

Report on the Uyghur genocide

2021-03-26, PILOT VERSION

<https://github.com/Stop-Uyghur-Genocide/MeansAndEvidences> a
proposed joint community project



Forced assimilation

The apparent goal of the Chinese government is to forcibly assimilate Uyghur, Kazakh and Kyrgyz ethnic groups and other Muslim minority groups in East Turkestan. They attempt to destroy an over 1000 year old ethnic culture and transform the people into a uniform crowd with no real religious and ethnic identity.

In order to forcibly assimilate Uyghurs and other ethnicities, the Chinese government uses the most inhuman means:

Destroying ethnic culture and muslim religion

By destroying religious and cultural facilities, such as mosques and cemeteries. By preventing religious freedom through banning normal religious practices and labeling them as extremism. By eliminating leaders and reengineering the population and families.

There are also news about that the Chinese government is planning to rewrite the Quran in order to make the religion adhering to the Chinese government rules.

The destruction of Uyghur cultural and Muslim religious practices is a means for the Chinese government to destroy the “soul” or identity of the Uyghurs.

Eliminating leaders

Persecution of leaders targets both religious and secular leaders, including imams, scholars, business and political leaders. Many of them are detained and sentenced for alleged crimes, such as Ilham Tohti who was sentenced in 2014 to life imprisonment by the Chinese government, while in January 2020 was nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize.

The elimination of Uyghur leaders is a means for the Chinese government to destroy both the current Uyghur generation who now lost their leaders and the next Uyghur generation by eliminating teachers.

Reengineering and terrorizing adult population

An estimated 1-3 million Uyghurs, the 10-30% percent of the Uyghur population, are held in concentration camps where they are forcibly re-educated, used in forced labour and often undergo both psychological tortures and physical tortures, including mass rape.

Those Uyghurs who are not detained live in constant fear, due to the constant surveillance by state police, where anyone anytime can be detained for no reason if the artificial algorithm decides so.

Reprogramming Uyghur people is the de facto means for the Chinese government to destroy the current Uyghur generation and by that the next generation as well.

Reengineering and terrorizing families

One of the most inhuman means of the Uyghur genocide is to treat families, mothers, children as inanimate objects that can be forcibly reengineered.

According to the state media, the Chinese government sees large family mothers as „baby-making machines” who had to be re-educated to get rid of religious extremism. There are also news that the Chinese government applies not just forced re-education, but forced birth control as well, including sterilization, IUD and abortion. According to Chinese government statistics, in 2018 these forced measures resulted in an estimated almost 40% drop in birth rate, which means that 1 in every 3 family (planning to have child) was affected.

Families are torn apart when parents are detained into concentration camps. An estimated 500,000 children are torn out from such families and put into orphanages where they are indoctrinated inline with the Chinese government directives. There are news that some children never gets to the orphanages, instead live in the streets or dies.

The indoctrination of Uyghur children and preventing (decreasing) birth is the de facto means for the Chinese government to destroy the next Uyghur generation.

Summary

The Chinese government attempts to systematically destroy ethnicities and minorities in East Turkestan. The means they use exhausts the concept of genocide in its informal meaning: „something terrible is happening there”.

Whether the forced assimilation in East Turkestan also exhausts the concept of genocide under international law (<https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/genocide.shtml>), that must be determined by independent courts, such as the Uyghur Tribunal (<https://uyghurtribunal.com/>)

Inhuman regulations

The Chinese government labels you as **religious extremist** (or maybe terrorist) if you are either an ethnic muslim or have your own opinion and reject being brain washed, more specifically, if:

- you have a large family
- you pray and/or have Quran
- you are a woman and wear face covering burqa
- you are a man and grow long beard
- your minor participates in religious activities
- you give your child an irregular name
- you don't watch television or don't listen to radio
- you disagree with the above and/or listen to such opinions, talks

If the Chinese government labeled you as extremist (or terrorist) then you will be illegally sent to a **concentration camp for re-education** or will be illegally sentenced to imprisonment.

In the concentration camp the Chinese government will forcibly transform your mind so you will learn there to follow the party line by being constantly psychologically and physically tortured. In the extreme case you will not survive, only your body will be released, released to your relatives to be buried.

You have a large family

Such as the 34-year-old Patem, whose „*crime for which she was detained, was a violation of family planning policy, or put simply, having too many children. Under the countrywide policy, rural families in Xinjiang are limited to three children. Patem had four.*”

CNN: Watched, judged, detained (2020):

<https://edition.cnn.com/interactive/2020/02/asia/xinjiang-china-karakax-document-intl-hnk/>

According to the Xinjiang De-extremification Law it is labeled extremism interfering or undermining family planning policy, put simply having too many children.

Unofficial translation of the law: <https://www.chinalawtranslate.com/en/decision-to-revise-the-xinjiang-uighur-autonomous-region-regulation-on-de-extremification/>

You pray and/or have Quran

Such as Renagul Gheni, a mother of two, who was detained for 2 years in an internment camp, then sentenced for 7 years because praying after her father passed away. She was also given extra 10 years for having a Quran.

Personal testimony of Kalbinur Gheni, sister of Renagul:

<https://twitter.com/Qelbinur10/status/1334299224712876032>

According to the Religious Affairs Regulation, collective religious activities should be held at religious activity sites.

Unofficial translation of the the Religious Affairs Regulation:

<https://www.chinalawtranslate.com/en/religious-affairs-regulations-2017/>

According to the Xinjiang De-Extremification Law it is extremism to interfere with activities such as others' weddings and funerals or inheritance.

Unofficial translation of the Xinjiang De-extremification law:

<https://www.chinalawtranslate.com/en/decision-to-revise-the-xinjiang-uighur-autonomous-region-regulation-on-de-extremification/>

You are a woman and wear a face covering burqa

„Another detainee is recorded as having refused to take off her face veil for years. She went to Saudi Arabia with her husband twice, she insisted on wearing a face veil ... with the excuse of rhinitis (allergies), despite committee cadres asking her (not) to do so several times. The woman took off her veil in 2016, but was still sent to a detention center for being a potential threat.”

Leaked Chinese government papers as reported by CNN:

<https://edition.cnn.com/interactive/2020/02/asia/xinjiang-china-karakax-document-intl-hnk/>

Wearing a face covering burqa is religious extremism according to the Xinjiang De-Extremification Law.

Unofficial translation of the Xinjiang De-extremification law:

<https://www.chinalawtranslate.com/en/decision-to-revise-the-xinjiang-uighur-autonomous-region-regulation-on-de-extremification/>

You are a man and grow a long beard

According to the Xinjiang De-Extremification Law it spreads religious fanaticism if someone grows irregular beard, put simply having a long beard.

Unofficial translation of the law: <https://www.chinalawtranslate.com/en/decision-to-revise-the-xinjiang-uighur-autonomous-region-regulation-on-de-extremification/>

Your minor participates in religious activities

You are labeled extremist (or maybe a terrorist) if your minor participates in religious activities or in any way you help minors participating in religious activities.

According to the Xinjiang Counter-Terrorism Law it is labeled extremism organizing, forcing, instigating, encouraging or enticing minors to participate in religious activities, put simply passing on religious beliefs to the next generation.

Unofficial translation of the law: <https://www.chinalawtranslate.com/en/xinjiang-implementing-measures-for-the-p-r-c-counter-terrorism-law-2018>

Note also that Xinjiang, Implementation Measures of the Law on the Protection of Minors, already banned religion for minors back in 1993 (!). Article 14 says: "parents and legal guardians may not allow minors to participate in religious activities"

Official source: http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/npc/zfjc/wcnzfjc/2008-08/05/content_1440992.htm

You give your child an „irregular” name

As RFA reported:

„Islam, Quran, Mecca, Jihad, Imam, Saddam, Hajj, and Medina are among dozens of baby names banned.”

They interviewed an employee at a police station in Urumqi, who confirmed: „Overly religious names are banned, and that any babies registered with such names would be barred from the hukou household registration system that gives access to health care and education.”

When asked if names of Islamic scholars were acceptable, the employee replied: "Get him to change it; it's the sort of thing that [could be regarded as] promoting terror and evil cults."

When asked if Yultuzay, a reference to the star and moon symbol of the Islamic faith, was acceptable, he said: "Actually the star and moon are a pagan symbol."

He also added: "They have received training in this sort of thing over here [in Xinjiang] so they're the experts [on what is allowed],".

RFA: China Bans 'Extreme' Islamic Baby Names Among Xinjiang's Uyghurs (2017):
<https://www.rfa.org/english/news/uyghur/names-04202017093324.html>

According to the Xinjiang De-Extremification Law, giving an irregular name spreads religious fanaticism.

Unofficial translation of the law: <https://www.chinalawtranslate.com/en/decision-to-revise-the-xinjiang-uighur-autonomous-region-regulation-on-de-extremification/>

You advocate religious practices and avoiding secular companies

Such as the man *“who urged his co-workers to avoid pornography, to pray and to avoid socializing with those who don’t pray, including Han Chinese kafirs (kafir is an Arabic word meaning infidel or nonbeliever). The witnesses to the alleged offenses were co-workers, with Uighur names, with whom he had spoken. He received a charge of incitement of extreme thoughts, ethnic hatred and ethnic discrimination. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison.”*

International Consortium of Investigative Journalists: Exposed: China’s Operating Manuals for Mass Internment and Arrest by Algorithm (2019): <https://www.icij.org/investigations/china-cables/exposed-chinas-operating-manuals-for-mass-internment-and-arrest-by-algorithm/>

According to the Xinjiang De-Extremification Law, it is labeled extremism

- Advocating or spreading extremist thinking
- Interfering with others from having communication, exchanges, mixing with, or living together, with persons of other ethnicities or other faiths; or driving persons of other ethnicities or faiths to leave their homes

Unofficial translation of the law: <https://www.chinalawtranslate.com/en/decision-to-revise-the-xinjiang-uighur-autonomous-region-regulation-on-de-extremification/>

You are thinking

You are labeled as extremist if you reject watching TV or listening radio, put simply reject being brainwashed. Since:

According to the Xinjiang De-Extremification Law:

- It is labeled extremism interfering with normal cultural and recreational activities, rejecting or refusing public goods and services such as radio and television. And at the meantime:
- The mass media and new media shall innovate as to medium and methods, to use multiple channels to carry out de-extremification publicity activities aimed at different targets and audiences.

Unofficial translation of the law: <https://www.chinalawtranslate.com/en/decision-to-revise-the-xinjiang-uighur-autonomous-region-regulation-on-de-extremification/>

Even if you are none of the above, you are an extremist (or maybe a terrorist), if you disagree with the labeling or you listen to such talk.
Since:

According to the Xinjiang De-Extremification Law the following is labeled extremism:

- Advocating or spreading extremist thinking
- Publishing, printing, distributing, selling, producing, downloading, storing, reproducing, accessing, copying, or possessing articles, publications, audio or video with extremification content;

Unofficial translation of the law: <https://www.chinalawtranslate.com/en/decision-to-revise-the-xinjiang-uighur-autonomous-region-regulation-on-de-extremification/>

According to the Xinjiang Counter-Terrorism Law someone pursues criminal responsibility who

- produces, distributes or illegally possesses publications, audio or video data or other articles that advocate terrorism or extremism

Unofficial translation of the law: <https://www.chinalawtranslate.com/en/xinjiang-implementing-measures-for-the-p-r-c-counter-terrorism-law-2018>

Forced re-education

By applying its inhuman regulations, the Chinese government holds an estimated 1-3 million Uyghurs, other ethnic and Muslim minorities in concentration camps.

The Chinese government designed these concentration camps to **break your spirit**, forcibly indoctrinate you in order to transform you and Uyghurs in general into a homogeneous, mindless, and therefore manageable mass.

In a concentration camp the Chinese government will **forcibly re-educate you** to follow the party line by constantly psychologically and physically torture you. You

- will day by day praise Xi Jinping, sing party songs and learn Mandarin,
- will be constantly humiliated and brutally beaten because of your religious beliefs or ethnicity,
- if you are a woman, you might be gang-raped and forcibly sterilized

In the extreme case you will not survive, only your body will be released, released to your relatives to be buried.

The Chinese government can **put anyone anytime into a concentration camp**. Based on their inhuman regulations they can label you extremist (or maybe terrorist) for no reason (such as for not watching television or not listening to radio). Once you are labeled extremist (or terrorist), the Chinese government will send you to a concentration camp for re-education. With no court order. Without notifying your family about your whereabouts.

The random, illegal detainment of Uyghurs. The lack of notification. The constant uncertainty. All these create a system of constant terror in Xinjiang which then effects not just detainees but their relatives, friends and even the Uyghur diaspora by closing them into the prison of anxiety.

Testimonies

Illegal detainment for no reason

The 5-year-old Hediche Ablimit is one of the over 10,000 victims registered in the Xinjiang Victims Database. She is 4774 in the database. 4473 is her brother Yunus. 4472 is her brother Imran. 4771 is her sister Rehime. 4702 is her mother, Horiyet.



Hediche Ablimit's page in the Xinjian Victim Database:
<https://mail.shahit.biz/eng/viewentry.php?entryno=4774>

Here is her story:

Hediche's father, Ablimit Tursun, after his brother's detention in 2017, fled China and now lives in Belgium. Her father tried to get a family reunification visa for the family. As the Belgian embassy asked them for a medical certificate, they had to travel to Beijing. Although her mother was afraid to leave Xinjiang because it was only possible with permission, there was no choice, otherwise the application would have expired.

They arrived in Beijing on the night of May 26, 2019. Shortly after they took their seats in the hotel, police officers arrived to interrogate them, inquiring, among other things, about the purpose of their stay. His mother reported on the purpose of the visit, a request from the Belgian embassy.

The next day, May 27, all the necessary medical and other certificates required for the application were obtained.

On the third day, May 28, they went to the embassy in possession of the certificates. There, embassy officials informed her mother that the application could take up to three months to process, so she was advised to return to Urumqi, the capital of Xinjiang. This made her mother extremely nervous, fearing that if they returned to Xinjiang, they would have serious problems. She therefore asked to remain at the embassy for

the duration of the proceedings, while also asking for their protection. The embassy threatened them to call the police if they did not leave. The former also happened, with the embassy calling on Beijing police to remove the family. Police arrived at 4 a.m. and forcibly removed them from the embassy, forcing them to return to their hotel, where the Urumqi police were already waiting for them.

On the fourth and fifth days, May 29 and 30, nothing extraordinary happened. They were able to talk to her father without hindrance.

On the sixth day, May 31, while video chatting with her father, 4 police officers broke into their room and took her mother's phone.

They were not heard from for 18 days thereafter.

When Belgium would have sent two diplomats to find them, the relationship was suddenly re-established. Their father asked what happened, but her mother refused to give details. All she told him was that the district committee visits them daily, taking pictures to prove they were home. She also said police had asked her to sign a document admitting she had committed a crime against national security, but his mother refused.

Several months later, Ablimit Tursun, Hediche Ablimit's father, now working in Belgium, still cannot contact his family after they were sent back to Xinjiang. Someone deleted his wife's WeChat.

Uighur Family Spends More Than A Year Imprisoned In Own Home In China: <https://www.npr.org/2020/07/13/890558029/uighur-family-spends-more-than-a-year-imprisoned-in-own-home-in-china>

Inhuman conditions

Qelbinur Sidik worked as a teacher in two camps, where she claims she saw starvation rations and unsanitary and humiliating conditions, including limited access to bathrooms and water. She also heard the screams of tortured prisoners and witnessed at least one inmate being carried out dead.

„There were almost 20 people in a room of 16 square meters. There were cameras in their rooms, too, and also in the corridor. Each room had a plastic bucket for a toilet. Every prisoner was given two minutes a day to use the toilet, and the bucket was emptied only once a day.”

The Guardian: Uighur Muslim teacher tells of forced sterilisation in Xinjiang:

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/sep/04/muslim-minority-teacher-50-tells-of-forced-sterilisation-in-xinjiang-china>

Continuous humiliation

I'd thought the theory classes would bring us a bit of relief from the physical training, but they were even worse. The teacher was always watching us, and slapped us every chance she got. One day, one of my classmates, a woman in her 60s, shut her eyes, surely from exhaustion or fear. The teacher gave her a brutal slap. "Think I don't see you praying? You'll be punished!" The guards dragged her violently from the room. An hour later, she came back with something she had written: her self-criticism. The teacher made her read it out loud to us. She obeyed, ashen-faced, then sat down again. All she'd done was shut her eyes.

The Guardian: 'Our souls are dead': how I survived a Chinese 're-education' camp for Uighurs

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jan/12/uighur-xinjiang-re-education-camp-china-gulbahar-haitiwaji>

Gang rapes

Ms Sautybay said women were systematically raped and that she was forced to watch a woman be repeatedly assaulted.

"The policemen ordered her to disrobe and simply raped her one after the other, in front of everyone," she told.

"While they were raping her they checked to see how we were reacting. People who turned their head or closed their eyes, and those who looked angry or shocked, were taken away and we never saw them again.

"It was awful. I will never forget the feeling of helplessness, of not being able to help her."

INDEPENDENT: Prisoners in China's Xinjiang concentration camps subjected to gang rape and medical experiments, former detainee says:

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/china-xinjiang-uighur-muslim-detention-camps-xi-jinping-persecution-a9165896.html>

Forced sterilization

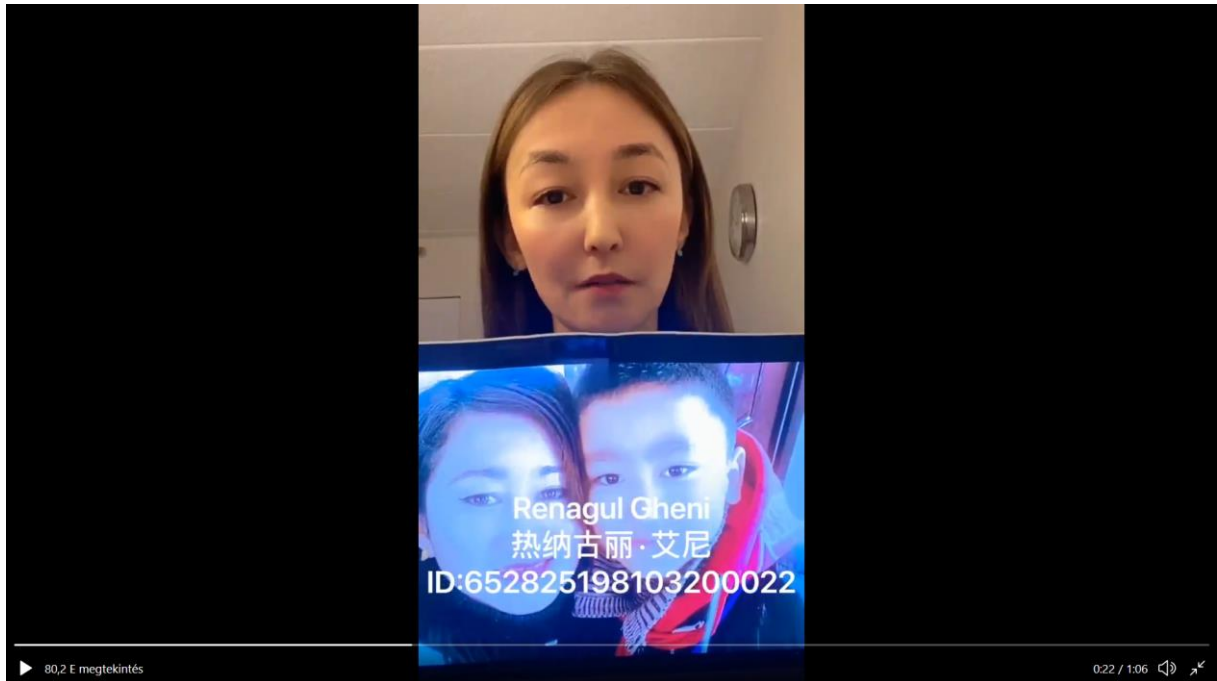
In the “transformation-through-education” camps, life and death do not mean the same thing as they do elsewhere. A hundred times over I thought, when the footfalls of guards woke us in the night, that our time had come to be executed. When a hand viciously pushed clippers across my skull, and other hands snatched away the tufts of hair that fell on my shoulders, I shut my eyes, blurred with tears, thinking my end was near, that I was being readied for the scaffold, the electric chair, drowning. Death lurked in every corner. When the nurses grabbed my arm to “vaccinate” me, I thought they were poisoning me. In reality, they were sterilising us. That was when I understood the method of the camps, the strategy being implemented: not to kill us in cold blood, but to make us slowly disappear. So slowly that no one would notice.

The Guardian: 'Our souls are dead': how I survived a Chinese 're-education' camp for Uighurs

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jan/12/uighur-xinjiang-re-education-camp-china-gulbahar-haitiwaji>

No information about the where, why and what

Kalbinur Gheni wants her sister, Renagul Gheni to be released. She was detained in 2018 into a Chinese concentration camp then sentenced to 17 years for praying and having a Quran. Since then she never heard about her. Renagul's 2 sons are waiting her back, too.



<https://twitter.com/Qelbinur10/status/1214058448310210560>

Mirehmet Ablet's brother, his wife and two kids were happy till aug 2017, the day when he was taken away from home at night by the Chinese police in Kashgar. His crime is being a well educated young Uyghur man. They still do not know if he is in prison or concentration camp. They hope he is still alive.



<https://twitter.com/mirehmet/status/1284126365168672771>

"Sorry the user you dialed is turned off." Since the last three years Abdurahman Öztürk has no information about his father, mother, brother, sister and relatives.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sh6W4-Jet74>

Mamutjan Abdurehim's wife, Muherrem Ablet was taken to a camp in 2017, released two years later, but then re-detained and allegedly sentenced. He cannot talk to his two young children since 2017.



<https://www.businessinsider.com.au/uighur-china-father-mamutjan-abdurehim-wife-detained-ordeal-2020-7>

Shayida Ali's father, Elijan Mamut, an educated Uyghur business dissapeared in 2017. She has not heard from him for three years.



<https://twitter.com/sydaaaAli/status/1261313250890846209>

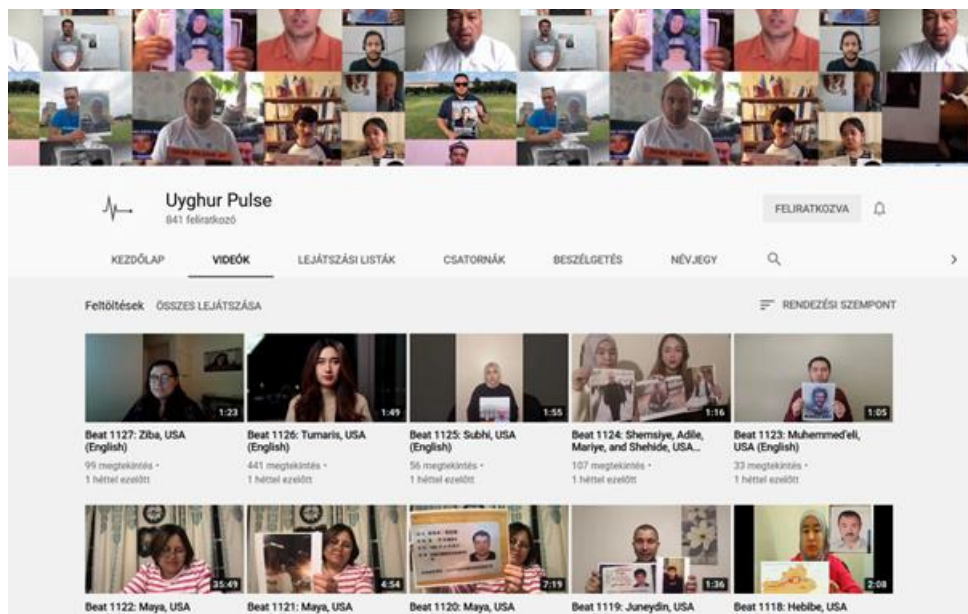
Since 3 years Arfat Erkin has no information about where his father is, or even if he is still alive.



https://twitter.com/Alfred_Uyghur/status/1346946379705413632

Uyghur Pulse

The **Uyghur Pulse** Youtube channel has over 1,000 video testimonies:

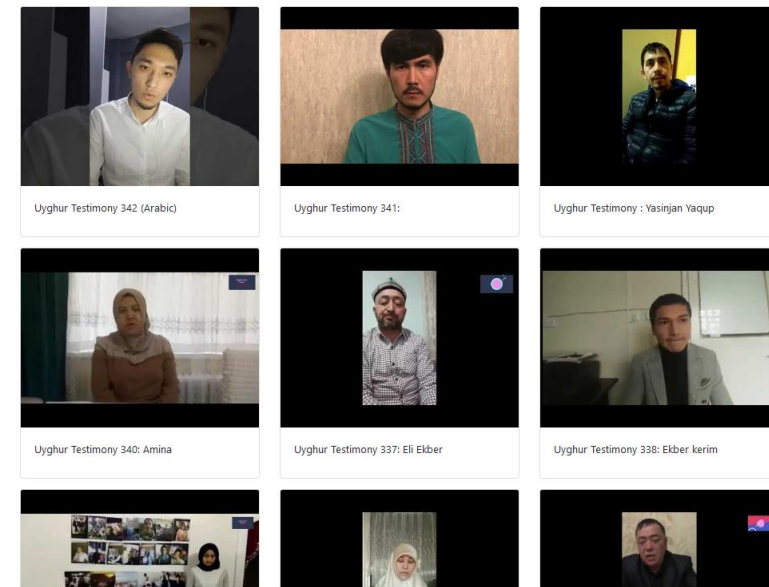


<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCxtHBfWaWYQPNgfvdvSDn4A>

UyghurAid

UyghurAid has over 300 video testimonies:

Testimonies



<https://uyghuraid.org/testimonies>

Xinjiang Victims Database

The **Xinjiang Victims Database** has over 10,000 records of victims testified by family members, friends and other means:

[Donate ?](#)

Xinjiang Victims Database
> 5745 ethnic-minority individuals interned since January 2017

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Entry of 13414

Age	Gender	Ethnicity	Profession
54	F	Uyghur	scholar
Likely place of origin		Likely current location	
Urumqi		Urumqi	
Status		When problems started	
unclear (hard)		Oct. 2017 - Dec. 2017	
Detention reason (suspected official)			
other ---			
Rahile Dawut		Health status	
热依拉·达吾提		---	
650103196605202821			
Locality (residence)			
Xinjiang University Neighborhood, Victory Road Subdistrict, Tianshan District, Urumqi			
(乌鲁木齐市天山区胜利路街道新疆大学社区)			

2021-03-10

A prominent scholar of Uyghur folklore and Uyghur Sufi shrines, Rahile Dawut was a professor at Xinjiang University prior to her disappearance in late 2017. She disappeared while planning to go to Beijing, and hasn't been heard from

<https://shahit.biz/eng/#view>

Satellite image based proofs

The existence of re-education camps was first discovered around 2017-2018 by US, EU and Australian analysts through US and EU satellite images. Recent analysis from 2020 shows that the camps still exist and in fact are expanding.

ABC News (Australia): China's frontier of fear (2018)

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2018-11-01/satellite-images-expose-chinas-network-of-re-education-camps/10432924>

In 2018, the analysis of satellite images and official government documents reveals 28 detention camps which were built and expanded in a rapid rate. For instance the Atushi City Vocational Skills Education Training Service Center or the Kashgar City Transformation Through Education School. Both are now barricaded by razor wire fences and are surrounded by watchtowers.

source: satellite images (Digital Globe, Planet Labs), Chinese governmental documents

database: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vR48u6lKYD21gv6mqM-2dV2IL8axuJ3yG5QJr2KNfG6bZNhy2dXDib_ZyFI9QKwvTRP0EBKZPYczwp9/pubhtml

methodology: <https://www.aspi.org.au/report/mapping-xinjiangs-re-education-camps>

Reuters (UK): Tracking China's Muslim Gulag (2018)

<https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/muslims-camps-china/>

In 2018, the analysis of satellite images of 39 facilities showed that detention camps in Xinjiang are expanding at a rapid rate. Detention camps means facilities which are walled off and guarded by watchtowers. Some of them are surrounded by a barbed wire fence and high perimeter wall like at the Dabancheng camp where a sign at the main entrance reads: "Urumqi Vocational Education Training Center."

Prior to 2017 the analyzed 39 facilities covered 79,000 square meters, in August 2018 the area they covered had almost tripled to more than 1 million square meters.

source: satellite images (Planet Labs, Airbus)

BBC (UK): China's hidden camps (2018)

https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/resources/idt-sh/China_hidden_camps

GMV „a multinational aerospace company with experience of monitoring infrastructure from space on behalf of organisations like the European Space Agency and the European Commission” found 101 suspicious facilities in Xinjiang of which 44 is very likely security facilities. So they plotted them, eg.:

The satellite image of Han'airike in 2015 already shows walls and watchtowers. Then the Google Earth images in 2018 shows an increased perimeter and thicker walls. „Using the measurements from the satellite images they calculated that, at an absolute minimum, the facility [Dabancheng] could provide space for about 11,000 detainees.” However: „If dormitories were used instead then the total capacity at Dabancheng would increase dramatically, GBA suggests, with an outer limit of about 130,000.”

source: satellite images (Sentinel, Google earth)

Shawn Zhang (Chinese citizen)

What Satellite Images Can Show Us about 'Re-education' Camps in Xinjiang, an interview with him

<https://www.chinafile.com/reporting-opinion/features/what-satellite-images-can-show-us-about-re-education-camps-xinjiang>

List of Re-education Camps in Xinjiang 新疆再教育集中营列表 (2018-2019)

<https://medium.com/@shawnwzhang/list-of-re-education-camps-in-xinjiang-%E6%96%B0%E7%96%86%E5%86%8D%E6%95%99%E8%82%B2%E9%9B%86%E4%B8%AD%E8%90%A5%E5%88%97%E8%A1%A8-99720372419c>

Mapped 90 re-education camps

source: satellite images (Google earth)

methodology: <https://medium.com/@shawnwzhang/whats-the-difference-between-prison-detention-center-and-reeducation-camp-10ca63e98c34>

Xinjiang re-education camps list by cities (2019)

<https://medium.com/@shawnwzhang/xinjiang-re-education-camps-list-by-cities-f4ed0a6e095a>

Mapping of the re-education camps into cities, including 4 prefecture-level cities (Urumqi, Karamay, Turpan, Hami) and cities of 10 prefectures (Changji, Bortala, Bayingolin, Aksu, Kizilsu, Kashgar, Hotan, Ili, Tacheng, Altay)

ABC News (Australia): China's still building detention camps in Xinjiang — and they're getting even bigger (2020)

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2020-09-24/china-building-bigger-uyghur-detention-camps-in-xinjiang/12693338>

The recent ASPI reanalysis found that:

China appears to be expanding its network of secret detention facilities for Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities in Xinjiang, despite official claims that all detainees have been released from the camps.

The results are detailed out in The Xinjiang Data Project: <https://xjdp.aspi.org.au/>

Two years ago, a reporter asked Shawn Zhang "Do you think Chinese gov will try to blank out re-education camps in the satellite maps." He replied: "That'll leak all locations, Chinese gov won't be so stupid to do this." Two years later:

BuzzFeed (USA): Blanked-Out Spots On China's Maps Helped Us Uncover Xinjiang's Camps (2020)

https://www.buzzfeednews.com/article/alison_killing/satellite-images-investigation-xinjiang-detention-camps

China's Baidu blanked out parts of its mapping platform. We used those locations to find a network of buildings bearing the hallmarks of prisons and internment camps in Xinjiang.

see also the twitter feed: <https://twitter.com/alisonkilling/status/1298933918620672000>

Chinese official sources

Chinese government officially admits the following:

- admits the existence of re-education camps
- admits that the purpose of these camps is de-radicalization according to law
- admits that they have the capacity to re-educate over 1 million people in Xinjiang

Chinese government however denies

- denies that these are forced re-education camps, instead they claim that these are vocational education and training centers
- denies that over 1 million people is re-educated

XINHUANET: Interview with Xinjiang government chief on counterterrorism, vocational education and training in Xinjiang (2018)

Shohrat Zakir, chairman of the Government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region admits the existence of re-education camps, their purpose, however denies that they would be forced re-education camps:

Xinjiang has launched a vocational education and training program according to the law. Its purpose is to get rid of the environment and soil that breeds terrorism and religious extremism and stop violent terrorist activities from happening.

http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-10/16/c_137535821.htm

The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China: Vocational Education and Training in Xinjiang (2019)

In consistent with the above statement of local XUAR authority, The State Council Information Office also admits the existence and goal of the re-education camps, however they claim that these are vocational education and training centers:

Addressing both the symptoms and root causes and integrating preventative measures and a forceful response Xinjiang has established vocational education and training centers in

accordance with the law to prevent the breeding and spread of terrorism and religious extremism.

<https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cegv/eng/zywjyjh/t1692588.htm>

Hu Xijin 胡锡进 (editor in chief of Global Times)

Based on undisclosed sources the editor-in-chief of the Global Times claims that the number of re-educated people is much fewer than 1 million:

I have learned the number of people who are receiving de-extremism education at vocational training centers in Xinjiang. I am not authorized to disclose this figure. All I can say is that it is much fewer than “1 million or so” speculated by the outside world.

https://twitter.com/HuXijin_GT/status/1051837551063916544

The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China: Employment and Labor Rights in Xinjiang (2020)

Even though Chinese officials deny the number of re-educated people they officially admit that Xinjiang is able to educate a huge number of people:

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

<http://www.scio.gov.cn/zfbps/32832/Document/1687593/1687593.htm>

Forced birth control

Starting from 2018 the Chinese government started to “de-radicalize” Uyghur women:

For a period of time, the penetration of religious extremism made implementing family planning policy in southern Xinjiang, including Kashgar and Hotan prefectures, particularly difficult, the research center's report said. That had led to rapid population growth in those areas as some extremists incited locals to resist family planning policy, resulting in the prevalence of early marriage and bigamy, and frequent unplanned births.

In the process of eradicating extremism, the minds of Uyghur women were emancipated and gender equality and reproductive health were promoted, making them no longer baby-making machines, it said. Women have since been striving to become healthy, confident and independent.

CHINA DAILY: Eradication of extremism has given Xinjiang women more autonomy, says report, 2021-01-07:

<https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202101/07/WS5ff6fb03a31024ad0baa134a.html>

„De-radicalization” of woman means that: „otherwise the Chinese government will send the woman to concentration camp”. Since: as per the Xinjiang de-extremification law the Chinese government will label women extremists if they interfere with family planning policies, hence they can put them into concentration camp:

Article 9: The following words and actions under the influence of extremism are extremification, and are to be prohibited:

[...]

(14) "Deliberately interfering with or undermining the implementation of family planning policies"

Unofficial translation of the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region Regulation on De-extremification, 2018: <https://www.chinalawtranslate.com/en/decision-to-revise-the-xinjiang-uighur-autonomous-region-regulation-on-de-extremification/>

第九条 受极端主义影响，下列言论和行为属于极端化，予以禁止：

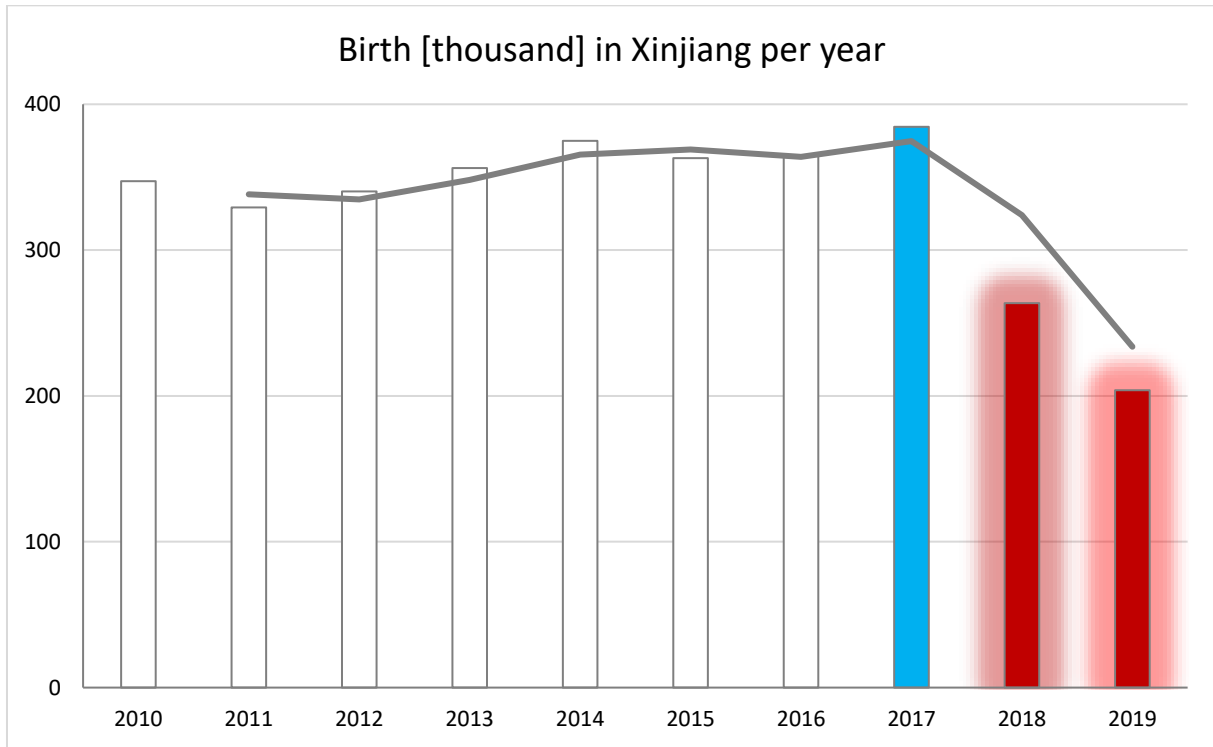
[...]

(十四) 蓄意干涉或破坏计划生育政策实施的；

新疆维吾尔自治区去极端化条例:

<https://www.xinjiang.gov.cn/xinjiang/fsljzcfg/201810/ce79abb87ad847cdaa7d1e4e07423358.shtml>

According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, within two years, between 2018 and 2019 the Chinese government's „de-radicalization” efforts hit several hundred thousand women:



Year	Total population* [thousand]	Average population** [thousand]	Natural growth rate [%]	Birth rate*** [%]	Birth number**** [thousand]	Birth diff from 2017 [thousand]
2009	21 590			1,599	1,599	
2010	21 850	21 720		1,599	1,599	347,3
2011	22 090	21 970		1,499	1,499	329,3
2012	22 330	22 210		1,532	1,532	340,3
2013	22 640	22 485		1,584	1,584	356,2
2014	22 980	22 810		1,147	1,644	375,0
2015	23 600	23 290		1,108	1,559	363,1
2016	23 980	23 790		1,108	1,534	364,9
2017	24 450	24 215	1,14	1,588	384,5	
2018	24 870	24 660	0,613	1,069	263,6	-121
2019	25 230	25 050	0,369	0,814	203,9	-181

Source: <http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/Statisticaldata/AnnualData/> or <https://data.stats.gov.cn/english/easyquery.htm?cn=E0103>

***Total population means resident population at a certain point in time:**

Total Population refers to the total number of people alive at a certain point of time within a given area.

The annual statistics on total population is taken at midnight, the 31st of December.

<http://tjj.cq.gov.cn/tjnj/2019/zk/html/zbe03.htm>

As Adrian Zenz reports:

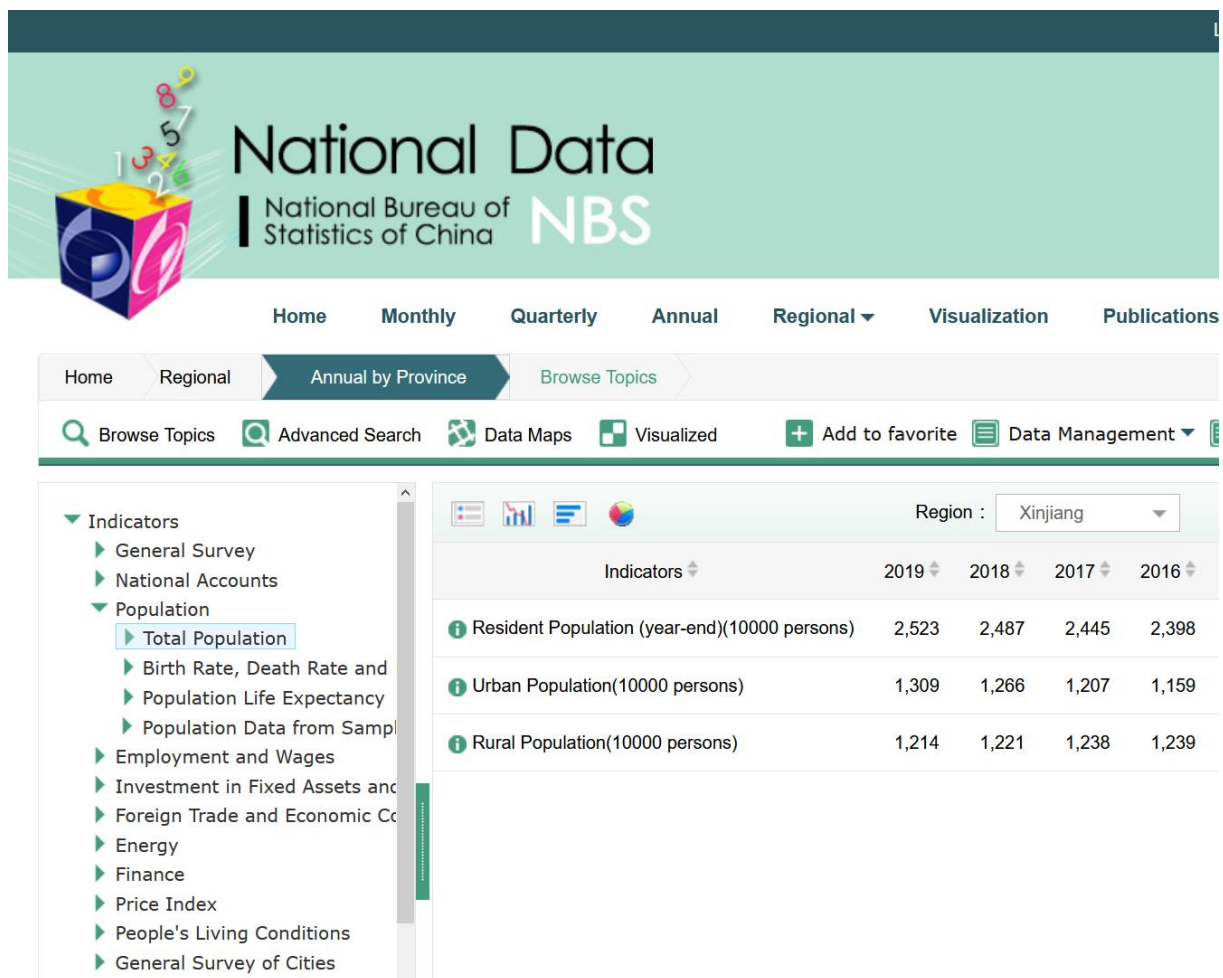
Recently, population in the PRC (to include Xinjiang) has been counted in two different ways. The first is “household registered population” (年末户籍人口, nianmo huji renkou) which refers to people who are formally registered as being from Xinjiang under China’s household registration, or “hukou” (户口) system. The second is “permanent resident population” (年末总人口, nianmo zong renkou - or- 年末常住人口, nianmo changzhu renkou) which refers to the number of people locally residing in Xinjiang by December 31 of each respective year, who have lived in there for at least 6 months.

The latter term encompasses persons from other parts of China who migrate to another province, typically for work-related reasons.

Sterilizations, IUDs, and Mandatory Birth Control: The CCP’s Campaign to Suppress Uyghur Birthrates in Xinjiang, 2020:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343971074_Sterilizations_IUDs_and_Mandatory_Birth_Control_The_CCP%27s_Campaign_to_Suppress_Uyghur_Birthrates_in_Xinjiang

According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the above numbers represents resident population:



<https://data.stats.gov.cn/english/easyquery.htm?cn=E0103>

****Birth rate is the ratio of the number of birth and average population:**

Birth Rate (or Crude Birth Rate) refers to the ratio of the number of births to the average population (or mid-period population) during a certain period of time (usually a year), expressed in ‰. Birth rate in the chapter refers to annual birth rate. The following formula is used:

$$\text{Birth Rate} = \text{Number of Births} / \text{Average Number of Population} \times 1000\text{‰}$$

<http://tjj.cq.gov.cn/tjnj/2019/zk/html/zbe03.htm>

*****Average population is the average of the population at the beginning and at the end of the year:**

Annual average population is the average of the number of population at the beginning of the year and that at the end of the year. Sometimes it is substituted by the mid-year population.

<http://tjj.cq.gov.cn/tjnj/2019/zk/html/zbe03.htm>

******Birth number is the product of the birth rate and the average population number**

The statistical data does not tell which average formula was used in which year, also I do not have the mid-year statistics. For this reason, when calculating birth number I always used the first method for the average population.