million people who live on the island, any forced integration following a Chinese government

invasion of Taiwan would involve a cultural as well as ideological “cleansing” of “subversive” ideas, attitudes, and practices. A dress rehearsal is being witnessed in Hong Kong today.

While the Chinese government is currently being especially ruthless in imposing its rule over these areas under its political jurisdiction, it should not be forgotten that governments have always been jealous of ceding even one inch of any land under its control. Wars have been fought and rebellions have been put down over claims to territories said to be linked to the larger mother country due to history, race, language, culture, religion, or simple insistence that a piece of land, along with the people and resources upon it, is essential to that nation’s political survival, economic security and welfare, or national defense against external threats from surrounding governments.

When criticized for its domestic treatments of the Uyghurs or Tibetans, the Chinese authorities, like virtually every other government when similarly challenged for imposing itself on some portion of its population not wanting such generous and insisted upon paternalism, has declared that it is an uncalled-for foreign intervention into its internal affairs, which undermines that country’s right to national self-determination in deciding its own domestic affairs in its own way.

What is noticeable and important in all such references to “self-determination” and “freedom” from external intervention, is the meaning of “national” self-determination and one government’s freedom from the interference of any other government in what and how it uses its political authority and force within the boundaries of its jurisdiction as demarcated on a map.

That is, it is the self-determination of a group or collective (usually defined by race, ethnicity, language, religion, culture or common “history”) that is referred and called for and defined as a “nation.” However, the meaning of a “nation” as a definable group of people has often been recognized as ambiguous and open to disagreement and debate.

It can be said that the modern notion and conception of a “nation” and national self-determination emerged

out of the French Revolution. Prior to that, allegiance and loyalty was to the king who ruled over the state in which his subjects resided. But with the beheading of the French King, Louis XVI, in 1793, the new cry became that what bound people together was that joint membership within the nation-state in which they lived. This was joined with the democratic appeal that in the new nation, the people ruled themselves through those they appointed to political office.

Thus, through the theory and practice of democracy, it was now said, the “nation” was nothing but the expression of the freedom of “the people” to govern themselves without interference from others not part of the particular nation-state. Every people, it was argued, should be free to be self-governing, and not tied to a king or prince. They should be allowed to democratically make the choice to remain part of the nation-state in which they find themselves or break off and join some other nation-state to which they feel more kindred, or to form their own separate nation-state.

Since the monarchies, especially in the 19th century in central and eastern Europe were resistant to concede land and people over which they ruled, there were calls for wars of national liberation, some of which succeeded, but others that failed. In all of this there was one entity in these struggles whose autonomy and freedom to choose was most often submerged and lost in the fight for “national” self-determination: the individual and his right to liberty.

As the British historian, Alfred Cobban, expressed it concisely in his book on National Self-Determination (1945), as the 19th century progressed, “The emphasis was more on the sovereignty of the nation than on the rights of individuals.” One of the starting principles upon which the rationale for democratic self-rule was based was that rights resided in individuals, to their life, liberty, and honestly acquired property. The ultimate “sovereign” in society was the individual with his right to peacefully go about his own personal affairs without interference and molestation, and to voluntarily associate and interact with all other free and sovereign individuals on the basis of mutual agreement and consent.

The purpose of governments, existing or being formed, in this classical liberal idea and ideal of peace and freedom was the securing and protecting of each

individual’s rights. Hence, liberal democracy was the institutional mechanism by which each of the “sovereign” persons within a country was free and safe from the aggressions of his neighbors or a neighboring nation by a political association for purposes of self-defense.

But even before the guillotine blade was dry of the blood from the severing of Louis XVI’s head from his royal body, the individual Frenchman, from whom all rights flowed, was told that in the name of defending the revolution to secure those rights he needed to be subservient to and maybe sacrificed for the freedom of the French nation as a whole. The nation as a collective distinct from and superior to the individual person was in whose name was made the case of “sovereignty” and “national self-determination.”

Political nationalism replaced philosophical and political individualism as the basis for overthrowing oppressive rulers, especially those of a foreign monarch or people. Italy was to be unified and freed from the Hapsburg occupiers. The Greeks, Romanians, Bulgarians, and other distinct Balkan peoples were to be liberated from Turkish tyranny but squabbled with each other about where the boundary lines between them should be drawn. The Hungarians wanted to be free from the Austrian monarchy but did not want to give the same respect to other ethnic and linguistic peoples living on Hungarian territory. The Poles unsuccessfully rose up against their Russian rulers more than once but dreamed of a free Poland that would encroach on many other surrounding peoples.

Once established as sovereign nations, either before or after the First World War, each was jealous of its borders, often hungry for territorial expansion, and intolerant of ethnic and linguistic minorities within their respective nation-states. Especially were the governments of many of these newly formed nation-states suspicious and oppressive against those minorities.

Such minorities were forced to send their children to government schools in which the majority’s language was mandated as the form of written and spoken communication. Government business and commercial regulations and taxes were used to discriminate and penalize the minority groups.

Such minorities were pressured to leave, or in harsher situations expelled. Following a bloody and destructive war in 1919-1922 between the Greeks and the Turks over control of a large part of the Anatolian peninsula, 1.5 million Greeks were expelled from Turkey and 500,000 Turks were forced out of Greece, but only after. During the fighting, thousands of both Greeks and Turks were massacred as a form of revenge and “ethnic cleansing.”

After the cruelty, brutality and inhumanity of the Germans under the Nazi regime in World War II, with the murder of six million Jews, three million Poles, and many millions more of Russians and Ukrainians and other peoples across the continent, the governments of Eastern Europe took their revenge by brutalizing and expelling nearly 12 million Germans from countries where their ancestors had sometimes lived for centuries.

What was witnessed in the early 1990s in the former Yugoslavia, as each of the ethnic, religious, and linguistic groups assaulted and mass murdered each other in the pursuit of national self-determination as defined by territories claimed by each collective group, including the expelling of each other from conquered lands, has had many antecedents in modern history. Ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities are viewed as threats to the unity of the nation-state as identified by demographic markers of the dominant group. The minority may want independence or want to break off and politically join a neighboring nation-state that increases its territorial size and economic strength vis-a-vis the country containing such restive minorities. And, finally, it weakens the unifying sense of identity and shared destiny of the majority group.

There are many ideas that Europe has exported to and shared with the rest of the world over the centuries, especially during its period of colonial control of many parts of Asia and Africa, and the Americas. Among them have been liberalism, nationalism and socialism. Liberalism's legacy in some of these countries has been the ideal if not the actual practice of representative government, rule of law, and the idea of certain personal freedoms and civil liberties to be recognized and respected by the political authority. But seemingly even more influential intellectual products imported from Europe by other parts of the world have been nationalism and socialism. China has adopted a blend of both.

The Chinese communist leadership has successfully used both to establish and maintain its power. The 19th century wars that, particularly, Great Britain and France fought and won against the Imperial Chinese government, followed by defeats at the hands of the Japanese more than once, and the imposition of what was perceived as “unequal treaties” upon the Manchu monarchy that permitted foreign administered areas in port cities and the stationing of foreign military forces

in the country, all created deep seats of resentment and feelings of humiliation among the growing educated segments of Chinese society in the 20th century.

At the same time, there has been little or no notion of Western-style individual liberty and limited government in the long stretch of Chinese history. And the few voices that captured glimmering of such ideas were few and without any noticeable influence. Instead, the country was burdened through the centuries with political absolutism, the weight of traditionalism, and an educational system based on blind memorization with little encouragement of creative and independent thought.

Both the Nationalist (or Kuomintang) Party of Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek before 1949 and the Communist Party under Mao Zedong and, now, Xi Jinping, have offered political ideologies based on national rebirths of the Chinese people, and a reclaiming of China's “rightful” place among the nations of the world. Indeed, Xi Jinping dreams a dream of China once more the “Middle Kingdom” of political, economic, and military greatness that will again be the nation around which the rest of the world revolves.

The other ideological ingredient in the Chinese mix has been socialism. Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek in the 1920s and 1930s placed emphasis on the collective interests of the nation coming before the independence and freedom of the individual citizen, and looked to the socialist experiment in Soviet Russia as a model from which to learn in rebuilding the new China. The free enterprise lessons to be learned from the freer market environment of a place such as Shanghai, which was governed as a practically free city under the protection of especially the British, Americans and the French between the two World Wars, was instead viewed with envy and anger.

Mao and the Chinese communists combined the new nationalism, particularly in the face of resistance to the Japanese invasion and occupation of a large part of the Chinese mainland between 1937 to 1945, with the promise of a thorough renewal of the country in the aftermath of war's destruction through socialist ownership and central planning. That it was a huge human disaster as a result of compulsory collectivization, mass terror, forced labor camps, government created famines in the name of a "Great Leap Forward" for rapid industrialization, and then the societal cataclysm from ten years of the Cultural Revolution until Chairman Mao's death in 1976, has all been swiped under the rug of history by Mao's heirs.

China's national socialism – "Socialism with Chinese Characteristics" – has combined the worst of both collectivist ideologies with a vast and minutely intrusive surveillance system of ever-watchful Big Brother. And one in which, the all-powerful state, according to one recent international survey of people's trust in their government recorded that among the Chinese polled, the communist regime is trusted by 82 percent of the population. A demonstration of the power of the closed society in which many if not most people only really know what the government wants them to know or in which the people asked were fearful of expressing any real doubts they may have about the regime they live under, or both.

But maintenance of such apparent "unity" in thought can only be assured, in the minds of the Communist Party leadership, when the nation is placed above the individual, when all are made subservient to "the nation's plan" for "making China great again," when all dissent and difference is purged from the national body. One leader, one Party, one Nation, one People. That is why President Xi Jinping's long-run central plan for China's global hegemony to come – a true legacy for a farseeing Chinese emperor in all but name – can brook no multicultural diversity. Ethnic, linguistic and religious diversity is dissent from the common good and destiny of a chosen people. There is only one permissible national self-determination, and that is of a single Chinese people as a whole defined by one language, one ethnicity, one ideological and cultural identity, and one government-controlled and directed future.

The Uyghurs and Tibetans are alien and subversive bodies in the Chinese nation that must be absorbed or eliminated. Beginning with Mao and now with terrifying single-mindedness by Xi Jinping, the irradiation of these foreign elements are to be "neutralized." This truly makes the Chinese political system an ideology of national socialism in the footsteps of others that have preceded it.

Canada Recognizes China's Treatment Of Uyghurs As Genocide



Uyghurs led by the East Turkistan National Awakening Movement (ETNAM) rally in front of the Canadian Embassy in Washington, DC urging them to recognize Uyghur genocide | Photo credit: Leah Millis / Reuters

TAIPEI | 23 February 2021

The below article was published by The Taiwan Times

Monday February 22nd, 2021 marked another historic day for East Turkistan (renamed Xinjiang) and its people. The Canadian Parliament's recognition of genocide with a vote of 266-0 has, according to an official press release "given us great hope that Canada will not stand idle to this ongoing atrocity."

Canada has become the second country in the world to describe China's treatment of its Uyghur population as genocide, following a contentious parliamentary vote which is likely to further raise diplomatic tensions between the two nations, according to *The Guardian*."

The Canadian Parliament's move was not supported by Canada's Prime Minister Justin Trudeau; a decision by the head of the nation's Liberal Party set to bring the Canadian leader into direct conflict with members of his party and other global leaders.

"We thank Canada's Parliament for officially recognizing China's atrocities against Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan as genocide," said Salih Hudayar, Prime Minister of the East Turkistan Government in Exile, the democratically elected official body representing East Turkistan and its people.

"We call on Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Canada's Foreign Policy—Global Affairs Canada to also recognize the genocide and urgently act to end it," Mr. Hudayar continued.

"We thank all the members of Canada's Parliament, especially MPs Garnett Genuis and Erin O'Toole, for their unwavering efforts and help," Mr. Hudayar said.

Lawmakers approved the non-binding motion, brought forward by opposition Conservatives, to recognize China's actions in East Turkistan as genocide against Muslim Uyghurs, The Guardian reported on Monday.

The East Turkistan Government in Exile urges the international community to support our ongoing case against China at the International Criminal Court and pressure the International Olympics Committee to relocate the upcoming Winter 2022 Olympics from China, to another country not engaged in genocide.

China's Treatment Of Uyghurs Is Genocide, Dutch Parliament Says

MIDDLE EAST MONITOR |

The following article was published by The Middle East Monitor

The Dutch parliament yesterday declared the treatment of the Uyghur Muslim minority in China a genocide in a non-binding motion, Reuters reported.

"A genocide on the Uighur minority is occurring in China," the Dutch motion said. This is the first such move by a European country on Uyghur Muslims, with human rights activists praising the move.

Founder of East Turkistan National Awakening Movement Washington based activist Salih Hudayar said on Twitter:

"Following Canada and the US, the Dutch Parliament has passed a motion recognizing China's atrocities against Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan as GENOCIDE. Thank you Holland/The Netherlands."

China's Xinjiang region – East Turkistan – is home to around ten million Uyghurs. The Turkic Muslim group, which makes up around 45 per cent of Xinjiang's population, has long accused Chinese authorities of cultural, religious and economic discrimination. China stepped up its restrictions on the region over the past two years, banning men from growing beards and women from wearing veils and introducing what many experts see as the world's most extensive electronic surveillance programme, according to the Wall Street Journal.

Up to one million people, or about seven per cent of the Muslim population in Xinjiang, have been incarcerated in an expanding network of "political re-education" camps, according to US officials and UN experts.

A 2018 Human Rights Watch report detailed a Chinese government campaign of "mass arbitrary detention, torture, forced political indoctrination, and mass surveillance of Xinjiang's Muslims."

China has repeatedly denied allegations it is operating detention camps in its northwestern autonomous region, claiming instead that they are "re-educating" Uyghurs.



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

1325 G Street NW, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20005 USA
Phone: (202) 599-2244, Ext: 1
Email: contact@East-Turkistan.Net
www.East-Turkistan.Net



@ETExileGov