



CHINESE OCCUPATION PROTESTED IN ISTANBUL ON ITS 77TH ANNIVERSARY



EAST TURKISTAN PRESS AND MEDIA ASSOCIATION
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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.



Chinese Occupation Protested in Istanbul on Its 77th Anniversary

On October 1, on the 77th anniversary of the annexation of East Turkistan by the Chinese occupiers,

On October 1, on the 77th anniversary of the annexation of East Turkistan by the Chinese occupiers, a protest was held in front of the Chinese Consulate on the Sarıyer-Tarabya coast in Istanbul. It was jointly organised by the International East Turkistan NGOs Union and dozens of other organisations to protest the occupation and genocide and to proclaim an undying spirit of resistance against China.

At the protest, which began around noon, Musacan Er, president of the East Turkistan Education and Solidarity Association, was the first to speak, delivering a statement in Turkish. In his speech, he recalled the Chinese occupation and the countless crimes

China has committed to this day. He said that millions of East Turkistanis have been destroyed through today's concentration camp and forced labor policies.

Press Statement on the October 1 Chinese Occupation

Esteemed members of the press, respected presidents of NGOs, and dear participants:

October 1 is the black day on which East Turkistan was occupied by fascist China. For the Uyghurs, October 1 marks the beginning of a new colonial era. It is the day on which the Uyghurs' right to independence was seized from their hands, and the day on which the so-called autonomous system was



imposed on them. The Uyghur people have been struggling against Chinese colonial rule for 77 years.

Today we have gathered here to categorically reject the occupation, genocide, and assimilation, and to proclaim our rights and our rightfulness.

Although the tyrannical Chinese regime declares this day the anniversary of the founding of the so-called Uyghur Autonomous Region and celebrates it, the people of East Turkistan remember it as the day on which their leaders, who fought for independence, their heroic soldiers, and countless innocent people were slaughtered, a land was invaded, and a society was taken captive.

For a full 77 years, tyrannical, occupying

China has mercilessly plundered the underground and surface resources of our homeland, East Turkistan, carried out a systematic genocide against our people, and continued to trample on human dignity. But China must know this well: the people of East Turkistan have resisted various occupations for centuries and have never bowed to any tyranny, and they continue to resist today. They will never give up this blessed resistance until the land of East Turkistan is completely free.

History and Geography Proclaim Our Rightfulness, Not China's

East Turkistan has never been a part of China. On the contrary, it has been at the very heart of Turkistan's geography throughout history. These lands are our motherland, bequeathed to us by



our ancestors, who built the deeply rooted civilisations of the Hun Empire, the Göktürk state, the Uyghur state, and the Karakhanid state.

China's occupation of these lands is evident from historical and legal evidence. Some of this evidence can be listed as follows:

Historical borders: China's true historical border is the Great Wall. The lands of East Turkistan lie outside the Great Wall, not inside it. China's (Manchu) dynasty made its first military attack on the East Turkistan geography in 1759, but our people resisted these imperialist attacks and never surrendered to the occupiers.

The name "Xinjiang": The name "Xinjiang," which China gave to our

lands and which means "New Frontier" or "Newly Occupied Land" in Chinese, proves that these lands were later seized and occupied.

Our will for independence: Our people's will for freedom has existed in every period of history. The East Turkistan Islamic Republic, founded in Kashgar in 1933, and the East Turkistan Republic, declared a second time in Ghulja in 1944, are the most concrete proof that this nation has never accepted captivity. In 1949, through the plots of foreign powers and communist China, Ahmetcan Kasimi and our ministers who accompanied him were treacherously martyred in an assassination staged as a plane crash, on a journey to which they had been invited with the promise



of reconciliation. Our homeland was once again subjected to communist Chinese occupation.

We Will Not Be Silent Until Our Legitimate Struggle Is Crowned with Victory

When the fascist Chinese army entered our lands 77 years ago, it did not merely occupy our geography. It waged total war on our faith, our values, and our very existence.

At this point, millions of our brothers and sisters are being subjected to unimaginable torture in assimilation and brainwashing camps; our children are being torn from their families

and Sinicised in child camps, and our mosques are being demolished or turned into entertainment centers. The name of all this brutality is not "fighting terrorism," as China claims. As UN reports, the European Parliament, and many other countries have clearly recorded, this persecution is plainly genocide and a crime committed by China against humanity.

Human Rights Violations and the Destruction of Identity

Under international law, when a state systematically persecutes a people within its borders, strips them of their fundamental rights, and gives them no



opportunity to represent themselves within the state, it is indisputable that this people has the right to seek independence to escape persecution (remedial secession).

The official reports of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the documents of independent international observers clearly emphasise that China's practices in East Turkistan, such as concentration camps, forced assimilation, imposed birth control, and cultural destruction, constitute "crimes against humanity."

In summary: when defending the right to independence of East Turkistan (or of any geography), the society's deeply rooted history, its status as a distinct nation, its past sovereign rights, and the systematic rights violations it has suffered are taken as the basis.

The rules of international law and the UN Charter clearly state that the people of East Turkistan have the right

to establish their own state, defend their homeland, and seek their rights by every legitimate means.

We, the people of East Turkistan, have never accepted the sovereignty of the Chinese communist regime, do not accept it today, and declare once again that we will never accept it tomorrow! We will continue this rightful struggle without pause until our homeland is completely free and independent.

Our Call to the World and the International Community:

Today we are speaking not only for our oppressed brothers and sisters, but on behalf of all humanity. The states and international organisations that remain silent in the face of this genocide committed by China must know that if the tyrant is not stopped in time, this global threat will engulf the entire world. Those who stay silent about East Turkistan today will not escape becoming the target of China's



expansionist and imperialist policies tomorrow.

Once again, we cry out from here:

We call on all countries, especially Türkiye, as well as international organisations and human rights groups, to support us against fascist

China, which poses a threat to the world and to humanity!

Long live freedom! Long live an independent East Turkistan!

To our dear comrades who came here to lend their voices to ours: thank you all for your participation and support.



Thank you, and may you always be well.

With respect,

Next, Assoc. Prof. Dr Alimcan Buğda, president of the East Turkistan Scholars Union, addressed the crowd. He recalled the current situation in East Turkistan in the 77th year of the occupation and spelt out his expectations of the Turkic and Islamic world one by one.

Abdureşit Abdulhamit, vice president of the World Uyghur Congress, also

addressed the participants. Süleyman Göktürk, president of the Ili Meshrep Foundation, and Muaz Talha Demirtaş, president of Young IHH Istanbul, were also among those who spoke at the program.

Afterwards, following a prayer led by Mehmudcan Damolla, a member of the East Turkistan Scholars Union, the crowd dispersed without incident.

Chinese Occupation Protested Worldwide

October 1, 1949, is the founding



day of the CCP (Chinese Communist Party). It is also the date on which China officially declared the so-called "Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region." A double holiday is declared across China, and every year, October 1 is celebrated as a holiday around the world.

But for East Turkistanis, October 1 is a day of mourning. It is the day on which the East Turkistan Republic was destroyed, the leaders and heroic soldiers who fought for independence and countless people were brutally slaughtered, and East Turkistan was completely occupied by fascist China.

After occupying East Turkistan, the

occupying Chinese administration pursued a policy of destroying the land's rightful owners to strengthen its authority and gain full control over it, subjecting the people of East Turkistan to every form of oppression, persecution, assimilation, and genocide.

For this reason, on the 77th anniversary of the Chinese occupation, East Turkistanis living in different countries of the world are voicing their anger and protest against China's occupation and the genocide that continues to this day, through protest demonstrations, press statements, and various events.

Muhammed Ali Atayurt, Istiqlal News





World Uyghur Congress announces October 1 protests in Istanbul, Berlin over rights concerns

The World Uyghur Congress (WUC) has announced demonstrations in Istanbul and Berlin on October 1

The World Uyghur Congress (WUC) has announced demonstrations in Istanbul and Berlin on October 1, with Uyghur community members and supporting organisations planning to gather outside Chinese diplomatic missions to raise concerns over the rights and freedoms of Uyghurs and other communities in East Turkistan.

According to the WUC, a demonstration will be held at 11 am outside the Chinese Consulate General in Istanbul's Sarıyer district under the message, "East Turkistan Has Resisted for 77 Years – No to Occupation!" The organisation said the gathering will include a press statement addressing what it describes as China's occupation of East Turkistan and the alleged persecution of Uyghurs.

Separately, the WUC said it will join partner organisations for a demonstration outside the Chinese Embassy in Berlin from 4 pm to 6 pm on October 1. According to the organisation, participants will express solidarity with communities affected by policies of the Chinese government and call attention to their rights and freedoms.

The demonstrations come against the

backdrop of longstanding international scrutiny of China's policies in East Turkistan, a region home to a large Uyghur population, a predominantly Muslim Turkic-speaking ethnic group. Beijing officially refers to the area as the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, while Uyghur advocacy groups commonly use the name East Turkistan

. The Uyghur issue has remained a major international human rights concern, particularly over China's policies in East Turkistan. Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim ethnic communities have faced international scrutiny over allegations of arbitrary detention, restrictions on religious and cultural practices, family separation and forced labour.

The United Nations has raised concerns about serious human rights violations and called for greater protection of fundamental freedoms. Uyghur advocacy groups have also continued to highlight concerns over cultural identity and political freedoms. China rejects allegations of genocide and systematic abuse, maintaining that its East Turkistan policies are aimed at combating terrorism, extremism and separatism. (ANI)





UYGHUR RIGHTS ORGANISATION RAISES CONCERNS ABOUT CONTINUED PERSECUTION OF UYGHUR MUSLIMS BY CHINA

Concerns about the detention of Uyghur Muslims in China were recently raised at the international level by a Uyghur rights organisation. Dolkul Isa, President of the Uyghur Center for Democracy and Human Rights (UZDM), criticised China's policy towards Uyghur Muslims. Isa expressed his views on the sidelines of the 63rd session of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) on 26th September.

Isa said that China has not changed its policy regarding Uyghur Muslims; rather, it has altered its strategy in dealing with the community due to increasing international pressure. "There is growing international pressure from the UN report on Uyghurs, the Uyghur Tribunal verdict, and the Mozambique Parliament recognising a motion on Uyghur genocide. A lot of international media have also covered this," he said.

"So, China cannot continue hiding the reality. The Chinese government is now trying to hide and whitewash what I describe as the ongoing Uyghur genocide by slightly changing its tactics and strategy," he added. Isa said that the Chinese government is organising and sponsoring what he calls "propaganda tours" for foreign journalists, diplomats and scholars to the region where the Uyghur community resides to portray a misleading image. He added that China has cut off all contact between the Uyghur community and the outside world.

Isa said that China continues to force Uyghur Muslims into detention and labour camps. "Millions of people are still suffering in concentration camps. Forced labour is

still a critical issue. There are people being forced into labour both inside and outside the camps," he said, adding that one million Uyghur children remain separated from their families

From detention centres to prisons: Uyghur Muslims continue to face persecution by the CCP regime

A recent report by The Hill also flags similar concerns about the treatment of Uyghur Muslims by China. The report states that China closed many Uyghur detention camps between 2019 and 2020 under mounting international pressure, but it did not stop the repression.

According to the report, the Chinese government imprisoned hundreds of thousands of Uyghur Muslims, whom it was not able to send to detention centres. The report cites some data to indicate the extent and scale of the oppression of Uyghur Muslims by Chinese authorities.

It states that Chinese authorities have prosecuted over 540,000 Uyghur people in the region since 2017. Around 37% of Uyghur individuals prosecuted by the Chinese government reportedly received sentences of 10 years or more, while a large number of them continued to remain in detention.

The persecution of Uyghur Muslims by the Chinese government is a well-known fact, for which the Chinese government has received widespread criticism. In 2024, the Chinese government forcefully demolished hundreds of mosques in East Turkistan.

However, the oppression of the Uyghur

community by the Chinese authorities has continued unabated. The government

conducts strict surveillance of the regions where the community resides.





As Xi lands in Washington, Uyghurs and Tibetans press Trump for a human rights showdown

Exile advocacy groups are hopeful that summit will include talks on religious freedom and ending genocide.

Chinese President Xi Jinping Wednesday arrived in Washington as diasporic minority communities urged U.S. President Donald Trump to press him on human rights and religious freedom during their three-day summit.

President Trump and First Lady Melania Trump met Xi and his wife Peng Liyuan on the tarmac at Joint Base Andrews in Maryland. After their brief greeting, which included a military honor guard, the two leaders parted ways to make last minute preparations for a full slate of events scheduled for Thursday.

Experts expect that Trump will try to work with Xi on a variety of issues, with economic friction over tariffs, U.S. soybean exports,

and supply chains taking center stage.

But minority advocacy groups have been calling on Trump to use the summit to spotlight Chinese government policies that they say perpetuate human rights abuses and genocide.

Toward the end of Trump's first term, the United States classified China's actions and policies in East Turkistan – where over a million Uyghurs and other minorities have been subject to mass internment and forced labor – as a genocide. This designation was upheld during the Biden administration and into Trump's second term.

The summit presents an opportunity for Trump and the U.S. government to raise



the Uyghur genocide both publicly and in private, the World Uyghur Congress, or WUC, an exile group based in Munich, said in a statement.

“Xi’s visit to Washington is a strategic moment to move beyond words of condemnation on the Uyghur genocide,” said WUC President Turgunjan Alawdun in the statement. “The United States has been a strong and vocal ally to the Uyghur people, and Donald Trump has to use this opportunity to continue proving it.”

The East Turkestan Government-in-Exile, or ETGE, a Washington-based group that advocates for the independence of the Uyghur region, said in a statement that Trump should push Xi to end the genocide. East Turkestan is the preferred name for the region for diaspora and exile organizations.

President Trump “should make clear to Xi Jinping that genocide, colonial occupation, and the exploitation of our homeland cannot be separated from the strategic challenge China poses to the United States,” said ETGE President Mamtimin Ala in the statement. “Ending the genocide requires

confronting the occupation that sustains it and supporting the restoration of East Turkistan’s national independence.”

Cultural erasure

Tibetan exile activists, meanwhile, urged Trump to raise the issue of Chinese authorities’ erasure of Tibetan culture.

“Since the two presidents are going to hold talks, I am appealing to President Trump, as the leader of a powerful country, to discuss with Chinese President Xi Jinping the strategies being pursued to infiltrate Tibet’s religion, culture, and language,” Lobsang Shastri, a Tibetan scholar, told RFA.

“I am appealing to President Trump to raise the issue of resuming dialogue between China and Tibet,” Nyima Lhamo, the niece of renowned Tibetan Buddhist leader and political prisoner Tulku Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, who died in Chinese custody in 2015, told RFA.

“I call for an end to the ongoing destruction of Tibet’s religion and culture, and urge the release of all political prisoners, including the Panchen Rinpoche,” she said, referring



to the Panchen Lama, the second most important figure in Tibetan Buddhism.

The current Panchen Lama recognized by Tibetans is Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, who was at the age of six forcibly disappeared by Chinese authorities in 1995. His whereabouts remain unknown.

Following his disappearance, the Chinese government installed their own Panchen Lama, and this represents a “terrible violation against all of Tibetan Buddhism,” Asif Mahmood, the Chair of the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, or USCIRF, told RFA.

An RFA cartoonist’s rendition of what the 11th Panchen Lama, last seen in 1995 when he was six years old, might look like on his 30th birthday, April 25, 2019. (RFA)

Tibetan Buddhists “should have, under international standards, the religious freedom to select their own leaders, free from the interference of the Chinese Communist Party,” said Mahmood. “This terrible situation facing the disappeared

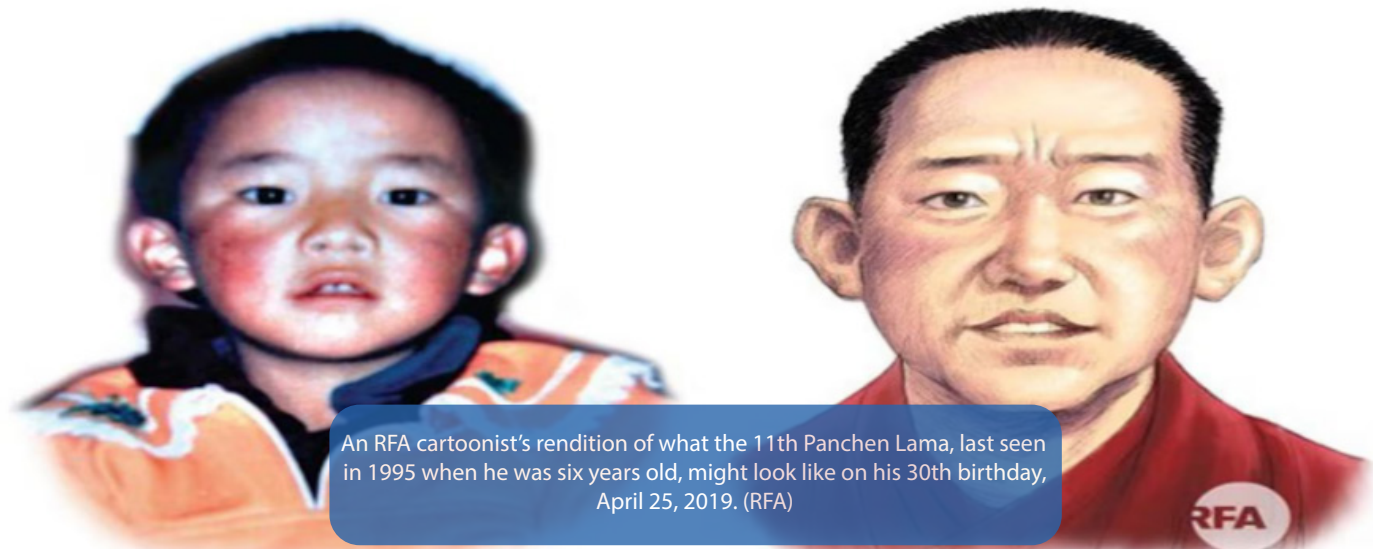
Panchen Lama, and indeed all Tibetan Buddhists, is why USCIRF has urged President Trump to directly advocate for freedom for Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family.”

Breaking with precedent

During previous visits of Chinese leaders to Washington, the U.S. President’s formal welcome had traditionally happened at the White House. That Trump is going to Andrews to meet Xi upon arrival is an indication of the high level of importance of U.S.-China relations to the administration.

Both leaders believe that a stable relationship between the two countries is a priority, Bonnie S. Glaser, a U.S.-China-Taiwan relations scholar and director of the German Marshall Fund, told RFA.

“They don’t want to see a rupture that could have negative consequences for their respective countries,” she said. “Both of them want to see that the problems in the relationship are managed, that things don’t spin out of control.”

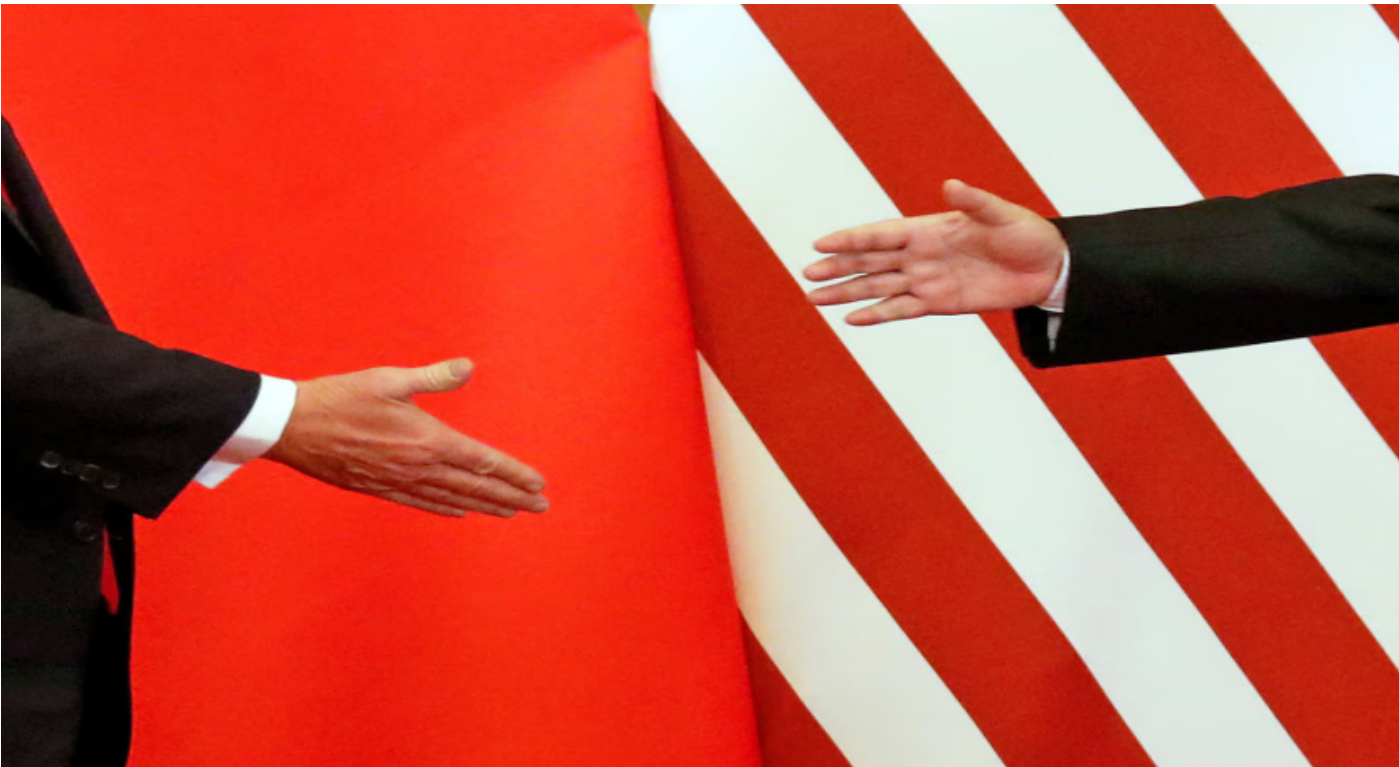


The summit will kick into high gear Thursday where the two leaders are expected to discuss artificial intelligence governance and security issues, including arms sales to Taiwan, and, Glaser said, they will likely discuss extending a trade truce – a temporary halt to escalating tariffs by Trump and retaliatory moves by Beijing – which they negotiated during a meeting in South Korea last year.

“The truce does not expire until November.

So it remains unclear whether the two sides will actually announce an extension at this upcoming summit,” she said. “However, it has been reported that the United States wants a six-month extension of the truce and that China would like to extend it through the end of the Trump administration.”

Following the summit meeting, a state dinner is on the schedule for Thursday evening, and Xi will return to China on Friday.



President Donald Trump and China's President Xi Jinping shake hands at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, China, Nov. 9, 2017. (Damir Sagolj /Reuters)



Ethnic Unity: China Celebrates a Law of Erasure

Beijing's first Ethnic Unity and Progress Publicity Week presented forced assimilation as harmony.

From September 21 to 27, 2026, the Chinese Communist Party held its first Ethnic Unity and Progress Publicity Week. It presented the week as a celebration of harmony among China's 56 officially recognized ethnic groups, complete with ceremonies, school activities, official slogans, and carefully staged images of colorful costumes, traditional dances, and smiling families.

For Uyghurs, Tibetans, Southern Mongolians, and others, however, this is

not a celebration of unity. It celebrates a law designed to erase distinct identities.

China's Law on Promoting Ethnic Unity and Progress, which took effect on July 1, designates the fourth week of September as Ethnic Unity and Progress Publicity Week. Its purpose is to promote what the Communist Party calls a "Chinese nation community": one state-approved identity, one history, one language hierarchy, and one political loyalty. The Party calls this progress. We see it as the legalization of



cultural erasure.

Just days after the law took effect, Tibetan activist Lobga Rangzen died after setting himself on fire outside the United Nations in New York. His death was a devastating expression of the despair Tibetans feel as they confront Beijing's accelerating campaign to absorb Tibet into a single, state-controlled Chinese identity. Tibetans have opposed the law because they understand its implications: the further removal of Tibetan language, religion, and culture from public life, and punishment for those who refuse to give them up.

Uyghurs understand this fear all too well.

Decades of oppression by the Chinese state have been followed, over the past ten years, by an unprecedented escalation in the Uyghur region: mass detention, forced labor, intrusive surveillance, religious persecution, family separation, and coercive birth-prevention policies. The Uyghur Tribunal concluded that the Chinese state had committed genocide, finding that widespread forced sterilization, forced abortion, and other measures to prevent Uyghur births were intended to destroy the Uyghur people in part.

Behind this legal language are lives broken beyond recognition.

Women have lost control over their bodies, their pregnancies, and their children. They have faced coercive birth control, sterilization, and abortion, as well as sexual violence in camps and prisons. Survivors have described women being taken from their cells at night by masked men and returning traumatized and sobbing.

Others have recounted being forced to hold down fellow detainees before men entered secret rooms to rape them. These testimonies reveal not isolated abuses but a system in which humiliation, terror, and the destruction of bodily autonomy were used as tools of control.

Many women were left alone after their husbands, fathers, and brothers were taken away. Under the so-called "Become Family" program, state officials were sent to live in Uyghur homes, often ones where the men had already been detained. These officials entered the most private spaces of family life. There was nowhere to turn, nowhere to complain, and no one left to protect the women and children inside those homes.

Men have been detained, disappeared, intimidated, and stripped of the ability to protect their families. Children have been separated from their parents and placed in state institutions where their language, religion, and family memory are replaced with Party ideology. An entire people has been pushed into helplessness: unable to speak openly, unable to mourn, and unable even to ask where a loved one has gone.

Many prominent Uyghur intellectuals, writers, musicians, academics, and religious figures have disappeared into prisons and camps. Some have died in custody. The names we know are only a fraction of the truth. For every scholar or poet whose death has reached the outside world, there are countless ordinary Uyghurs whose families have been denied even the dignity of an answer.

China still claims to be a country of 56

ethnic groups. But official recognition is meaningless when the state denies people the right to speak their own language, practice their faith, teach their history, raise their children in their own culture, and pass their identity on to the next generation. A people can remain on a government list while their living culture is dismantled.

China's state-building has long demanded that distinct communities be absorbed into a dominant national identity, and many languages, histories, and cultures have been weakened or lost along the way. What is new is the speed, technological reach, and totalitarian scale of the current campaign. The Party has digital surveillance, police databases, mass DNA collection, compulsory political education, and a vast security apparatus to enforce its vision of sameness. It can monitor a mother's pregnancy, a child's schooling, a family's

religious practice, a phone call abroad, and the words spoken inside a home. Now it seeks to give this machinery a permanent legal foundation.

The CCP wants the world to see a different picture. It promotes tourism in the Uyghur region: dancing, bazaars, deserts, mountains, and smiling performers in traditional dress. It decorates the scene of an atrocity and invites the world to admire it. While families remain separated and survivors are silenced, tourism is being used to whitewash genocide.

The absence of new testimony is not evidence that the suffering has ended. It is evidence of a more effective lockdown. Tens of thousands of Uyghurs in exile remain cut off from their parents, children, siblings, and friends. Fear, surveillance, and reprisals have created a silence so complete



that Beijing can claim everything is normal.

This silence has been enabled by international failure. Governments have issued statements of concern and imposed limited sanctions, but their words have too rarely been followed by meaningful action. Supply chains remain tainted by forced labor, companies continue to profit from the Chinese market, and states remain reluctant to confront Beijing because of its economic power. That reluctance has emboldened the CCP, which has learned that it can commit grave crimes, deny them, cover them up with propaganda, and eventually write the policy itself into law.

The danger does not stop at China's borders. By claiming authority over conduct abroad that allegedly undermines "ethnic unity," the new law provides further cover for transnational repression: intimidation, threats against family members, surveillance, harassment, and efforts to silence those who speak out. It tells those who escaped that the Party still intends to control their voices.

Western governments should not view this as merely someone else's tragedy. A state that normalizes collective punishment, surveillance, forced assimilation, and repression beyond its borders is testing the limits of what the world will tolerate. Its power reaches into universities, businesses, parliaments, technology, supply chains, and the safety of people living in democratic societies.

The West helped create the economic conditions that allowed this authoritarian power to grow. It must now decide whether market access matters more than human dignity, security, and the rules it claims to uphold.

Ethnic Unity and Progress Publicity Week must not pass unnoticed. Forced assimilation is not unity; silence is not stability; and cultural destruction is not progress.

For Uyghurs, Tibetans, and all communities facing erasure, this week was not a celebration. It was a warning.



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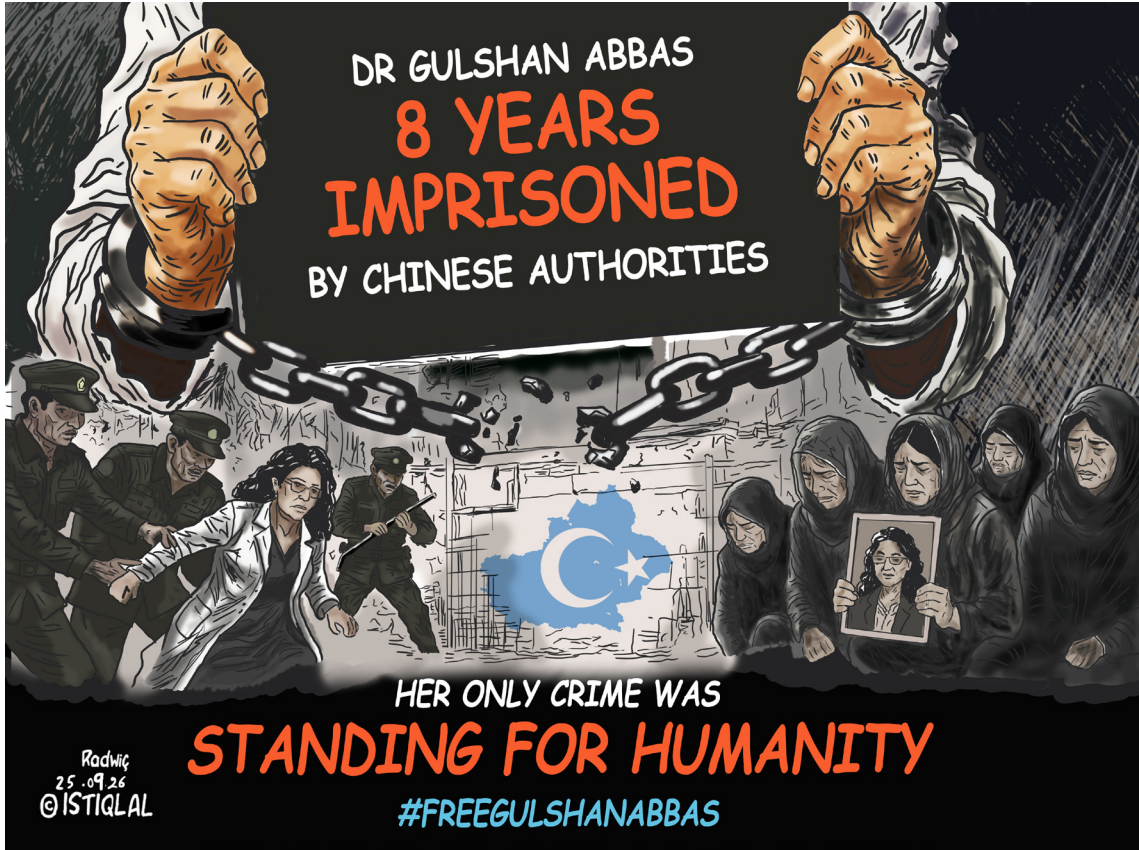
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For 8 years, Dr. Gulshan Abbas has been imprisoned by Chinese Authorities. A retired physician torn from her family, her only “crime” was standing for humanity. While her loved ones wait with her portrait in their hands, the world must not look away.



“No Crime. Only Her Voice for Humanity.” Dr Gulshan Abbas Has Been Behind Bars for 8 Years, Silenced for Speaking Up for Her People



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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