

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF THE VICTIMS OF ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

Where are the
disappeared Uyghurs?



We remember the Uyghur
doctors, scholars, and
professionals who have
vanished without a trace.



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



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EDITOR'S NOTE

**Dr. Abdel-Warith
Abdel-Khaleq**

East Turkistan is a significant Turkic-Islamic land, with an area of 1,824,418 square kilometers and a Turkic population of over 35 million. In addition, the Uyghur diaspora, numbering approximately 4 million, lives in various countries around the world, particularly in the Turkic republics. The Turkistani people, who have been subjected to various massacres, genocide, assimilation, and oppressive policies for 75 years due to Chinese occupation, are now completely isolated from the world and face the risk of being erased from history. The Muslim Turkistani people, struggling for survival in East Turkistan, lack freedom of thought and expression, freedom of the press and publication, and especially freedom of religion; these have never existed before. All media, broadcasting, and communication tools are in the hands of the Chinese Communist authorities and are used solely for propaganda purposes for the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese state. We, the East Turkistan Press and Media Association (East Turkistan News Agency), follow developments in East Turkistan moment by moment and strive to ensure that news about them is disseminated. In fact, despite China's information blockade, we work meticulously to distinguish between true news and falsehoods. We also strive to ensure that our news is consistent with journalistic principles, so that we can be the primary source for news about East Turkistan. Through our reliable news sources, analysis programs, and monthly magazines, we aim to expose the crimes of the Chinese communist authorities against humanity and the false claims they exploit to cover up their repressive crimes. We also aim to inform the international community of the inhumane genocide being perpetrated against the people of East Turkistan today.

Uyghur Homeland"

	NO.	NAME	M/F	POSITION
(22)	1	Halmurat Ghopur	M	Physician, Former Rector Head of XUAR Medical Oversight
	2	Abbas Emet	M	Instructor, Physician
	3	Nurmet	M	Physician, Head of Medicine Dept
	4	Tawar Tohti	M	
	5	Qin Petta	M	
	6			Rector
	7			Physician
	8			
	9			
	10	Ebreydulla Hesent	M	Physician
	11	Tahir Hesent	M	Physician
	12	Nejibulla Ablat	M	Cardiologist
	13	Dolqun Tursun	M	
	14	Ilham Imam	M	Specialist
	15	Gulshan Abbas	F	Doctor
	16	Abdurehimjan Emet	M	Physician
	17	Shemsidin	M	Physician
	18	Abduqeyum Yasen	M	Physician
	19	Dilshat Alim	M	Physician
	20	Yasinjan Tohti	M	Physician
	21	Reyhangul	M	
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INTERNATIONAL DAY OF THE VICTIMS OF ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES



Where are the
disappeared Uyghurs?



The World Uyghur Congress (WUC) marks the International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances. On this day, we remember all persons worldwide who have been forcibly disappeared at the hands of oppressive regimes, their affiliated police or military personnel, or any other party who has used this practice as a tool for repression.

The practice of enforced disappearances constitutes a serious human rights violation that cannot be justified by any circumstance, regardless of its exceptionality. In April and May of 2017, Uyghurs living outside China started losing contact with family members still living in East Turkistan. It soon became apparent that Uyghurs were being rounded up by Chinese police and placed into large scale internment camps where they are subjected to political indoctrination, torture and miserable conditions. Now, almost every family in the Uyghur diaspora has a missing relative or loved one.

Those detained in the camps have effectively disappeared, as they are not allowed any contact with anyone outside the camps and have no access to judicial or legal remedies. They were not provided with a warrant or given a trial before their forced detention. No formal charges have been levied against any of them and they are being held for unspecified periods of time. The camps therefore constitute one of the largest cases of state-sponsored

enforced disappearances and arbitrary detention in modern human history. The Chinese government has denied the existence of the camps, making it nearly impossible for Uyghurs living outside East Turkistan to know if their detained friends and family members are still alive. This has deeply impacted the Uyghur community, who are desperate for news of their loved ones and are frustrated by their inability to save them.

In the last few years, UN experts highlighted many individual cases of disappeared Uyghurs, including Tashpolat Tiyp, Ekber Asat, Hushtar Isa, Yalqun Isa, Dr. Gulshan Abbas, Ilham Tohti, Qurban Mamut and Dr. Rahila Dawut. Despite many attempts by UN special rapporteurs and working groups to receive information on the whereabouts of those disappeared, the Chinese government has consistently denied to provide any information, including during the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and other treaty body reviews.

The WUC would also like to express its deep concern for the many disappearances of Uyghur refugees and asylum seekers who have been forcibly returned to China. It has been a repeated and continuous practice by Chinese authorities to silence those who sought to flee oppression to seek a better life.

China has tried to expand its repressive regime abroad, there have been

multiple occasions whereby Uyghur refugees or asylum seekers have been forcibly returned after Chinese pressure on a foreign government. In the past 15 years alone, over 300 Uyghurs have been forcibly returned from 16 different countries and have disappeared on their return.

In December 2009, 22 Uyghurs were deported back to China from Cambodia, and disappeared; in July 2015, 109 Uyghurs were handed to the Chinese government by the Thai authorities and disappeared; in July 2017, over twenty Uyghur students in Egypt were deported back to China and disappeared. In April 2018, a young 22-year-old Uyghur asylum seeker in Germany was mistakenly returned to China and has not been

heard from since. Attempts from his lawyer and the German government have proved unsuccessful. More recently, in February 2025, 40 Uyghurs were deported from Thailand, with their families losing complete contact with them. All these individuals were, in practice, forcibly disappeared.

We call on the Chinese government to break the cycle of silence and impunity on these cases. Every Uyghur family living abroad has in the past years suffered being unaware of the whereabouts of their relatives, losing all contact with them. We also call on the Chinese government to respond to the pending cases submitted to the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and other UN e.



CHINA ORGANISES EVENT TARGETING UYGHURS IN ISTANBUL



China's Consulate General in Istanbul organised an event on August 7 titled "Bringing Services to the Community," announcing services such as arranging trips to visit relatives back home and providing necessary documents on-site. Reports indicate this event, similar to last year's, primarily targeted Uyghurs.

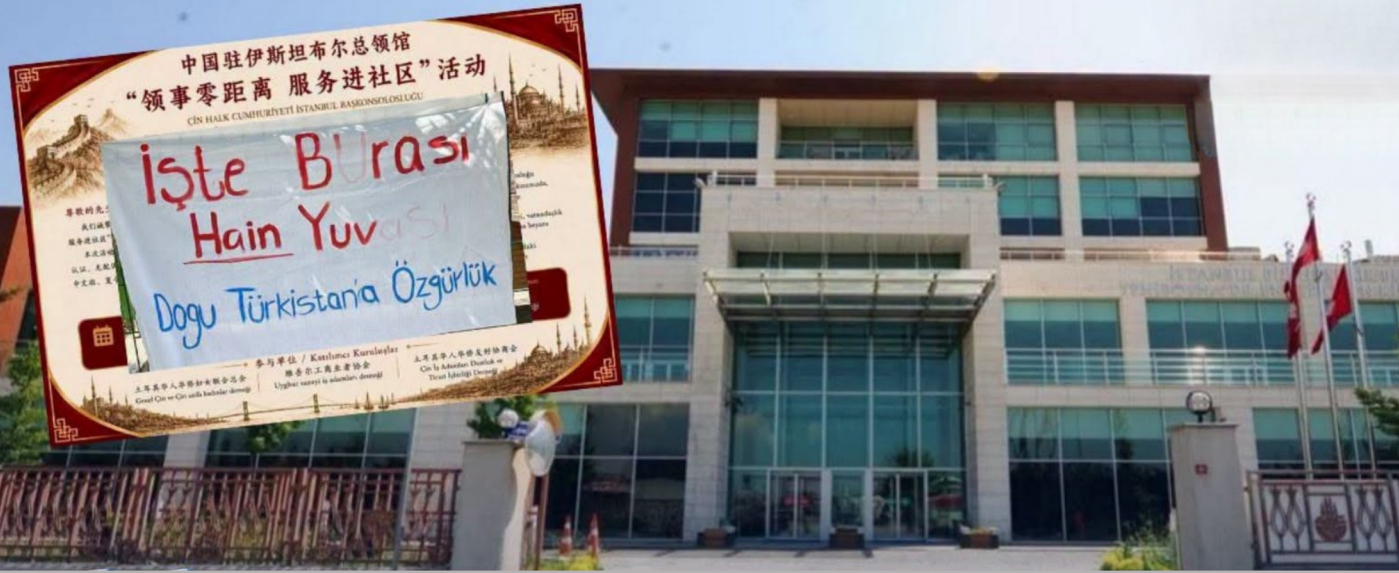
The event was held at 2:30 PM on August 7 at the Dr Enver Ören Cultural Centre in Istanbul's Bahçelievler district. According to the Chinese Consulate's announcement, attendees would be offered on-site services including passport issuance or renewal, civil affairs matters, pension status verification, and certificates proving unmarried status. The consulate also said it would provide consultation and registration for trips to visit relatives back home, opening Chinese-language classes for youth, organising summer camps, and arranging homeland tourism trips.

The announcement spread on social media and sparked significant outrage. Uyghurs living in Turkey

and organisation officials strongly condemned the event, saying it was aimed at whitewashing China's crime of ethnic genocide in East Turkistan, and called on Uyghurs not to become complicit in China's crimes.

China's Istanbul Consulate General held a similar event last August, and the participation of a group of Uyghurs in it sparked anger among the East Turkistan diaspora community. At the time, people responded on social media saying that the actions of these "assimilated" Uyghurs effectively amounted to betraying their homeland and nation, and that China was using them as tools of false propaganda.

As a result of the consulate's event last year, beyond organising gatherings such as youth salons in Istanbul, a group of 42 people, organised under the label "Xinjiang migrants", travelled to Urumqi this past January in a relative-visit delegation arranged by the Chinese consulate, aligning themselves with China's false propaganda.



Breaking News

ATTACK ON UYGHUR TURKS AT THE CHINESE CONSULATE IN ISTANBUL

Uyghur activist Ibrahim Ishak and two other young men were detained after holding up a banner during an event at China's Consulate General in Istanbul. While filming the incident, one of them was beaten by roughly eight Chinese consulate officials, sustaining injuries; his phone was forcibly taken and the footage deleted. He was eventually freed from the attackers with difficulty

by police.

The detained Uyghurs were released hours later, but no action was taken against the Chinese officials involved; their statements weren't even recorded. Critics say police effectively treated the consulate grounds as protected territory while ignoring the safety of the Uyghurs being attacked.





VOICE OF EAST TURKISTAN AT THE INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR: CULTURAL RESISTANCE TO CHINESE PRESSURE AND THE POWER OF MEDIA

At the 11th International Arabic Book Fair in Istanbul, East Turkistan organizations and media outlets highlighted the situation in East Turkistan, the preservation of Uyghur culture and identity, and the role of media in bringing the issue to international attention.

As Uyghur culture and language struggle to survive amid systematic repression, policies aimed at erasing identity, and assimilation efforts by the Chinese authorities in East Turkistan, cultural and media-focused events play a critical role in bringing this urgent crisis to the attention of the international community. In this context, the 11th International Arabic Book Fair, currently being held in Istanbul's Yenikapı district and set to continue through August 23, has become an important platform for conveying the situation in East Turkistan and the voices of East Turkistanis to a global audience.

A series of notable events and meetings took place at the fair, which carries significant value for preserving awareness of East Turkistan's reality and culture. According to information reported by the Nida news platform, on the evening of August 18, a discussion

titled "The East Turkistan Issue Between Truth and Restricted Media" was organized under the leadership of İstiqlal TV, in cooperation with the East Turkistan Union of Scholars, the Uyghur Science and Civilization Research Foundation, the East Turkistan Human Rights Monitoring Association, and the Turkistani Library.

Speaking at the meeting, İstiqlal TV General Manager Abdulvaris Abdulhalik described the background to China's policies in the region and human rights violations, stressing the vital importance of communicating the facts accurately. Kanal 9 Program Director Halid Şerif emphasized that the issue should be approached as a moral and religious responsibility and called on the Islamic world for support. İstiqlal TV Arabic Broadcast Coordinator Cevad Ebu Emir also highlighted the importance of bringing the realities of East Turkistan





THE MURDER OF A UYGHUR IN AMERICA SPOTLIGHTS THE DANGERS FOR THE DIASPORA

The killing of a Uyghur man in California and the earlier murder of a Uyghur historian in Uzbekistan highlight growing concerns over the safety of Uyghur communities abroad.

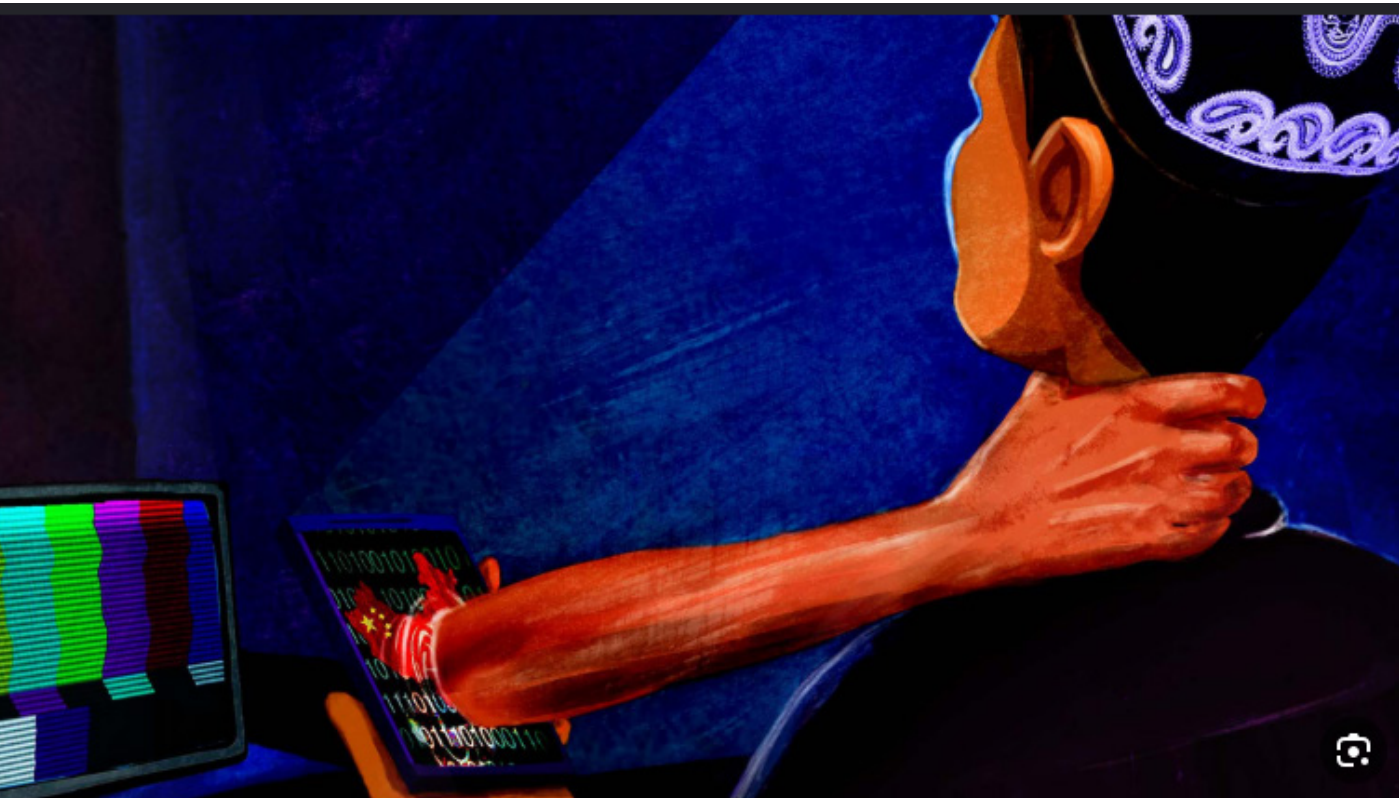


The killing of a Uyghur man in California and the earlier murder of a Uyghur historian in Uzbekistan highlight growing concerns over the safety of Uyghur communities abroad.

The article argues that China's transnational repression increasingly operates not only through direct surveillance and intimidation, but also through pressure on governments in Central Asia. In Uzbekistan

and Kazakhstan, Uyghurs reportedly face restrictions on language, cultural activities, education, and political expression.

China's expanding economic and political influence in the region is creating incentives for governments to accommodate Beijing's concerns. The result is a growing system of "repression by proxy," extending pressure on Uyghurs far beyond China's borders.



TWO UYGHUR JOURNALISTS RECIEVE INTERNATIION AL REWARDS



Uyghur journalists Gulchehra Hoja and Kasimjan Abdurehim Kashgar, who have made significant contributions to exposing China's genocide in East Turkistan to the world, have received Texas Tech University's "Excellence in Journalism and Human Rights" award.

The award was established by Texas Tech University to honor journalists who continue their work with courage and professional integrity in defense of human rights, freedom of expression, and press freedom, despite difficult and dangerous conditions. It is typically given to journalists who have exposed human rights abuses and continued reporting despite threats, pressure, imprisonment, or exile, whose

work has had significant international impact.

This year's award was presented in collaboration between Texas Tech University and the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication (AEJMC) at AEJMC's annual conference, held in New Orleans, USA, from August 5–8.

Well known to the East Turkistan people, Gulchehra Hoja and Kasimjan Abdurehim Kashgar have for years played a vital role in bringing China's ongoing genocide in East Turkistan to global attention through their work at prominent international outlets like Radio Free Asia and Voice of America, as well as through testimonies and lectures.





**AUSTRALIAN SENATOR DEAN SMITH CALLS
FOR MAGNITSKY-STYLE SANCTIONS AGAINST
CHINESE AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR
TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION**

Canberra: Senator Dean Smith, Co-Chair of the Australian Parliamentary Group for Tibet, raised concerns in the Senate on 20 August 2026 about China's new "Ethnic Unity and Progress Law" and its potential impact on Tibetans living in Australia.

Senator Smith said that Australia is home to vibrant Tibetan, Uyghur, Hong Kong and other diaspora communities who come to this country seeking freedom, democracy and the protection of the rule of law. They should never have to fear that exercising those freedoms in Australia could place them or their families overseas at risk.

He further said that, for members of the Australian Tibetan community, simply

voting in elections for the Tibetan government in exile, publicly supporting the Dalai Lama, or expressing their cultural and religious identity could potentially be interpreted by Chinese authorities as conduct falling within these sweeping laws.

He called for the Australian Government to recognise transnational repression as a genuine national security threat and to consider targeted sanctions, including Magnitsky-style sanctions against individuals responsible for organising or directing overseas repression and intimidation.

– Report filed by Office of Tibet, Canberra



Breaking News

THE IRON WALL: A CHINESE POLICE OFFICER'S EAST TURKISTAN CONFESSION

Introduction

The policies of mass detention, forced labor, cultural assimilation, digital surveillance, and cultural and ethnic genocide implemented by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in East Turkistan since 2017 present a critical case for understanding the governance methods of contemporary authoritarian regimes toward populations under their control. While these policies are legitimized in official discourse within the framework of “combating terrorism and religious extremism,” independent research, leaked documents, and victim testimonies document a systematic population management and assimilation project. In this context, the testimony of Zhang Yabo, a former Han Chinese officer who served in the East Turkistan police force between 2014 and 2023, stands out as a rare “insider” source.

Through concepts such as the distinction between despotic and infrastructural power, bureaucratic rationality in authoritarian regimes, ideological internalization, and the perpetrator-victim dilemma, this analyzes how the Chinese state manages the Uyghur population and how ordinary individuals are integrated into this apparatus. Sources include Adrian Zenz’s Foreign Policy article (April 16, 2026), Li Yuan’s New York Times report (July 28, 2026) and its Chinese version, Der Spiegel’s investigation (April 16, 2026), and Yuan Li’s YouTube interview. The aim is to reveal the micro-level workings of authoritarian governance by linking individual testimony to structural processes.

Authoritarian Power, Bureaucracy, and Complicity

Authoritarian regimes are defined not only by the sheer use of force but also by institutional capacities that penetrate deep into society. Despotic power refers to arbitrary and visible violence, while infrastructural power denotes the state’s logistical capacity to govern society through administrative processes. In Zenz’s analysis, the mass detention campaign during the Chen Quanguo era (2016–2021) represents the peak of despotic power; whereas, during the Ma Xingrui era (2021–2025), oppression evolved into a more concealed, decentralized, and sustainable infrastructural form (Zenz, 2026).

This evolution also aligns with Hannah Arendt’s thesis of the “banality of evil” and Zygmunt Bauman’s argument that modern bureaucracy increases moral distance. Ordinary officials join the system driven by career, salary, and hierarchical pressure rather than ideological belief. Zhang’s metaphor of a “small screw” (xiao luosiding) perfectly reflects this bureaucratic rationality. While this metaphor blurs individual responsibility, it also reveals how authoritarian ideology turns individuals into “perpetrators.” In the Chinese context, the suppression of public accounting for the Great Famine, the Cultural Revolution, and Tiananmen is a structural element that prevents the formation of a consciousness of complicity (Li Yuan, 2026).

Zhang Yabo’s Trajectory: Upward Mobility and Integration into the System

Zhang Yabo's life is a typical example of how a poor rural Han Chinese is mobilized in the authoritarian modernization process. Born in Henan in 1986, he grew up in a village that didn't get electricity until he was eight years old. He moved to East Turkistan for university in 2006, worked as a teacher, and then became a guard at a penal camp in Hotan in 2014 for a higher salary. His salary rose from roughly \$400 to \$650, to \$900 after becoming an official police officer in 2016, and to \$1,250 in 2023 (Li Yuan, 2026).

This trajectory is the micro-level reflection of the Chinese state's strategy of integrating the Han population into the security apparatus in East Turkistan. Zhang notes that during the night raids in 2017, he was the first to enter Uyghur homes, believing them to be "bad people." He states that he distributed bread and water to prisoners in bus convoys, claiming to be "serving the passengers." He describes his supervision of 3,000 workers in cotton fields in 2018 as a "comfortable break," acknowledging that his main duty was to prevent escapes and prayers (Li Yuan, 2026; Der Spiegel, 2026).

This process is a mechanism where ideology merges with pragmatic interests. Zhang accepted the international criticisms of forced labor as "lies" based on the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs' statements, saying, "I never thought about it." However, when he himself was restricted during the pandemic ("it affected me personally"), he began to feel the oppressive nature of the system. This transition shows that the violence applied to the "other" in authoritarian regimes becomes questionable when it touches the

perpetrator's own body.

Mechanisms of Oppression: Penal Camps, Quotas, and Biopolitics

Zhang's 2014–2016 penal camp experiences document his encounter with despotic power in its barest form: hanging from ceilings, beatings, sleep deprivation, sexual violence, and deaths. He recounts that a colleague committed rape during an interrogation and that prisoners died with "alarming frequency." He states that he did not inflict direct violence himself, but heard the screams and saw the broken batons (Der Spiegel, 2026; Zenz, 2026).

In the post-2017 period, infrastructural power came to the forefront. When he was assigned to the village of Yurungqash in 2021, he observed that 40 percent of adults were in penal camps, and some households consisted only of children and grandparents. A weekly "informant" quota, "abnormal" indicators such as an increase in electricity consumption, home visits, and the prohibition of religious practices ensured the total penetration of daily life. In 2023, with quotas for short-term detentions, 15-day arrests under harsh conditions were implemented, citing "violations" such as not attending the flag ceremony or possessing sports equipment (Zenz, 2026).

Forced labor transfers function as a biopolitical tool. According to official figures, 3.4 million transfers took place in 2025. Zhang notes that those who resisted were punished with "thought work" meetings lasting until midnight, mandatory Chinese lessons, and short-

term detention. The limitation of the village population to the elderly and children increased unsupervised child deaths. This is a management technology aimed at eradicating ethnic identity while maximizing the population's productivity (Zenz, 2026).

Cultural assimilation is also part of the same logic: the demolition or 24-hour guarding of mosques, the banning of reading the Quran, fasting, and the Uyghur language, "ethnic unity education," and pork-eating tests. Zhang observes that by the time he left in 2023, traditional practices had effectively disappeared (Zenz, 2026; Li Yuan, 2026).

The Perpetrator-Victim Dilemma and Critical Evaluation

Zhang's use of the "iron wall" metaphor in his speech at the German Bundestag, saying it imprisoned both the Uyghurs and the souls of the enforcers, and his bursting into tears stand out as an emotional moment of confession. However, his claim that "my pain was equal to that of the Uyghurs, perhaps even heavier" is problematic from a critical perspective. As Kurban emphasizes, Chinese police officers were not forced to abandon their language and culture; they were not at risk of arbitrary detention, torture, or forced labor. It is true that the system treated its own personnel in a degrading manner (72-hour cold watches, "donkey" comparisons); but this does not change the asymmetrical nature of structural violence (Li Yuan, 2026).

Zhang's "small screw" defense and his shifting of the most severe practices onto

Uyghur auxiliary police is a strategy of shifting responsibility upwards and to the "other." While Björn Alpermann and Zenz acknowledge that the testimony provides valuable details showing the "routinization" of oppression after 2017, Li Yuan and Der Spiegel reporters note that he remained vague regarding the most severe abuses. This is a manifestation of the moral blindness that authoritarian ideology creates in individuals: A person who remains within the system for years has difficulty seeing their own role in a structural context (Li Yuan, 2026; Der Spiegel, 2026).

Authoritarian Resilience and Accountability

Zhang Yabo's testimony shows that the Chinese state's East Turkistan policies did not "end" after 2019, but rather evolved into a more sophisticated, concealed, and sustainable form of infrastructural power. The quota system, digital surveillance, forced labor, and cultural erasure constitute a governance model aimed at total control of the population. The integration of ordinary individuals into this apparatus in pursuit of career and security forms the micro-foundation of authoritarian regimes' resilience.

This case offers two important lessons. First, the transition from despotic power to infrastructural power makes oppression less visible but more permanent, complicating international monitoring. Second, the perpetrator-victim dilemma blurs individual responsibility while concealing the ideological and institutional continuity of the system. Zhang's courage lies in his choice to speak out; however,

genuine accountability requires structural transformation and collective reckoning rather than individual confessions. Silence, as he also pointed out, continues to be part of the problem.

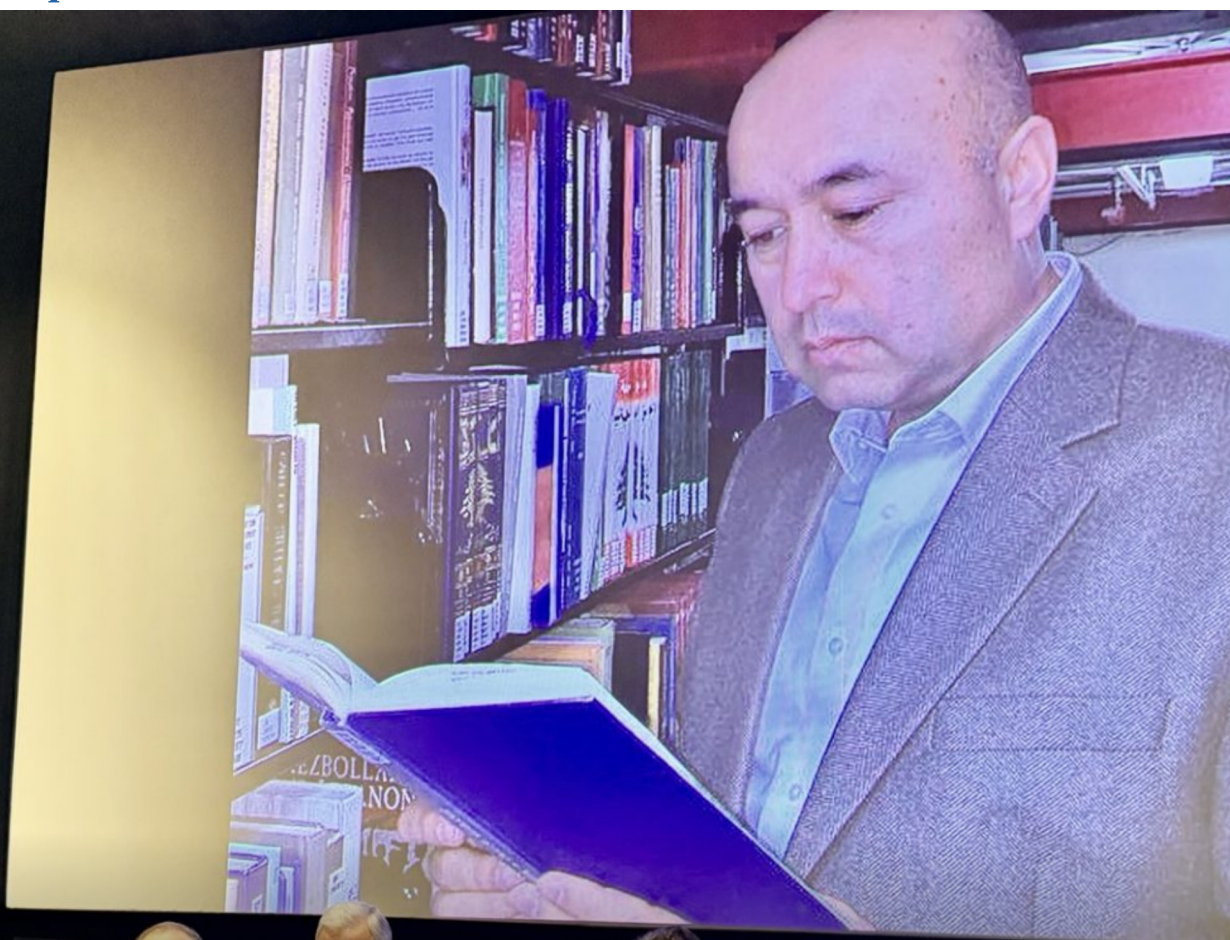
Zhang's narrative reveals that the penal camps and forced labor system in East Turkistan are not just an "extreme period" left in the past, but have become a permanent control mechanism woven into the fabric of daily life. The gap between the official Chinese narrative of "vocational training centers" and the reality on the ground has become clearer thanks to this testimony. At the same time, how the system consumes its own enforcers adds an additional dimension regarding the human cost of authoritarian rule. Nevertheless, the claim of individual victimhood should not overshadow the scale of ethnicity-based structural violence.

The sustainability of the policies in East Turkistan is related to their reliance on

administrative and biopolitical tools rather than visible violence. Therefore, international monitoring and accountability efforts must focus not only on the camp period but also on daily surveillance at the village level, labor transfers, and cultural erasure practices.

Zhang Yabo's experience shows that an ordinary person within an authoritarian apparatus can simultaneously be a perpetrator and an element oppressed by the system. However, this dual position does not eliminate responsibility. The continuity of the system is made possible precisely by the silent functioning of such "small screws." Speaking out is important in breaking this silence; but without structural change, similar trajectories will be reproduced. Analyzing the policies directed at the Uyghur population in East Turkistan, therefore, requires addressing both macro-level power relations and micro-level individual experiences together.





IMPRISONED UYGHUR INTELLECTUAL YALQUN ROZI HONORED WITH 2026 GRACIELA FERNÁNDEZ MEIJIDE HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD

Imprisoned Uyghur scholar, writer, and former editor at the state-run Xinjiang Education Press, Yalqun Rozi, has been honored with the prestigious 2026 Graciela Fernández Meijide Award for the Defense of Human Rights. The award ceremony was hosted by the Center for the Opening and Development of Latin America (CADAL) on August 23, 2026, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, commemorating the Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Totalitarianism.

Before his arbitrary detention by Chinese authorities in Urumqi in October 2016, Rozi dedicated his career to protecting and promoting Uyghur language, history, and cultural identity within the official educational system. Between 2001 and 2011, he played a crucial role in compiling and editing over 90 textbooks and educational materials for elementary, middle, and high school students. However, his peaceful intellectual and cultural commitment was criminalized under Beijing's sweeping crackdown. In January 2018, following public labeling as a "separatist," a Chinese court sentenced him to 15 years in prison on fabricated charges of "inciting subversion of state power."

A prominent Uyghur delegation attended the ceremony to accept the award on behalf of Rozi's family. The delegation included Uyghur Academy President Dr. Rishat Abbas, Campaign for Uyghurs (CFU) Executive Director Rushan Abbas, Center for Uyghur Studies Executive Director Abdulhakim Idris, World Uyghur Congress (WUC) President Turgunjan Alawdun, and Uyghur Center for Democracy and Human Rights President Dolkun Isa.

Delivering the acceptance speech, Dr. Rishat Abbas highlighted that Rozi's unjust imprisonment, along with the detention of his own sister Dr. Gulshan Abbas, reflects the ongoing genocide, forced assimilation, and transnational repression perpetrated by the Chinese Communist Party.

According to CADAL's selection jury, Rozi's case exemplifies the brutal suppression of nonviolent cultural advocacy and the systematic persecution of Uyghur intellectuals who defend their people's cultural and human rights. For the first time in 2026, CADAL expanded the award's scope globally to highlight forgotten political prisoners in authoritarian regimes, also honoring figures from Equatorial Guinea and North Korea.

Human rights organizations emphasize that since 2017, China's campaign to eradicate Uyghur identity has drastically escalated. Nearly three million Uyghurs have been arbitrarily detained in internment camps, facing political indoctrination, torture, forced sterilization, rape, and forced labor. Furthermore, thousands of Uyghur children have been forcibly placed in state-run boarding schools, while mandatory birth control measures have reduced Uyghur birth rates by half.

Despite last-minute Chinese diplomatic pressure that forced CADAL to change the conference venue, Dolkun Isa reported that the delegation successfully conducted briefings with international diplomats, university academics, media representatives, and civil society organizations in Buenos Aires. Originally

established in 2023, the award honors renowned Argentine activist Graciela Fernández Meijide, whose son was forcibly

disappeared during Argentina's military dictatorship in 1976.



References

<https://www.turkistanpress.com>

<https://turkistantimes.com/>

WHERE ARE THE DISAPPEARED UYGHURS?



The Victims of Enforced Disappearances: We remember the Uyghur doctors, scholars, and professionals who have vanished without a trace.

Their names remain on the list. Their faces still ask the question:

Where are the disappeared Uyghurs?



When Chinese authorities take away a child's freedom, they take away far more than childhood; they tear families apart.

This caricature reflects the suffering of Uyghur children who, according to human rights organisations, have been separated from their families and subjected to state-controlled education and assimilation policies.

Every child deserves to grow up with their family, language, culture, and identity, not under coercion.



What is happening in East Turkistan?

What is true and what is false?

The “ISTIQLAL” journal uses reliable sources, evidence and witnesses to reveal China’s genocide crime and shine a light on the oppression in East Turkistan as well as expose China’s fake news propaganda.

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